becomes the duty of every friend of the culation to them, in order that every honest man in the United States may be apprised of the inevitable consequences of sustaining the existing general administrtion. Let their principles be but known and we can have no apprebensions of the result of this coming contest. Let the people-the honest, hard working farmers of the countryonly understand, that the avowed design of the party in power in destroying the State Banks, is to pave the way for the passage of a law by which gvery man's property shall at his death, go into a common fund for the benefit of the cold charity of the world-and we have no fear but that Martin Van Buran and his worthless advisers and abettors, will be consigned to the obscurity they so richly merit.

Harrison, anxious to testify their regard for the man of the people. No general account has yet been given of the banners and ensigns, which the papers say were altogether too nu-merous for enumeration. Amongst the devices of the hardy yeomanry of Pennsylvania, we notice a log cabin, followed by a waggon which bore an inscription in front, of "ruffled which bore an inscription in tront, of "righted chirts and silk stocking gentry," with a crib and threshing oats like hearty fellows who were used to the work.

Of the number present, the Wheeling Times

says that no exact estimate can possibly be made. It is thought there were not less than thirty-five thousand.

For the accommodation of the thong, near ly all the people of Wheeling kept open hous-es; but in addition to this, four tables five hundred feet in length, were spread in the grove. At one of these tables 20,000 lbs of solid pro visions were consumed in a few hours.

In the evening, addresses were continued till a late hour from the Court House steps, and on Friday the intellectual treat was pro longed throughout the day, when the Convention adjourned. A letter in the Pittsburgh Daily American, written on the spot, says "there is no calculating the numbers-when near the stand you would suppose all the inhabitants for 50 miles round were sitting or standing before it. Then to go on to the ridge above it, you would suppose they were all there; and returning to town the streets and houses you find full." The following further

items are from the same paper:
Nothing could exceed the enthusiasm of the women—several thousand must have attended around the speaker's stand, and the windows were filled, and Main street, with the beauty and fashion of Virginia and Ohio, forming a continuous line of joyous and handsome faces, bidding welcome and waving handkerchiefs as the procession passed down the street.

Senator Benton arrived in the morning-just in time to meet the great Ball, from Yellow Creek, as it was ascending the bank from the

Among the novelties which attracted our attention, was a company of Lancers, from Zanesville, of youths from 14 to 17 years of age, very handsomely uniformed, with a band of music, and drilled with the precision of vet-

Wheeling appeared like a forest of flag staffs. Every house had a pole and a flag, either on the roof or in front, with various inscriptions. The banners were various and unique.-

There was one representing a Seminole woblood hounds and two of Van Buren's soldiers. with a glorious prospect of an early capture. Another, of a dandy looking fellow, receiv-

was digging in a ditch, that he must now work were sketched, as feeling or fancy dictated to

Nothing could exceed the kind and open hospitality of the citizens of Wheelingcommodations, rich and abundant, were offered to all. The latch string of every house was left out, and a hand of welcome at every

## REVIVAL OF BUSINESS.

The Tory journals are extremely careful at present to chronicle every sign which denotes any improvement in the business transactions of our commercial cities, attributing, of course, every such improvement to the action of the Sub-Treasury Bill.

That business has improved in our large cities is undoubtedly true at the present time;and how should it be otherwise! than a year the commercial world has been oppressed with an absolute lethargy. Did men suppose that it was never to be roused from it, or that it was to be followed by the sleep Business has improved during the last two weeks, as business always does improve in the autumn after the inaction of the summer. The whole country is filled with the products of the soil. These are to be exchanged for the necessaries and the luxures of life. The present is the season in which such exchanges are usually made; of course therefore, a temporary revival of business was to be expected. But to attribute such revival to the action of the Sub-Treasury Hill is both untrue and absurd. For in the first place the Sub-Treasury eystem is not yet in operation; and for the very obvious reason that there is nothing for it to commence operations upon. The Sub-Treas-ury Bill requires the dues of the Government paid in specie. But there are no dues of the Government, or almost none. The repay the salaries of the army of office-holders in employed to collect them. And the receipts B land-offices, the only other source of revenue, are too small to be reckoned. Government lives, to use the language of the papers, from which the extract is copied.

Bunker Hill Declaration, "by shifts and coq- "I will tell you what I have done. My only "I will tell you what I have done. trivances, by shallow artifices and delusive brother I have sent to the camp, with my prevalent in that country.

now openly and boldly avowed; and it exchange of Treasury order for specie." How absurd is it therefore for the Tory journalists with honor, and emulate the great examples to attribute the revival of business to the Sub-Treasury, well knowing as they do, that the Sub-Treasury has nothing to do with it what-every superfluous expense in my table and country to give the widest possible cir- Treasury, well knowing as they do, that the

> THE BUNKER HILL CONVENTION. All the Boston Journals are full of the acounts of Processions, Bunners, Mottocs, &c.,

to spread which forth to full would completesuch as we find most interesting.

From the Atlan. LAST NIGHT'S PROCEEDINGS.

This city rang again last night with the huzzas of the Whigs. At Old Fancuil Hall, Daniel Webster presided, and the Hall was crowded by one of the largest assemblages of citizens that ever convened within its time honored walls- Upon the enterance of Mr. Webster and the distinguished gentlemen who all-leaving his widow and children to had been invited to attend, the building resounded with loud and prolonged acclama-tions. "Three cheers for Webster-three cheers for Leigh," were given in rapid successon, and the utmost enthusiasm was manifest-

From the Newark Daily Advertiser.

GREATEST MEETING OF THE SEA-SON.

The Convention of the three great states of Virginia, Ohio and Pennsylvania, at Wheeling, on Thursday, appears to have been the greatest assembly which these extraordinary times has yet produced. Delegations were present from nearly every county in the Old Dominion, the procession from the key stone state was more than a mile long, and the Buckeyes were there in countless numbers. Fifteen hundred crossed in the morning from Ohio, at the ferry slone, including many of the old soldiers of Harrison, anxious to testify their regard for ance and remarks were greeted with prolong ed shouts. The gallant Col. O, Fallan of Missouri, one of Gen. Harrison's Aids at the bat-tle of the Thames, was also introduced to the multitude by Mr. Webster, and he rendered his thanks in a happy and appropriate manner.

Marlboro Chapet.—Here the Hon. Robert

C. Winthrop presided, and there was a great gathering. Ogden Hoffman, of New York, delivered a most thrilling and soul-stirring speech. Mr. Hoffman's style of speaking is remarkably pleasing, and his eloquence met with a most enthusiastic response from every voice in the Hall. The applause was deafen-He was followed by Reverdy Johnson of Baltimore, in an able and impressive ad-

dress. The Chapel was thronged. At the City Hall.—The Hon, James T. Austin presided at the meeting held at the balcony of the City Hall. Here there were Lincoln of Mass., Mr. Saltonstall of Essex, and Mr. Evans of Maine. More than 5000 people composed the audience.

Whig Republican Hall .- There were first ate addresses delivered from the balcony of the Whig Reading Room, at which meeting Stephen Fairbanks, Esq. presided. The gen-tlemen who spoke were Messrs. Upham of Bedford, and some other gentlemen whose was visible to all, names we could not obtain. There were from We have enlisted

five to eight thousand.

Every thing passed off every where in the most joyful and delightful manner.

From the Transcript. Honor to the Heroes of the Revolution .- The Whig Convention having been honored by the presence of a goodly number of the few survivors of the Revolution, the Whig State Central Committee were desired to propose a time and a place at which the Whig Delegates, the county was here yesterday, and will be time and a place at which the whigh the power to pay here again on the 5th of October. in a body, should have it in their power to pay their respects to these venerable fathers of their political faith. A meeting at Faneuil Hall, at 10 o'clock, this morning, having been appointed, for that purpose, the Old Cradle was filled to overflowing in a few moments after the doors were thrown open. The Hon. Daniel Webster, President of the Convention, after a brief but thrillingly eloquent address to the venerable men by whom he was surroundunder the infirmities of age, addressed the assembled multitude with astonishing power

and effect. After the glorious old hero had resumed his seat, the President introduced the Hon. Philip Hone, formerly Mayor of New York, who was ing sixteen dollars a day, telling another, who electrifying the audience with his sallies of wit and humor, when we left the Hall. Mr. for ten cents a day. And a thousand others H. caused a good deal of mirth, by stating, at the outset, that, after seeing what he saw yesthe parties composing the various and distant terday—the waving of banners and handkerchiefs by fair hands, and the flashing of bright eyes-he did not deem it at all necessary for im to urge the Whigs of the Bay State to redouble their efforts in a good cause; for, if they did not do their duty, he was sure their wives, and daughters, and sisters, and sweetbearts, would not let them rest in peace .-After witnessing the spectacle of vesterdy, he could not conceive how any man can Locofoco. For his part he had a good Whig wife and, were he, by any strange chance, to be transformed into a Losofoco, he should be ashamed to go home.

Since the above was in type we learn that Mr. Hone was followed by Mr. Dorson, of Michigan, Mr. Eastman, of New Hampshire, and several other gentlemen, when, at about a quarter past 1, the meeting was adjourned to 7 o'clock this evening.

From the Mercantile Journal, Boston Ladies and Green Mountain Boys, A member of the Whig Delegation from Vermont, informed us that as the procession was passing through Washington street, an elegant Liberty cap, of rare and curious workmanship, was dropped by a patriotic lady from a balcony, among the Green Mountain, Boys, and afterwards proudly borne in their ranks, as an appropriate emblem. Afterwards, while this delegation was passing near Quincy Hall, they received from the fair ladies of the Fair a magnificent boquet, with which to decorate the banners. The Green Mountain Boys the banners. were proud of these attentions, and will always remember them with gratitude.

New York Express.

The women of the Revolution .- The following is an extract from a letter written by a lain Philadelphia, to a British officer living in Boston. It was sent to him soon after the battle of Bunker Hill, and circulated through-The out the colonies, in the Revolutionary news

The principles of our opponents are | names, by what it calls "facilities," and the | prayers and blessings; I hope he will not ograce me; I am confident he will behave family; tea. I have not drank since last Christmas, nor bought a cap or gown since your de-feat at Lexington; and (what I never did be-fore) I have learned to knit; with this new acquirement, I am now making stockings of American wool for my servants. In this way

do I throw in my mite for the public good .-I know this, that as free, I can die but once ; but as a slave, I shall not be worthy of life. I have the pleasure to assure you, that these are the sentiments of all my sister Americans. They have sacrificed balls, assemblies, parties of pleasure, tea drinking and finery, to the great spirit of liberty that actuates all ranks and degrees of people throughout this exten-sive continent."

From the Natches Whig. August 22,

At our great meeting yesterday, were to be seen among the throng about 500 daughters of the "Sunny Land" turned out en masse, to gladden by their smiles, and cheer by their Mr. Webster addressed the audience in a few remarks, and then presented the Hon.

Benjamin Watkins Leigh of Virginia, who was

> like the matrons and maidens of our country' earlier days, ready and willing, at any, and at The same currency for the Office holders and for the all times, to cheer the patriots onward in du-

THE GIBRALTAR OF LOCOFOCO-Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette,

Hamilton, Sept. 4th, 1840.

I hasten to tell you that Old Butler is all in blaze of glory. A brighter sun has seldom shone on a more glorious scene than our Convention of yesterday presented. Before 10 clock every avenue to our village was thronged with the people in long processions, of cano es, cabins, carriages, horsemen and footmen, with bands of music, and banners innumerable, of every device. And such a galaxy of distinguished men as addressed the multitude from noon until 10 o'clock at night, was perhaps never before seen at any county convention in the Union. Gen. Harrison, and his aids, Col. Todd of Cincinnati, and Col. Chambers of Kentucky, also, Col. Christic of Louisania, who all fought with Gen. Harrison on most animated and spirit-stirring speeches the north-western frontier, followed each oth-delivered by Messrs. Ralph of Illinois, Gov. er. Then came a speech from that accomer. Then came a speech from that accomplished orator, T. Walker, Esq. of Cincinnati, and the Convention adjourned for supper. At candle lighting the people again met, and were enraptured with most thrilling appeals from the Hon. James Rairden and Gen. McCarty of Indiania, and the Rev. A. W. Elliott, the

Boenerges of the Miami valley.
You know all these men, and I need not add Vermont, Neal of Portland, and Eliot of New that a powerful Impression upon the audience

We have enlisted until the victory is won. will not say that we will certainly storm this strong hold of locofocoism, Butler county, in October; but I will say, that we are resolved to try. As a further evidence of the feeling here, the untiring resolution to conquer, our club this day, not content with what was done vesterday, have resolved to celebrate the victory of the Thames, on the 5th of Oct. I may say with safety, that almost every Whig in

Mr. Van Buren has commenced letter writing with a perfect fury. Every administration journal that we open, groans beneath the weight of his leaden lucubrations. These letters are generally written in reply to certain questions put him by his friends in different sections of the country, and it is a little singular that in his replies he adopts the same course which ed, introduced by Mr. Robins, of Rhode Island, the Tories have abused Gen. Harrison for in common with all our fellow citizens, and we (a Revolutionary officer, and for many years a pursuing, viz.: that of referring his friends to otter to Sherod Williams. to the citizens of this place and that place .-The magician seems emulous of following in the footsteps of the Hero of the Thames as well as in those of the Hero of New Orleans. .

In all these letters of Mr. Van Buren, one thing is apparent; and that is, that he is without controversy' decidedly the most deficient in all the attributes of a statesman, of any man, (with one exception) who ever sat in the presdential chair. We look in vain, for any exhioitions of far-reaching sagacity, any indications of a research into the history of past, or of the sound practical views of government which such a research alone can give, in his messages, or letters. A narrowness of intellect, a sphere of vision limited by the actual present, and which extends not forward to the future wants of this great nation, a littleness of conception, and a poverty of every thing generous or noble, characterize the whole of his productions. He was generally considerman of talent until his elevation to the Presidency, but his course since that event has talents were very much over-rated.

The vote of New York not clam Office-Holders at Washington.-A prominent officer of the Treasury department now on a political tour in this State, came up the North River a few days since in company with an old acquaintance of the Whig party. In the course of conversation, the Whig asked the office-holder what was thought at Washington of Mr. Van Buren's prospect for re-election. He replied that it was considered as perfectly safe; that letters had been received from every section of the Union, representing their cause as prospering- But said the Whig, you can-not certainly expect to carry New York. Oh! no, replied the office-holder we do not expect to carry New York—we will give you New York; we can elect Mr. Van Buren without the vote of New York.

The above shows what little confidence "New Yorks favorite son" has in the vote of his native State, notwithstanding his partisans here claim for him a majority of 3500.

The idea of re-electing Van Buren without the vote of New York, is too absord even to of high rank and accomplishments residing have entered into the heads of any but a Tory office-holder .- Troy Whig.

> The Hon. Martin Chittenden, formerly member of Congress, died on the 5th inst., at Williston, Vt. He had a week previous to his death returned from Illinois, sick of the fever

## THE HERALD.

THESDAY EVENING, SEPT. 29, 1840.

For President of the United States, WILLIAM H. HARRISON, of Ohio.

For Vice President of the United States, JOHN TYLER, of Virginia.

> For Electors at Large Samuel C Crafts. Ezra Meech.

For Electors. 1st Dist. William Henry. 2d Dist. John Conant. 3d Dist. Abner B. W. Tenny. 4th Dist. William P. Briggs. 5th Dist. Joseph Reed.

## Carrison's Principles.

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ple expressed the agreement conict with the freedom of elections, nament to abstain from interfering fairs of the States.

v, nor standing armies in time of

People.

The escouragement of productive industry, and the securing of fair wages to the laborer by the prudent use of a system of credit, and the restoring of confidence between man and man.

WATCHWORDS OF THE BRITISH TORIES. Down with the Banks!" cries Bnownson.

Down with the Manufactories, shouts Hill.

Down with Wages? cries Buchana.

Down with the priests and school masters! cries

Brownson.

A shilling a day shouts Tappan.

Let them cal no meat, cries WILLIAMS. Stop mages altogether, cries Browsson. Let there be no employment, says Rodolphus Dickissos Will our laboring population calmly endure these atrocious insults ?

In the Herald of 28th July last, we inserted a Puzzle, of the following tenor. "What has Martin Van Buren done, either before or since his elevation to the presidency to entitle him to a

re-election ?" We have waited patiently for an answer to the above question, but as yet none has been given. We very honestly supposed that some of his warm friends in this quarter would have been willing to enlighten us upon this important question: but they are perfectly silent. We had presumed, perhaps improperly, that where the party had showed such strong anxiety for his continuance in office, there must be some good reason for this desire, and if so, it should be made known to the people, who have so much interest in the election of their rulers. We have been apposed to Martin Van Buren from the first, but if there are paramount reasons why he should be again elected to the chief office in the land-if the welfare of the country requires it -if his continuance in office will be most likely to preserve the constitution against executive encroachment, and perpetuate our civil and religious institutions in all their forme- purity, and if we through ignorance or prejudice have been opposed to him and his election, we shall feel ob iged to any of his friends if they will set us right in this matter. We claim to be actuated by motives of patriotism and true love for our country and her institutions, we are not influenced by any expectation of office in our opposition to Mr. Van Buren; we expect no benefit from his defeat but what we should enjoy would act and vote both honestly and understandingly in this important juncture, for we be-

lieve our country's best interests are at stake. We are not without apprehension that longer silence on the part of those who ought to know the truth, but who still refuse to make it known, will but tend to confirm us in our opposition to the president and his measures-for while the party urge many things against Harrison, they put not forth a single one in favor of Van Buren, and we are therefore led to believe that nothing can be urged favorable to his pretentions. And is it notso?

As OLD SOLDIER GONE - Died at Whitehall N. Y. the 16th inst. Mr. Jonathan Reynolds, at the advanced age of one hundred years. Mr. Reynolds was a native of Dutchess co. N. Y. He came into this town at an early period, and resided on his farm on otter Creek till a few years since, when he removed with his son to Whitehall. He retained his physical and mental given frequent and indubitable proofs that his powers almost without perceptible decay till near At the age of ninety he gor and activity, not of

, out of early manhood. He was very fond of the sports of the field, and at the age of ninety he went out and shot a fine deer upon the banks of the creek. He ever maintained an irreproachable character.

He was a soldier of the revolution, now a title of the highest honor. From 1832 he received a pension as Lieutenant, in which rank he served under Washington. He has left in this town many descendants. We remember one trait in his character which showed his estimate of the privileges he helped to purchase. He was AL-WAYS found at the ballot box while he resided among us; -- an example worthy of imitation.

We publish this week an article in relation to the naturalization of foreigners, furnished us by Col. J. Gove. It will be well for the boards of civil authority in the several towns to preserve clerk of the court. this paper for reference, as it will enable them to decide correctly upon the questions which will be continually recurring upon this subject.

We have received a communication, embracing an interesting description of the mass meeting at Keesville, on the 11th inst-the anniversary of the battle of Plattsburgh, a day not to be forgotten-but its length precludes its insertion. The number present on this occasion is estimated at

about 10000, with about 1500 Green Mountain Boys, who were received with loud and hearty cheers by their neighbors of Essex and Clinton Counties. The multitude evinced the same patriotic spirit which the freemen of New York and Vermont exhibited on the banks of the Saranae on the 11th of September 1814, (the spirit of '76) and we rejoice that the same spirit is about to be manifested in defence of their invaded rights in the approaching contest.

## CAUTION

To town authorities on admitting aliens to the privilege of voting without being naturalized agreeably to the acts of Congress.

The question often arising, and having now become unusually interesting, as to what proceedings confer the rights of citizenship upon aliens, or persons born in fereign countries and their dependencies, who come to reside permanently in this or any of the United States, we deem it proper, for the information of the civil authorities in the several towns, as also of such aliens as may be interested, to lay before our readers a digest of the process of naturalization. taken from 'A treatise on the organization, Juris diction and Practice of the Cour's of the United from this day, it is, bona file, your meet States,' by the Hon. Alfred Conkling, Judge of to become a citizen of the United State, and the District Court of the U. S. for the Northern renounce, forever, all allegiance and fair District of New York.

We subjoin, also, two forms: that of the alien's colaration of his intention to become a citizen, and that of his final admission. These forms, so far as we are acquainted, are such as have been adopted by the Courts in Vermont. We give these forms, more especially, because the declaration of intention to become a citizen has been in some instances, successfully offered to the authorities as proof of citizenship; and where the authorities were not familiar with the laws upon the scal of the Court, it is, in itself, proof in the subject, such applicants have been improper- or any other Court, that the alien has make ly admitted to vote. Whereas, no foreigner declaration of his intention to become a el should be permitted to vote-and no intelligent of the U.S. and well informed one would presume to do sowithout producing a record like, or tantomount to the second form hereunto subjoined.

Without further introduction, the following exposition of the laws relative to the subject is believed to be accurate, as set forth in Judge Conk- full term of five years next before this appli lin's Treatise

" Provision is made for the naturalization o free white persons."

Applications for this purpose may be made to any circuit or district, or territorial court of set forth in the next following form :the United States, or to any court of record having common law jurisdiction, and a seal and clerk or prothonotary, of any individual state. Act of April 14, 1802, vol. 3, p. 475.

The applicant must have resided within the limits, and under the jurisdiction of the United States, for at least five years, immediately pre-ceding the time of his application; and must have resided one year, at least, in the state or territory in which the court to which his application is addressed, is sitting. Ibid.

In proof of such previous residence, the courts are expressly prohibited from receiving the oath of the applicant, but are directed to require "the oath or affirmation of citizens of the United States;" that is, it is presumed, of at least two citizens: and the names of these citizens as witnesses of the fact of such residence, and also the place or places, of the ap-plicant's residence for the last five years, are to be stated in the record to be made of the proceeding by the clerk of the court.

It is proper now, to notice and explain a distinction made by the existing laws between those who arrived in the United States before and those arriving after the 18th of June, 1812.

The first condition of admission imposed by the act of April 14, 1802, above cited, is as follows, viz: that the applicant shall have declared, on oath or affirmation, before one of the courts above mentioned, two years, at least, before his application for admission, that it was bona fide, his intention to become a citi-zen of the United States, and to renounce forever all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign prince, potentate, state or sovereignty, whatever, and particularly, by name, the prince, potentate, state or sovereignty, whereof he may at the time be a citizen or subject.

ligatory upon those aliens who did not arrive John Den and Richard Fen, both of the in this country before the 18th of June, 1812.

But by the act of May 24, 1828, (chap. 106,) those aliens who arrived in the United States are now here remaining, the said John Des before the 18th of June, 1812, are exonerated from the performance of this condition: Provided, that the applicant, when he presents him-five years, at least, next preceding three day of September in the year of our Levis is above stated as required in all cases,) prove to the satisfaction of the court that he was residing within the limits and under the jurisdiction of the United States, before the said 18th day of June, 1812, and has continued so to reside. We have already seen that the last five years of residence must be proved by the oaths or affirmations of at least two citi zens of the United States. But this requirement does not extend to the antecedent portion of such residence. That is only required, in by the Court, to declare, and did declare by of such residence. That is only required, in general terms, to be proved "to the satisfaction This continued residence, of the the court." (as it is understood, for the whole period commencing prior to the 18th of June, 1812,) is required to be stated and set forth in the record, together, (as above explained,) with place or places of the applicant's residence for the last preceding five years.

It remains now to state what is further required of all aliens upon their application for dmission to the rights of citizenship.

The applicant must prove, to the satisfaction of the court, that during the period of five years next preceding his : pplication, "he has behaved as a man of good moral character, at-tached to the principles of the constitution of the United States, and well disposed to the happiness and good order of the same." (pril 14, 1802, (vol. 3, p. 475, § 1.)

He must declare on oath or affirmation, before the court, "that he will support the constitution of the United States, and that he doth entirely renounce and abjure all allegiance and fidelity to every foreign prince, potentate, state or sovereignty whatever, and particularly by name, the prince, potentate, state or sovereignty, whereof he was before a subject. This oath must be recorded by the

In case the applicant "shall have borne any hereditary title, or been of any of the orders of nobility, in the kingdom or state from which he came," he is further required to "make an express renunciation of his title or order of Ibid This renunciation is also to be recorded.

The foregoing summary contains all that is required by the laws of the United States, to enable an alien to become naturalized.

"See Bec. 4; act of 26th May, 1824.

As to the law relative to the of persons naturalized under the United States, or, previous to thereof, under the laws of the states. children of citizens born abroad, an of 1802, above cited, \$ 4, and 2 Kee mentaries, 44, et seq.

[FORMS.]

1st. Of the Declaration of Interior UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

STATE OF VERMONT, BUTLAND COUNTY, & Be it Remembered, That at a ten-County Court begon and held at Rutlas in and for the county aforesaid, on Tuesday of September in the year of ap one thousand eight hundred and than JOHN DOE, an alien and an Irishna British and Ireland called Ireland on the June' in the year of our Lord, 1810 at p. residing at Rotland in the County of Run in the State of Vermont, did personally age in Court here, on this 11th car of Septem in the year of our Lord, isas aforesaid, did then and there, before set Court declar on eath, as follows

You, John Doe do solemnly swear, w to any foreign prince, potentate, state, at an ereignty, whatever, and particularly to Wa iam the fourth, King of the United Kingdo of Great Britain and Ireland, whereof con-at present a subject; so help you God. By order of Court.

C-- D-- Cen [This is the first step in the process of he naturalized. This record contains the cla declaration, and may be made in any Com-Record in the U.S. When duly certified in

Two years after this, and not before, on app ing to this or any other Court, and presenting a copy, and such other proof as will satisf the Court (which must be by natural bern citar that the applicant has resided in the U. S. for tion to be admitted as a citizen, two years which must have been after his declaration, one year must have been in this state immately before this application to be naturalise.

2nd. Of the application for naturalization, the completion of the process.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA: STATE OF VERMONT, RUTLAND COUNTY, to wil

Be it Remembered, That at a term of t County Court, began and held at Rotlan within and for the county aforesaid on the 2s Tuesday of September, in the year of our Lo one thousand eight hundred and thirty eig JOHN DOE, an alien, & an Irishman, bon the parish of — in the county of — in the part of the United Kingdom of Great Brid and Ireland called Ireland, on the 10th day June, in the year of our Lord one thousa eight hundred and ten, at present residing Rutland, in the county of Rutland in the Su of Vermont, did personally appear in ou on this 11th day of September in the year our Lord one thousand eight hundred as our Lord one thousand eight hundred and the county of the seat the second and did they and the thirty eight aforesaid, and did then and then declare on oath as follows, to wit: "You John Doe do solemnly swear that from this day, it is bona fide your intention to become a citizen of the United States, and to renounce forever, all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign prince potentate, state or sovereignty whatever, an particularly to William the fourth, Kinge Great Britain and Ireland, whereof you are present a subject: so help you God.

And afterwards, to wit, at the term of a said county court, begun and held at Ruta aforesaid, on the eighth day of September, the year of our Lord one thousand eight b dred and forty, the said John Doe did ap personally appear in court and apply him here to the court to be admitted to become citizen of the United States, in such made and provided; and by the affidavia of Rutiand aforesaid, and native cities the said United States, which said affile prove, to the satisfaction of said Court, hall has resided within the said United States thousand eight hundred and forty; and the has resided within the said State of Vernet one year at least, next preceeding the dates mentioned; and, furthermore, that dung # time, the said John Doe has behaved as a of good moral character attached to the prociples of the Constitution of the United Sizes and well disposed to the good order and her

fore the Court, on oath, as follows, to wa You John Doe do solomnly swear before in Court now here, that you will support the Co attitution of the United States, and that years absolutely and entirely renounce and abjurns allegiance and fidelity to every foreign price. potentate, State, or sovereignty whatever, se particularly to Victoria, Queen of the Units Kingdom of Great Brtian and Ireland, where you were heretolore a subject: so help in

A copy of this 2d form, or record, duly site ed under the hand of a clerk, and the seal of se Court of record in the U. S.; or the copy of proceeding which is tantamount to the sheet the only evidence which can ever authors! even justify any board of civil authority to state foreigner who has come into the country sand 18th, of June, 1812, to the rights of care or, in other words, to the privilege of stat is any officer to be elected by the people of State, or of the United States.

Knowing that efforts have been made tall charitably hope, ignorantly, by zealous points to introduce the votes of some aliens who not complied with the laws of the land uses their pretensions to the exercise of the sed franchise; and fully believing, that no issue and honest alien would presume to offer is upon any occasion, without having been in qualified to do so, conformably to the last a country of his adoption; we have taken it of compiling the preceding, for the inferent of all concerned. And as we prize out and institutions, and the maintaining of them a purity, above all others, of all other country people we repeat the caution to out bired