

THE NATURALIZATION LAWS.

From the Native American Citizen of Brooklyn. THE IMPERIOUS NECESSITY OF A CHANGE IN THE NATURALIZATION LAWS.—The propriety, nay, the imperious necessity of a change in the naturalization laws, is the point to which it is indispensable to the safety of the country, that the attention of the Americans, as a whole people, should at this moment be concentrated. It is a national question, not only separate from, but superior to, all others. All other questions which divide the nation, are peculiarly of a domestic character; they relate to matters between American and American. Whether the bank system is, or is not, adverse to our democratic institutions; whether internal improvement is constitutionally intrusted to the management of the general Government, or reserved to the States respectively, whether monopolies of any kind are just or unjust; whether the right of instructing representatives is to be allowed or resisted; whether the high offices of the nation are safest administered by these or by those citizens; all these, and many kindred questions, are entirely of a domestic character, to be settled between ourselves, in the just democratic mode, by majority, by the prevailing voice of the American people declared through the ballot box. But the question of naturalization, the question whether foreigners, not yet arrived, shall or shall not be admitted to the American right of balloting, is a matter in which the American people are in a certain sense, on one side as the original and exclusive possessors of the privilege, and foreigners on the other, as petitioners for a participation in that privilege; for the privilege of expressing their opinions upon, and assisting to decide all the other questions I have enumerated. It is, therefore, a question separate and superior to all these. It is a fundamental question; it affects the very foundation of our institutions, it bears directly and vitally on the principle of the ballot itself, that principle which decides the greatest questions of policy among Americans, nay, which can decide the very existence of the Government, or can change its form at any moment. And surely this vital principle is amply protected from injury. To violate this point, every means which a people jealous of their liberties could devise was doubtless gathered about it for its preservation; it is not guarded. Be astonished, Americans, at the oversight! The mere statement of the provisions of the Naturalization Law is sufficient, one would think, to startle any American who reflects at all. Five years residence gives the foreigner, whatever be his condition or character, this most sacred privilege of assisting to control; and actually of controlling (there is not a guard to prevent) all the domestic interests of America. A simple five year's residence, allows any foreigner, (no matter what his character, whether friend or enemy of freedom, whether an exile from proscription, or a pensioned commission to serve the interests of Imperial Despotism,) to handle this "back of our strength." How is it that this heart of Democracy was left so exposed, yes this very heart of the body politic, in which, in periodical pulsations, the opinions of the people meet, to go forth again as law to the extremities of the nation; this heart left so absolutely without protection, that the murderous eye of Imperial despots across the deep, not only watch it in all its movements, but they are invited from its very nakedness, to reach out their hands to stab it. The figure is not too strong; their blow is aimed, now, whilst I write, at this very heart of our institutions. How is it that none of our sagacious statesmen foresaw this danger to the republic through the unprotected ballot box? It was foreseen. It did not escape the prophetic eye of Jefferson.\* He foresaw, and from the beginning foretold the evil, and uttered his warning voice. Mr. Jefferson denounced the encouragement of emigration. And, oh! consistency, where is thy blush! he who is now urging Jefferson's own recommendation on this vital point, is censured by some who call themselves Jeffersonian democrats; by some journalists who in one column profess Jeffersonian principles, while in the next they denounce both the principles and the policy of Jefferson, and (with what semblance of consistency let them show if they can,) defend a great political evil, against which Jefferson left his written protest. It may be convenient, for purposes best known to themselves, for such journalists to desert their democratic principles, while loudly professing still to hold them; but the people who are neither blind nor deaf, will soon perceive whose course is most consistent with that great apostle of democratic liberty. Do they ask, would you defend Mr. Jefferson's opinions when they were wrong? I answer, prove them to be wrong, and I will desert them. Truth and justice are superior to all men. I advocate Jefferson's opinions, not because they are Jefferson's, but because his opinions are in accordance with truth and sound policy. Let me show that Mr. Jefferson's opinions in relation to emigration are proved by experience to be sound. What were the circumstances of the country when laws so favorable to the foreigner were passed to induce him to emigrate and settle in this country? The answer is obvious. Our early history explains it. In our national infancy we needed the strength of numbers. Powerful nations, to whom we were accessible by fleets, and consequently also by armies, threatened us. Our land had been the theatre of contests between French and English, and Spanish armies, for more than a century. Our numbers were few and so scattered, that as a people we could not unite to repel aggression. The war of Independence, too, had wasted us. We wanted numerical strength; we felt our weakness in numbers. Safety, then, national safety, was the motive which urged us to use every effort to increase our population, and to induce a foreign emigration. Then foreigners seemed all important, and the policy of alluring them hither, too palpably to be opposed successfully even by the remonstrances of Jefferson. We could be benefited by the emigrants, and we in return could bestow on them a gift beyond price, by making them citizens. Manifest as this advantage seemed in the increase of our numerical strength, Mr. Jefferson looked beyond the advantage of the moment, and saw the distant evil. "I beg leave," says Mr. Jefferson, "to propose a doubt. The present desire of America is to produce rapid population by as great importations of foreigners as possible. But is this founded in good policy? The advantage proposed, is the multiplication of numbers. But are there no inconveniences to be thrown into the scale against the advantage expected from a multiplication of numbers by the importation of foreigners? It is for the happiness of those united in society to harmonize as much as possible in matters which they must of necessity transact together." "Civil government being the sole object of forming societies, its administration must be conducted by common consent. Every species of Government has its specific principles. Ours, perhaps, are more peculiar than those of any other in the universe. It is a composition of the freest principles of the English constitution, with others derived from natural right and natural reason. To these nothing can be more opposed than the maxims of absolute monarchies. Yet, from such we are to expect the greatest number of emigrants. They will bring with them the principles of the government they leave, imbibed in their early youth; or, if able to throw them off, it will be in exchange for an unbounded licentiousness, passing as is usual, from one extreme to another. It would be a miracle were they to stop precisely at the point of temperate liberty. These principles, with their language, they will transmit to their children. In proportion to their numbers, they will share with us the legislation. They will infuse into it their spirit, warp and bias its directions, and render it a heterogeneous, incoherent, distracted mass." "I may appeal to experience for a verification of these conjectures. But, if they be not certain in event, are they not possible, are they not probable? Is it not safer to wait with patience, for the attainment of any degree of population desired or expected? May not our government be more homogeneous, more peaceable, more durable?" He asks, what would be the condition of France if twenty millions of Americans were suddenly imported into that kingdom? And adds, "If it would be more turbulent, less happy, less strong, we may believe that the addition of a half million of foreigners would produce a similar effect here. If they come of themselves, they are entitled to all the rights of citizenship, but I doubt the expediency of inviting them by extraordinary encouragements." Now, if under the most favorable circumstances for the country, when it could be most benefited, when \*And others, as we shall show hereafter.

numbers were most urgently needed, Mr. Jefferson could discover the evil afar off, and protest against encouraging foreign immigration, how much more is the measure now to be deprecated, when circumstances have so entirely changed, and instead of adding strength to the country, immigration adds weakness, weakness physical and moral! And what overwhelming force does Mr. Jefferson's reasoning acquire, by the vast change of circumstances which has taken place in both Europe and this country, in our earlier and in our later condition. Then we were few, feeble, and scattered. Now we are numerous, strong, and concentrated. Then our accessions by immigration were the accession of strength from the ranks of the learned artisan, and intelligent husbandman. Now immigration is the accession of weakness, from the ignorant and the vicious of Ireland and Germany, or the out-cast tenants of the poorhouses and prisons of Europe. And again. Then our beautiful system of Government had not been unfolded to the world to the terror of tyrants; and the rising brightness of American Democracy was not yet so far above the horizon as to wake their slumbering anxieties, or more than to gleam faintly, in hope, upon their enslaved subjects. Then emigration was natural, it was an attraction of affinities, it was attraction of liberty to liberty. Emigrants were proscribed for conscience sake, and for opinion's sake, the real lovers of liberty, Europe's loss and our gain. Now American democracy is denounced by foreign despots, waked with its increasing brilliancy. Its splendor dazzles them. It alarms them; for it shows their slaves their chains. And it must be extinguished. Now emigration is changed; naturalization has become the door of entrance, not alone to the ever welcome lovers of liberty, but also to troops well skilled in all the arts of darkness. Now emigrants are selected for a service to their tyrants, and by their tyrants; not for their affinity to liberty, but for their mental servitude. They are transported in thousands, nay hundreds of thousands, to our shores, to our loss, and Europe's gain. It may be, Americans, that you still doubt the existence of a conspiracy, and the reality of danger from foreign combination; or, if the attempt is made, you yet doubt the power of any such secret intrigue in your society. Do you wish to test its existence and power? It is easy to apply the test. Test it by attempting a change in the naturalization law. Take the ground that such a change must be made; that no foreigner, who comes into the country after the law is passed, shall ever be allowed the right of suffrage. Stand firmly to this single point, and you will soon discover where the enemy is, and the tactics he employs. This is the spear of Ithuriel. Apply its point. You will find your enemy, though now squat like a toad, fast by the ear of our confidence, suddenly roused to show his infernal origin. Look a moment at the proposition. You here perceive that, in its very nature, there is nothing to excite the opposition of a single citizen, native or naturalized, in the whole country, provided, be it distinguished in your mind, that he is not implicated in the conspiracy. This prohibition, in the proposed change of the law, is evident, touches not, in any way, the native American, neither does it touch, in the slightest degree, the already granted privileges of the naturalized citizen, nor the foreigner now in the country who is waiting to be naturalized; no, not an individual in the whole country is unfavorably affected by the provisions of such a law; not an individual, except alone the foreign stipendiary, with his intriguing myrmidons. And how is he affected by it? He is deprived of his forces; he can no longer use his power over his slaves, to interfere in our political concerns; he can no longer use them in his Austrian master's service; and he, therefore, be assured, will resist with all the desperation of a detected brigand. He will raise an outcry; he will fill the public ear with cries of intolerance; he will call the measure religious bigotry, and illiberality, and religious persecution, and other popular catch-words, to deceive the unreflecting ear. But, be not deceived; when you hear him, set your mark upon him. That is the man. Try, then, this test. Again, I say, let the proposition be, that the law of the land be so changed, that no foreigner, who comes into the country after the law is passed, shall ever be entitled to the right of suffrage. This is just ground; it is a safe and prudent ground; it is defensible ground, and it is that in the words of Mr. Jefferson: "The time to guard against corruption and tyranny, is before they shall have gotten hold on us; it is better to keep the wolf out of the fold, than to trust to drawing his teeth and talons after he has entered." EMIGRATION. N. York, July 27. The tide of emigration continues to set in strongly. Within a few days nearly 25 hundred emigrants have arrived at this port, bringing with them, it is true, a considerable amount of money, estimated in all at seven thousand sovereigns, but divided, scarcely three a piece. Collectively, therefore, they add nothing to the wealth of the country; and individually, they add to the general distress occasioned by the pressure of the times, and the diminished demand for labor. We are willing to concede that a portion of them may become useful and valuable citizens, but the majority come in a most unhappy season for themselves and for those that were here before them; for the adopted and the native citizen. We intend to pursue a subject so interesting to our rights and liberties. —Merc. Ad. There arrived, at the port of N. York, on Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, two thousand three hundred and sixty-four passengers. All the vessels at Havre, about to sail for New Orleans, have refused to receive Mennier as a passenger. He is to embark on board an armed brig, which has been made ready to receive him, and carry him to New Orleans. Passengers.—The number of passengers who have arrived at this port from foreign places since the beginning of the present year, is as follows: January, 836 February, 1,278 March, 2,279 April, 3,893 May, 7,012 June, 11,096 July to the 27th, 8,151 Total, 31,564 In 1835, there arrived during the same months, including the whole of July, 35,685 passengers; and in the whole year, 60,411; which is a greater number than ever arrived before, in a similar period. An unusual number have this year landed at Amboy, which is only a back door for entering this city.—Jour. of Com. TRANSPORTATION.—The English Government have hit on a singular method of peopling their distant colonies, having chartered three large ships, to sail from Greenock to convey one thousand of the furnished Highlanders to Van Diemen's land! This is considered the severest punishment with the exception of hanging, which is inflicted on individuals convicted of heinous offences. The government will have to adopt some similar method of reducing the population of Ireland, for the papers continue to furnish the most melancholy accounts of the condition of the inhabitants in some of the districts. A letter in the Limerick Star, from Rev. M'Dugan, P. P., states that the district over which he presides, extending from the mouth of the Shannon to the town of Killybeg, and containing a population of from 12,000 to 13,000 souls, there are some thousand of inhabitants depending, for a miserable pittance of food, on the humanity of their more favored neighbors. They have no seed oats, until supplied by the kindness of some of their landlords, and are now suffering privations too horrible for description.—Boston Mercantile Journal. Of course they will be sent to this country, there is not the slightest difficulty in the way. A young voyager.—On board the Peruvian, from St. Petersburg, at New York, came a boy called Moses, about 11 years old. He was picked up in the Baltic, seventy miles from land, in a little skiff, with a gunny bag for a sail, and had put to sea without a biscuit or provision, in consequence of a quarrel with his stepfather, who was a fisherman in Sweden.

BRITISH PARTY.

From the Philadelphia Public Ledger.

Whoever doubts the existence of a party in this country, whose object is to assimilate our political institutions more to those of England, and with a view to ruling the country, has read American history with very little attention. Such party necessarily exists, for its foundation is in the constitution of human nature. Every man loves power, and is continually striving to obtain it. Some seek it over all, and will yield to none; but such gigantic spirits, the Cæsars and Napoleons of their respective ages, are rare. The majority are content to seek it over a part, and in order to obtain it very readily submit to the other part. Upon this foundation is built a party in this country, who continually seek dominion. It existed during the revolution, exhibited itself in the convention that devised the Federal Constitution, and has since appeared in all our political action. In the revolution, some politicians contended for independence, not for liberty. They sought a separation from the mother country, not because they wished it to be free, but because they wished to be its masters. The Tories opposed the separation, because they wished to rule through the agency of the mother country. In the convention, the first of these parties contended first for a monarchy, or something resembling one; and secondly, for a consolidated and highly aristocratic republic. The second party could not appear in the convention; but returning soon after the revolutionary war, they have ever since been active in our national politics, and were particularly so during the last war. The first of these parties, after numerous defeats, are convinced that it cannot rule the country without foreign aid, and the second adheres to its old allegiance to a foreign country. Hence they are now united, and pursue the same object through the same means, a change of our institutions through the agency of Great Britain. This party therefore consists of old Tories and their descendants, and of those who seek the rule of the country, who would perpetuate that rule by changing its institutions, and who perceive in subjecting its commerce, manufacturers, and financial affairs to England, the readiest means of attaining their object. The portion of the press directly subservient to this party, is to be found in our cities, and of all our city presses, the boldest, most direct, least disguised in attachment to a foreign interest, is to be found in New York. This is easily explained. New York is the great emporium of our import trade, and a large portion of this trade is in the hands of foreigners, subjects to the British Government. That city contains more aliens than all the other cities in the Union, and of these, a large body are not only British subjects, but engaged in commercial operations. They therefore exercise no inconsiderable influence over the press in New York, for as subscribers and advertisers, they furnish it with a considerable, and in some instances, the greater portion of its patronage. Nor is this all. Several of these presses are edited by Englishmen who are not only British subjects, but of the strictest sect of Tory politics. In a press so constituted, we should naturally expect to find frequent defenses of British opinions, eulogies of what democratic republicans would consider the most exceptionable of British institutions, and opposition to our own country and its government, in all its disputes with foreign nations. PENNSYLVANIA CONVENTION—FANATICISM. From the Reformer. We present the reader with the remarks of Mr. Stevens, in the convention of Pennsylvania, on the right of petition. Had he confined himself to the subject in its local bearing—in its municipal aspect, no one could rightfully have complained. But he chooses to depart from the question, as it affected the rights of his "colored brethren" as citizens of Pennsylvania, and indulge in wholesome denunciation of the entire Southern people. They will read his miserable jargon with the contempt and detestation which it so justly merits. What care the people of the South for the silly tirades of such fellows as Stevens! A mad-house for such Bedlamites—or a Bridewell for such atrocious agitators. We scorn his feeble and most flagrant calumnies. Messrs. Brown, Porter, and Biddle, as the reader will see, branded them with falsehood upon the spot. There is but one point of view in which we choose to consider these remarks of the fanatic Stevens. In one part of his contemptible tirade he observes: "It will be strange, indeed, if there is any son of Ireland here, who, after having obtained his own emancipation by the abandonment of his country, will now take the part of the slaveholder against freemen. How many of the gallant sons of Erin have left their own country because of its oppression! And shall they come here as the advocates of tyranny? Who were the accursed descendants of Cain? and whether they were black or white, it was not for him to determine—the domestic slavery of this country was the most disgraceful institution that the world ever witnessed—under any form of government—in any age." The vile object of this flagitious appeal cannot be misunderstood. To rally the great mass of foreigners, who are, in the main, totally ignorant of our institutions—and who, from a beneficent, but most unwise policy, have been allowed to wield the influence of the ballot box, and, through that means, to infuse a foreign spirit in our institutions, against the domestic policy of the southern States, is the open, the undisguised purpose of this incendiary agitator. No man can doubt this, nor hesitate in opinion as to its tendency. The Royal Legion in Philadelphia, which was so prompt to "arm and equip" to execute "orders," will, no doubt, be equally prompt in this black crusade. And shall we sit quiet while these things are passing before our eyes! Shall foreigners be organized, and armed with the power of overthrowing our institutions, and carrying civil war, devastation, and blood over one half of the Union! We trust not. We trust that Native Americans, adopting the example set in this city, and elsewhere, will rally as one man, and demand a repeal of the naturalization law. Every day shows the necessity of united and prompt action. Europe is emptying her asylums, and our shores are daily crowded with foreign emigrants. Give them the advantages of a refuge, but no right to control our free institutions. It would be dangerous to them and to us. Let their children grow up amongst us, and become identified with us in feeling and principle, and thus entitle themselves to all the privileges of citizenship. But let us cautiously guard against the dangers of foreign dictation. The naturalization law must be repealed; and native Americans ought to demand it at the next session of Congress. Then will Mr. Stevens, and the men of his caste, cease to rave. Let the South look to this matter immediately. "The State constitution, said Mr. Stevens, reserves the right of petition to 'citizens,' and if colored men are not citizens, then they have the right, on the further ground, which has been assumed by the gentleman, that subjects may petition to those who are placed over them. Have the blacks no right to petition, because they are degraded and debased? And is the christian scripture to be brought here to prove that they are not to be trusted as human beings, because they had been humbled and oppressed? He had not expected in a body like this, composed of a man who were thought fit to represent the feelings and principles of a great, and liberal, and humane commonwealth, to hear such sentiments avowed. He did not expect to hear it contended here, that a God did not, out of one clay, create all mankind; nor to hear the holy scriptures cited as an apology and license for oppression. That they are degraded, no matter by whose acts, is a reason why we should receive their humble supplications in a spirit of humanity and mercy. But when they have been reduced to this degraded condition by our acts, and when they have been degraded by our acts, and when the scale of moral dignity shall be turned upon them, and say, we have degraded you—we have degraded that you shall never improve your condition—and how dare you come here with petitions to be allowed to participate in any of the privileges of freedom? Are not these men worthy of consideration as human beings? He might be told that this was all declaration; but he trusted that it would be more acceptable to Him who heard petitions, than to the slaveholders, and the slaveholders' advocate. For his part, this declaration, as it was called, he would not exchange for the thousands which had been made

by the advocacy of slavery. The gentleman said the language of the petition might be offensive to the South, and to those gentlemen who had been so much honored and flattered by the slaveholders, and they ought not to be attacked when they had no opportunity for their defence. He never had heard of a nabob or despot who lacked defenders. In the court of princes there were always many subtle sycophants, who were ready for the defence of their patron, even before he was accused. There was no danger, in his opinion, that the slaveholders wanted defenders. Slavery would always have its apologetic, and slaveholders their defenders, even in the very sanctuary of the temple of freedom." "Are we to be told, sir, that we are not to print this memorial, because it will be offensive to the South? He deprecated this as a servile and unworthy action. He certainly would not encourage any thing which interfered with the constitutional rights of the South; he would, under the provisions of the constitution, permit them to claim their fugitive slaves in this State; but he would require a strict conformity with the constitution and laws, however unnatural, cruel, and oppressive were their demand, he would say to the slaveholders, 'take your bond, but take it with not one drop of christian blood.' This he would say to the slaveholders of the South. He knew that any free man of the North, who avowed these sentiments in the slave-holding States, would pay for them with his life; and this he regarded as an illustration of the practice of slavery—that it debased all who came within its influence; but he trusted he might speak his sentiments here."

We make the following selections from the New England Galaxy, the only paper we have seen since we commenced getting up our first number; and, by-the-way, the Galaxy is one, if not the very best, of the weekly papers.

"The annexed translation of a morceau by the Roman Lyrist, sent to us long ago by an esteemed friend and valuable correspondent, and just come to light, having been mislaid during our absence, we carefully insert, and hope for further similar favors from the same source."

MEMENTO MORI.

Liquenda tellus, et domus, et placens Uxor: neque harum, quæ colis, aurorum, Te, pueri, interitum expressimus, Olla brevis dominum sequetur.—Q. H. E. Earth, home, and wife that charms, must thou resign: And, of these trees, the culture, only one, In that benevolent mortal shall be thine.—Th' overshadowing cypress by its mossy stone.

Music.—Mr. Major Herrmann will give a concert in Charlestown, on Wednesday evening next, when, we learn, the good people of that place will come forward, en masse, to hear this distinguished gentleman.

Limited knowledge.—A western print mentions a class of persons who do not rise till nine o'clock in the morning, fearing, if they get up earlier, their knowledge will not last them through the day.

Measures not Men.—Married, at Washington, Mr. Joseph Peck, to Miss Amelia Bushel.

The Providence Journal supposes that a part of the next generation will be half pecks and half bushels.

Mr. Wilia's Tragedy is to be produced about the first of September next, at the Park theatre, N. York.

Byron.—A western paper says Byron was, undoubtedly, a smart man.

Eight Lies—by a Professor.—An Italian, named Moscati, has just commenced an action against the famous booksellers, Longman & Co., London, for a libel in the Medical Gazette, published by them, in which the poor creature was called a liar and impostor. Another man would have pocketed the insult, because it was true; but this unhappy Moscati chooses it as an excuse for again going to law! He was too poor to employ counsel; but as he came before the court in forma pauperis, Sir F. Pollock, one of the first men at the English bar, plead his cause without any fee. Longman put in a justification—that Moscati was a magnificent liar, and they proved it; so that Moscati had a verdict against him. A variety of witnesses proved that he had told them some Major Longbows. He said that he was the author of "Pelham," that he was creditor to a large amount of Bulwer's, and that Bulwer owed him the amount for writings of Moscati's, which Bulwer had fathered as his own.

Mr. Bulwer was produced; who swore that Moscati once furnished material to him, for a four page article in the New Monthly Magazine, for which he was paid; and that he (Mr. B.) never owed a sixpence to the Italian. The next pounce was, that Maria Antoinette, Queen of Paris, had not been guillotined, but that she was "protected" by Moscati, for many years in his chateau. The probability of this must be apparent, of course, to every capacity. Bounce four: that he had a Toledo blade in a sword cane, which blade he usually wore round his body; and that when he took it from round his waist, it always sprung back to its straight form, "just as natural as any thing." Bounce five: that he knew thirty-four, and could grammatically speak twenty-four languages. Bounce six: that, albeit a small man, he was of a roomy nature, (ruminator,) and could chew the end like a cow. Bounce seven: that he had been with Napoleon in the Russian campaign; and his power of hearing was so remarkable, that he had actually heard the approach of the Russian army at twenty four hours' march distance; this he says he told to Napoleon, who discredited this modern fine liar, laughed at it, but finally, when too late, discovered his mistake. Bounce eight: that he had the extraordinary power of being always able to shoot a man in the left eye, and had fought ninety-three duels, in every one of which he had wounded his antagonist in the left eye. This, you will see, was a bounce "over the left." Enough of this fellow; he is fitter for the mad-house than any other place. The like is, that, at first, most of the people to whom he told these diabolical lies, actually were so weak as to believe him! Why? Because, argued the wisacres, "we never thought a man would tell such lies—we really thought it might be as he said."

The Caddo Indians are becoming very formidable enemies to Texas. Their robberies and murders are numerous on the frontiers. They are described as being very savage in their dispositions, and incapable of any approximation towards civilization.

Twenty sovereigns were lately thrown up in repairing a part of the canal in Oneida county—supposed to have been lost some years. A boy who found one at first, offered it for a cent in buying apples.

A fellow in New York has been sentenced to six months imprisonment in the penitentiary, for stealing a litter of kittens. He would have received an annuity had it been puppies.

A belligerent wight threatened to kick a dry character who had offended him. "If you undertake it," answered the challenged, "you will find yourself a man more shinned against than shining."

Robbery.—Thomas Armstrong, of the Indian reservation, was, as we learn by the Buffalo Advertiser, robbed the night of the 18th July of \$1,528 in specie, by a young Seneca Indian, now arrested, and in jail in Buffalo. Armstrong is seventy years old, and his money was the hard earnings of many years of toil. Two hundred dollars reward are offered for the recovery of the money, none of which has been found. Whether the young Indian is guilty, or what he has done with it, is not said.

The Bangor Whig tells a good story of a man who was taken with the western fever. He stopped at a town containing some five hundred inhabitants, which had been settled about five years. On looking about the town, he counted sixteen hundred graves. He returned home, and has not had the western fever since.

The Louisiana Advertiser complains of the exposed condition of the graves in the burying grounds at New Orleans, and attributes, to that cause, much of the sickness which generally prevails at this season of the year. Removal of the Chickasaws.—The Memphis (Tenn.) Gazette says a party of 500 of this tribe, presenting a handsome appearance, being all mounted and in their national costume, passed through that place, July 4th, under Col. A. M. Upshaw, the superintendent. Not a single drunken one was seen among them. Ennubby, their chief, was killed by a white man a short time previous to their removal.

FROM EUROPE.

One of the Paris papers of Wednesday directs the attention of the Parisians to the effects which the separation of the Kingdom of Hanover, from the crown of Great Britain may have on the interest of France. The chief effect anticipated from it in the first instance, is to favor the designs of Prussia in uniting all Germany into a commercial league, which, it is supposed, will be equally injurious to France and England. As far as England is concerned, the French writer is certainly in error, whatever favors the transmission of her commodities through the whole of Germany will not be adverse to the consumption of them nor hostile to her interests. There is very little news again in the French papers, and our correspondent at Paris assures us that the Parisians were never more at a loss for something new.

King Louis Philippe has received letters announcing the death of his Serene Highness the Landgrave Frederic of Hesse, and also of the Prince Ferdinand of Hesse Philipsthal. The French Court wears mourning for these princes for the space of seven days.

Paris, June 28.—The session will probably terminate on Saturday as one half of the deputies have already taken their departure, and those that remain seem impatient to follow their example.

A report has been spread in Brussels that a courier who arrived yesterday had announced the death of the King of Prussia. We very much doubt the truth of this news; perhaps the King of Denmark may be meant, who we know has long been labouring under indisposition. If this news should be confirmed, it will be of very great importance.

The Carlists have published a flourishing account of the entrance of Don Carlos into Selsona, and the telegraphic dispatch which we publish would seem to indicate that he is making his way towards Barcelona, Soira being on the road from Soira to that city. Baron de Meer was advancing towards the same point, but so as to intercept the Carlists. We may, probably therefore, soon hear of another encounter between the hostile troops under the walls of Manresa or Barcelona. The Sentinelle des Pyrenees has a report that the Baron de los Valles, Aid-de-camp to Don Carlos, had quitted him in Catalonia and gone to France.

Perpignan, June 25.—[Telegraphic dispatches.] On the 21st inst., the Pretender proceeded to Suria, between Cordona and Manresa. On the 29th Baron de Meer quitted Cervera with his army in four columns, taking the direction of Iguelada and Calaf. Eroles, on the 25 inst. occupied the villages in the neighborhood of La Seu d'Urgel, with 1,200 men. Osorio is again at Puycedra with his troops.

The news from Spain is so confused and contradictory that most people are puzzled how to view it under such circumstances it is not to be wondered at that each party interprets it in the manner most suitable to his interests. The probability is that nothing decisive has been yet done; the Carlists and Christians are evidently are both maneuvering for some object which they have not been able to accomplish, but which we may expect to learn shortly.

The arrivals from Madrid have brought a second Amnesty of the Queen, inviting all those to office and honor who having refused to take the oath to the Constitution of 1837, shall take the oath to the Constitution of 1837. This will give back many useful servants to the Queen's cause.

SENTENCES ON SOCIETY.

Many of the supposed compliments to women, are unmeaning pieces of impertinence; they presuppose undoubted superiority in the payers. A gentleman, for instance, a short time since read, at a literary institution, an essay "on the importance of the influence of women on human happiness." An essay on the importance of one half of the human race. What would the ingenious and gallant author have said, or thought, had he heard a lady deliver an essay "on the importance of men," taking it for granted that women were emphatically the human race, and men merely a sort of addenda!

Gross conversation is often the instinctive resource of dull fellows, to bring down better men to their level. A disposition to exaggerate, is at once the vice and the mistake of the world.

Kindness, in social intercourse, is at least as valuable as wit. Sugar will preserve even more effectually than salt.

A man must possess a considerable degree of self-complacency, before he can suffer himself to subsido into a regular story-teller.

An impudent, or surly fellow, is often permitted to "take the wall" in society, as a sweep in the street, and for much the same reason. People are not afraid of his prowess, but they shrink from his dirt.

The proper division of mankind is not into the wise and foolish, wicked and good, but into the more or less wise and foolish, more or less wicked and good. It is from inattention to this obvious fact, that we often fall into serious mistakes in our judgment of individuals. Man is not an homogeneous, but a compound being.

The printing press is the one great conjurer which, like Aaron's serpent, swallows up the rest."

W. W. BANNERMAN, respectfully informs the public that he continues to execute Engraving in all its various branches, also Copperplate printing. aug10-31

SOFA AND CABINET WARE-ROOMS.—The subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they have on hand and will manufacture to order.

CABINET FURNITURE AND SOFAS. Of all kinds at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms. Persons furnishing will do well to give us a call at our Ware-Rooms, Pennsylvania Avenue, between the Capitol Gate and Rock Hill, and we will manufacture to order.

Our stock on hand consists of Sofas, Lounges, and Sofa Bedssteads. Column and plain Sideboards. Dressing, Column and plain Bureaus. Centre, Dining, Side, Pier, Card and Breakfast Tables. Mahogany, Maple and Poplar Bedssteads. Ladies' Cabinets, Bookcases. Wardrobes, Washstands. Mahogany, Reeking, and Parlor Chairs. And every other article in the Cabinet line. Furniture repaired and old furniture taken in exchange for new. Funerals attended to, and every requisite furnished. G. W. DONN & CO. N. B. Individual notes taken in payment of debts, or for Furniture. aug10-31

NOTICE.—The subscriber intending to remove his umbrella manufactory from his present location, respectfully requests of his customers who have left on hand articles that have left from him, to come and repair, and likewise to call and take them away, otherwise he cannot be accountable for them after the lapse of thirty days. DANIEL PIERCE

HOUSE FURNISHING WARE-ROOMS.—HOTELER & DONN, on Pennsylvania Avenue, between 43 and 54th streets. We have in store at our Rooms a very general assortment of House Furnishing Goods, to which we would invite the attention of persons furnishing, who terms. Persons furnishing will do well to give us a call at our Ware-Rooms, Pennsylvania Avenue, between the Capitol Gate and Rock Hill, and we will manufacture to order.

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JOSEPH L. PEABODY.—Drug and Paint store. Centre Market space, Washington City. aug10-31