

S. C. Naturalization Law.

The following letter from the Secretary of State, South Carolina, was first published in the "Germania" of Cleveland, Ohio, and thence transferred to the "New York Herald."

CUMBERLAND, MD.

THURSDAY MORNING, AUGUST 4, 1859.

Agents for the Civilian & Telegraph. The following are the only agents of the Civilian & Telegraph, authorized to collect and receive for money due this office:

Congressional Election.

One of the anonymous editors of the "Allegian," who falsifies his inkly thunderbolts against the Opposition, over the signature of three stars (***) says his distinguished compliments to us in the last issue of that journal.

With all due deference to the transcendent wisdom and genius of the stary editor, and certainly in all human kindness, we cannot but denounce his article a bundle of inconsistencies. This apparently communicated editorial has several things in it which we design noticing, although we are usually averse to entering upon a discussion with fictions writers; but as this article appears in the Allegian county Democratic organ as an editorial, that journal becomes the responsible party.

The Allegian, up to this time has regarded the silent contest between Messrs. Devocon and Kunkle for the honors of a Democratic nomination to Congress with unparaloned nonchalance, as witness:

"So long as the slightest doubt existed as to the preference of this county, we avoided haste—with sealed lips, but with eyes and ears open—in order to arrive at the true condition of the case and ascertain who is the preference of the masses."

Now, however, when he imagines he knows which Allegian prefers he is enthusiastic for Devocon. Devocon is his first choice because it is preferred by the Democracy of Allegian, but we are to infer that if the straws had blown the winds to be favorable to Kunkle, Kunkle would have been his first choice. In another portion of the same article the editor says:

"We have not watched the movements of the Col. with the same vigilance as our friends on the other side," &c.

The above quotations involve a plain and positive contradiction. In the former he tells his readers that he carefully watched the turn of events between Messrs. Devocon and Kunkle, for he had his "eyes sealed," and his "eyes and ears open," that he might the more readily ascertain who the masses preferred. In the latter he says he has not watched the movements of Mr. Kunkle with the same vigilance that we have. Could we possibly have done more than is implied in keeping our "eyes and ears open?"

The editor of the Allegian again observes: "Now, we can safely assert that our worthy and esteemed citizen, Thomas Devocon, Esq., is almost the universal choice of Allegian County."

Is it not singular that the editor of the Allegian, who is presumed to confer personally, and correspond with the leading members of his party in the county, and especially at the near approach of a Congressional campaign, should be so long ascertaining the preference of Allegian, when it announces that the county is almost unanimous for her own son. In addition to this, Mr. Devocon was talked of in connection with the nomination two years ago. Neighbor, you are too long finding out the preference of the masses, if it be true, as you assert, that the people are nearly all one way. You tell us that his popularity is "unprecedented."—Where was it in 1847, when the Frederick money king made the ineffectual fires of his competitors pale before him?

According to our neighbor Allegian is prepared to go for anybody the convention may designate, be his antecedents and previous political attachments what they may. In other words, if the Convention will only label him "Democratic," Allegian will support him, though he was once a Whig, blue-light Federalist, disunionist, abolitionist, filibuster, or even a blood-thirsty Kook-Nothing. If we had made such an assertion, we would have been assailed as deterring the virtue, intelligence and independence of the people. But the Allegian says the Democracy of Allegian is hand-cuffed, ready to go whithersoever a few faction leaders may direct. Won't the honest masses of the Democracy vindicate themselves from this aspersion at the polls?

Our neighbor says "we have exercised a commendatory surveillance over the movements of the Col." (Kunkle). Will he explain what he means.

Our neighbor would have the world believe that Madame Rumor has practiced an extravagant imposition upon our credulity in reference to Mr. Kunkle's visit to this city.—How do you know? You tell us in one place that you have not watched the Colone's movements with the "same vigilance" that we have, and yet six lines from where you make this declaration, you assert that Madame Rumor has "certainly been playing off with our friends of the Telegraph." The remarkable ingenuity of a Philadelphia lawyer cannot make these two declarations consistent.

Our neighbor declares that Mr. Devocon is a "new convert," because he has been a Democrat for seven years. If not a "new convert," what is he? Will our neighbor be courteous enough to tell us?

THE STRAWBERRY TRADE OF NEW YORK.—The New York Evening Express of July 11 contains an interesting article on the "strawberry trade," from which we derive the figures subjoined, showing the value of the sweet berry to the good lives of Gotham, who are less than a hundred.

Over the New York and Erie Railroad, 3,263,407
Over the Railroad of Northern N. Jersey, 400,000
Over the Long Island Railroad, 25,000
From Keyport in vessels, 1,750,000
From Hoboken and other places, 600,000

Total, 5,928,407
Say six millions of baskets in round numbers.
5,000,000 baskets, at \$2 75 per hundred, 1,375,000
Frofit to the retailers, at 75 cents per hundred, 450,000
The Commission to wholesale dealers, 16,000
Freight, at 12 1/2 cents per hundred, 7,500
From Hoboken and other places, 600,000

Notes.
AMERICAN FARMER.—The American Farmer for August has been received at this office. We advise every farmer in Allegian County to obtain this valuable periodical.—Price one dollar per annum. Its worth five times that amount.

AMERICAN RAILWAY REVIEW.—We have received the first number of a handsome quarterly to sixteen pages bearing the above title. It is edited by Alexander Mann, and published weekly at three dollars per annum in advance, by the American Railway Review, at No. 19 Nassau Street, New York. This "Review" is an association of gentlemen versed in the construction and management of railways, organized with capital and other means, to supply a pressing public want, by collecting all important statistics and information and furnishing correct intelligence respecting the various railways of the United States and Canada. The "American Railway Review" gives promise of high usefulness and prosperity. It is able, conservative and fearless. Our railway system has need of such a paper.

OFFICE SECRETARY OF STATE, COLUMBIA, S. C., JUNE 11, 1859.

In answer to your letter on the 4th of this month, I would state that a foreigner under the present law, so soon as he has taken the oath of allegiance, and received his certificate under the seal of the clerk of the Court, is entitled to all the privileges of a native born citizen. There was a law in this State, passed on the 26th of March, 1784, which prevented the foreigner from voting until he had been two years in possession of his certificate of citizenship, but this law is now repealed.

DEPUTY SECRETARY OF STATE. Of the genuineness of the above we are not satisfied. The source from which it was originally taken leads us to doubt of its authenticity, but admitting it to be as it purports, a communication from the Deputy Secretary of State of South Carolina to the Cleveland "Germania," it simply proves that we, with many of the first journals of the country, were in error. That we were, we are far from admitting yet awhile, for if our memory does not entirely fail us, the project of a law to restrict naturalized citizens from voting until two years after they became naturalized, was before the Legislature of South Carolina in the Session of 55-56, and then became a law.

If we are in error in this matter, there is one thing difficult to comprehend, and that is, that the Democratic journal in the Union had denied the statement, until the above communication appeared in the German paper in Ohio. Is the above a forgery? or are the Democratic journals of the day so far from being posted on this subject, that they tacitly admit its correctness until a German paper furnishes proof to the contrary.

COMMUNICATED. Messrs. Schley, Haller & Co., Editors of the Examiner, Frederick, Md. GENTLEMEN.—My attention has been called to an insidious article in the Maryland Union, in relation to the late election, which has been made to me, in connection with the Canal Company. However complimentary to me, this article may appear upon its surface, the design of the author is to effect the removal of the Editor.

The position I hold, in the office of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, has never been concealed, and has always been and now are those of the Whig party. During the past five years I have on no occasion uttered anywhere for any person or party, my opinion being in a political one, since the organization of the company, and I have held for more than twelve years, under Boards of different political parties, with satisfaction, I believe, to every member of each succeeding Board.

I have never been an active politician, but my political affiliations and principles have been well known to all my acquaintances, and have never been concealed, and have always been and now are those of the Whig party. During the past five years I have on no occasion uttered anywhere for any person or party, my opinion being in a political one, since the organization of the company, and I have held for more than twelve years, under Boards of different political parties, with satisfaction, I believe, to every member of each succeeding Board.

A BENTONITE—A MAN SHOT.—Between nine and ten o'clock, on Wednesday night last, a fight occurred between James Hick and John Campbell, at the extremity of North Jonathan Street of this town, during which the former shot the latter in the neck with a pistol, inflicting a severe but not fatal and dangerous wound. Hicks was immediately arrested and has been committed to Jail for trial at the November Term of Court.—Herald.

SEVERE ACCIDENT.—Dr. John Malenhor, residing a short distance below town, met with a serious accident on Tuesday last, and it is feared may result fatally. Early in the morning he was riding out, when his horse fell upon him, dislocating his left shoulder and breaking four ribs.—Washington Sentinel.

A Snake, thick as a man's leg, say eight inches in diameter, and supposed to be twenty feet in length, was seen by one of our townsmen on the farm of Mr. Nicholas Durbin, last week.—Westminster Sentinel.

LAND SALES.—E. F. Chambers, Esq., as Trustee, sold at public sale on Tuesday "Huntingfield," containing 420 acres, for \$345 per acre, total, \$145,000. Purchaser, Thomas R. Brown, Esq., of Baltimore.

George Vickers, as Agent, sold, a few days since, the "Skinner Farm," situated upon the Fairlee Creek, containing 145 acres, to Mr. Thomas M. Blackiston for \$5,000.—Kent News.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.—The Democracy of the Sixth Congressional district have nominated Col. G. W. Hughes of Anne-Arundel county as their candidate for Congress, and Col. Nat. Child Duke, of Calvert, for Commissioner of Public Works.

NON-INTERFERING Judge Stewart and his political friends have been making such desperate efforts to secure his re-nomination he will stand no more chance in the convention than a job-tail horse in fly time. Those resolutions of which we have before spoken, and which we head intimated would be considered at the State convention, approving the Judges course still remain in their asphered, untouched, and where they will remain to moulder away. The Judge must really be fond of Washington life if he still persists in forcing himself for the nomination. In Baltimore he has been refused to be endorsed in Carrol by a majority of the convention, but not until a considerable discussion had gone through with arising on the part of the minority, and in Dorchester he is charged with blowing his own bugle—(writing his own resolutions.—Baltimore Maryland Gazette.

SURVIVE OR PERISH.—THE SCENES OF LIFE AND DEATH.—We observe that a machine for casting bullets, capable of turning out one hundred and sixty balls per minute, has been started at Washington. Twice as much attention is paid to securing a killing as to that of curing. More than five hundred instruments of wholesale destruction have been patented within the last twenty years, and only two great cures, Holloway's Pills and Ointment, have been introduced within that time. It would seem however, that these medicines pretty fairly balance the account between the healing art and the science of destruction. The probability is, that they save a much greater number of lives than patient rifle, pistol and cannon destroy; and that their consumption is increasing in almost geometrical ratio in this country, the odds in their favor are augmenting every year. The late California papers represent these remedies as accomplishing the most extraordinary cures of all kinds, and especially of all water-courses wet and dry. That most tenacious of internal diseases, dysentery, is said to have lost all its terrors in the eyes of the miners, since the introduction of the Pills; and the virulent eruptions in excoriated half filled with water, under a hot sun, are rapidly reduced by the application of the Ointment, that diggers are less careful than they ought to be to avoid exposure. Billions resultants, and intermittent fevers have heretofore been terrible scourges in the valley of the Sacramento, and in the neighborhood of all water-courses where the presence of gold has attracted a population; but now, the papers say that these disorders appear to be dying under the renovating and purifying operation of the former preparation. This is a letter news than the intelligence of new gold discoveries.—Pottsville Mining Register.

State News.

ATTAINS IN CECIL COUNTY.—We copy the following from the two Elkton papers: Sale of Wood Lanes.—Mrs Agnes Bickley has bought the wood lane property of Mr. Theodore Knight, containing some fifteen or twenty acres, for the sum of \$9,000.

Come to California.—Rev. George Burrows, late of Newton, and formerly Professor at Lafayette College, sailed for California in the Meses Taylor, a few weeks ago. Mr. Burrows was for a number of years pastor of the West Nottingham Presbyterian Church in this county.

The Cots Crop.—The farmers of this County are nearly, if not quite done cutting cots; many would have finished last week, but for the rains. The cots crop of this county is large, and a number of farmers intend thrashing from the six.

Improvements.—Six new brick houses are to be erected in Port Deposit, on the site of the buildings destroyed by the late fire. Mr. Elijah Reynolds, contractor.

Roadway and Robbery.—The barn of R. F. Biddle, near this town, was entered on Thursday night and robbed of sixteen bushels of corn. General Stiles' warehouse, near the railroad station, was entered the same night, and a few cents were taken from the confectionery. A man from New York has been arrested on suspicion.

Arrest of a Slave.—Henry Dunmore, a slave for a term of years, belonging to Davidson D. Pearce, Esq., left for parts unknown about two weeks since. On Saturday Mr. P. ascertained that he had been near the Slab tavern in York county, Pa. ten miles above the Maryland line, by two white men, who had secured him and refused to deliver him up for less than \$200. This Mr. P. refused to give, when they proposed to accept \$50 if he would meet them late at night at the Maryland line. Suspecting some deep laid plan Mr. P. also refused this proposition, and parted company with the two men. The slave, it appears, was merely on a visit to York county, and intended to return to his master, to regain for them in a Congress, whose power is now the strongest in the Free States remains to be seen. Indeed, their argument in 1850 was,—that as the North had the majority, the Union ought to be dissolved,—if Congress exercised the power.

But in 1850, in view of the great difficulties and dangers of Congressional slavery legislation, it was decided, in the Compromise Bills, that the whole matter ought to be, and should be, left to the Territories themselves. In 1854, in the Kansas act, Congress reaffirmed this principle. Now, Whig contends for the Congressional exercise of the power his way, and Corwin his way. Both are politically right in theory, but the practice heretofore is impossible.

Foreign Intelligence. The Piedmonters' Gazette on the 14th simply says, "The two nations have remained in the preliminaries of peace were signed on the 12th. The Opinion of Turin, Count Cavour's organ, does not conceal its dissatisfaction at the peace of Vienna, where he was recalled, and attributes it to the insufficiency of terms of peace proposed by the Allies, and that he is desirous to see the Emperor of Austria, and to try to persuade his Holiness to agree to the recognition of the domains of the Church. This last piece of information may appear apocryphal, but it is not so, and it is true, and doubtless will prove to be correct. In 1851 it was well known at Rome that Louis Napoleon had formed a plan to invade the Kingdom of Italy, and one or two of its principal features are still present to my memory. The idea of the secularization of the domains of the Church is new, and an Assembly of the Italian Confederation, and the Executive power was to be in the hands of a sardina.

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THE WILMOT PROVISION.—THE WAY THE WORLD TURNS.—We catch up a Cincinnati journal, and we find in it the following:

(From the Hon. Linn Boyd, of Kentucky.) By the legislation of Congress, it is clearly the right and duty of the Territorial Legislatures to give protection to persons and property (slaves included) in the Territories; and earnestly and most confidently hope that that duty will be so performed as that no occasion will ever arise for an appeal to Congress on that subject. The Congress is disappointed in this confident hope, and from bad faith on the part of the people of the Territories, the rights of slaveholders (slaves included) in the Territories, that that very bill will be found to deny that to Congress belong the power and the duty to offer just protection."

(From the Hon. Thomas Corwin, of Ohio) Upon the subject of the power of Congress in relation to legislation for Territories, it was his fixed opinion that Congress had the right, and it is its duty, to prohibit slavery in them. All the laws of the United States upon this subject, from the organization of the government to the Kansas Nebraska bill, have expressed the right of Congress to legislate for the Territories. The Territory of Mississippi was organized in 1799, Congress enacting the signing of three hundred dollars upon any person who would import a slave into that Territory for sale. It did permit a manumission slave, who went there to live. The same law required the Territorial legislatures to give protection for the approval of Congress, and if disapproved they were null and void. The U. S. Court, with John Marshall on the bench, sustained this power. In the case of the Territory of 1799, the same provision was applied, and this in the face of the law of 1799, extending the slave trade twenty years—a law applicable exclusively to the States."

The Hon. Thomas Corwin, it is plain, has made known on the day of sale. JOHN BEASLEY, Established in 1807—Retired 1853. JOHN E. WILSON, Agent.

THE SURVIVING PARTNER OF JOHN WILSON & SON, No. 14 Baltimore-st., near the Bridge, NOW REMOVED TO N. W. Cor. Howard & Camden Sts., Baltimore.

Constantly on hand and for sale, OLD WHISKIES, OLD RYE, BOURBON WHISKIES, &c., in Wood or Draught and Bottles.

OLD Diploma Rye Whiskey. 1852. The Diploma of the Md. Institute.

This Diploma, of the first class, was awarded by the Maryland Institute for the Promotion of Mechanic Arts, to John E. Wilson, of Baltimore, for his Old Rye Whiskey, exhibited at the Exhibition of Artistic of American Manufacture, held in the city of Baltimore, on the 1st day of October, 1852.

THE OLD DIPLOMA RYE WHISKEY. Together with selections from the choicest stocks of RYE WHISKEY in Allegian, Washington and other counties in Maryland, ranging from 25 cents per gallon, to \$1.25, \$2.25, \$3.25, and \$4.25 per gallon, constantly on hand and for sale by bottles, half bottles, demijohns, and in bulk, at the lowest prices.

Diploma Old Rye Whiskey Warehouse, Cor. Howard and Camden Sts. Nearly opposite the Passenger Station of the Baltimore and Annapolis Railroad.

Call and examine. Orders solicited and promptly executed by the Agent, Aug. 4, 1859. JOHN E. WILSON.

Law School of the University. AT CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

The instructors in this School are: HON. JOHN PARKER, LL. D., Royal Professor; HON. THOMAS PARSONS, LL. D., Dane Professor; HON. EMORY WASHINGTON, LL. D., University Professor.

THE COURSE OF INSTRUCTION embraces all the various branches of the Common Law, and of Equity, Admiralty, Commerce, International and Constitutional Law, and the Jurisprudence of the United States. The Law Library contains about 14,000 volumes, and all the works appertaining to the study of the Law are made to render it complete.

Instruction is given by oral lectures and exposition, and by reading and commenting on the original authorities, and by the study of the Law in connection with them; of which there are ten every week. Two moot Courts are also held each week, and the students are previously given out by the Presiding Instructor. Rooms and other facilities are also provided for the convenience of the students, and the school is held weekly, for practice in debate, and acquiring a knowledge of parliamentary law and proceedings.

Students may enter the School in any stage of their professional studies or mercantile pursuits, and at the commencement of either term. They are required to attend the school, and to pursue their studies, according to their views of their own wants and attainments.

The school will afford accommodations on Thursday, six weeks after the third Wednesday in July, in divided into two terms of twenty weeks each, and the vacation of six weeks at the end of each term.

During the winter vacation, the Library is opened, warmed, and lighted, for the use of the students of the School.

The exercises of the next term will commence on MONDAY, September 5th, 1859. Applications for admission, or any catalogue, or any further information, may be made to either of the Professors at Cambridge, Mass., Aug. 4th 1859—31.

NEW VOLUMES OF THE Four Reviews and Blackwood COMMENCE JULY, 1859. TERMS. For any one of the four Reviews, \$3 00 For any two of the four Reviews, 5 00 For any three of the four Reviews, 7 00 For any four of the four Reviews, 9 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 Money Current in the State where issued will be received in part.

CLUBBING. A discount of twenty five per cent. from the above price will be allowed to Clubs ordering four or more copies of any one or more of the above works. Thus: Four copies of Blackwood, or of one Review, will be sent to one address for \$3; four copies of the four Reviews and Blackwood for \$30; and so on.

Remittances should always be addressed to the Publishers, LEONARD SCOTT & CO., Aug. 4—It. No. 54 Gold Street, N. Y.

Insolvent's Notice. Geo. A. H. WALTER, 13th Street, Baltimore, Md. His creditors, if they have any claims against him, are notified to present them to him, or to the undersigned, on or before the 1st day of September, next, at the office of the undersigned, at No. 133 Broadway, New York, or to the undersigned, at No. 133 Broadway, New York, or to the undersigned, at No. 133 Broadway, New York.

House For Rent. A new Brick House with a two story back building containing 7 rooms and hall, cistern, and a large garden, with a fine view, and a comfortable home, on Bedford St. in one of the most respectable and healthy locations in Cumberland. For further particulars apply to the Agent, E. F. SOMMERKAMP, Aug. 4, 1859.

CHILDREN and Boy's Wear, very neat and handsome styles at E. B. WINDOPE'S, April 21.

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE IN THE City of Cumberland.

THE undersigned as Trustee of the Mineral Bank of Maryland, will offer at public sale, On the 1st day of September next, at 11 o'clock A. M., in the city of Cumberland, at 11 o'clock A. M., that very valuable and highly improved REAL ESTATE, known as the property of the MINERAL BANK.

This property consists of a SUPERIOR Banking House, with a most secure vault, and every convenience suitable for a Bank, with a very superior Dwelling House.

attached, built in the latest style and of superior workmanship. It has also attached to it a very large yard, planted with the choicest fruit and all necessary and convenient outbuildings. The property fronts 122 feet on Baltimore Street, and runs back 92 feet, having streets on two sides and an alley 20 feet wide on the third side, all of which are graded and well paved.

Persons wishing to examine the property, can do so by calling on either of the undersigned on the day of sale. JOHN BEASLEY, JOHN E. WILSON, Trustees of the Mineral Bank of Maryland. Cumberland, Aug. 4, 1859—14.

JOHN WILSON, Established in 1807—Retired 1853. JOHN E. WILSON, Agent.

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