From the Southern Patriet. THE NATURALIZATION LAWS OF

The writer of this article having witness at the most serious and unfortunate inconveniences sustained by Foreigners, in con-mequence of having confided in ignorant or vareless persons for information as to the course they are to pursue in order to be le-gally naturalized, submits the subjoined succinct views of the law on that subject to such as may be interested in understanding

The only Acts, now in force and regula-

ting future admissions, are:
No. 1. The act of April 14th 1802, entitled "An act to establish an uniform rule of naturalization, and to repeal the act hereto-fore passed on that subject."

No. 2. The act of March 26, 1834, entitled

An act in addition to the foregoing." And No. 3. The act of March 22d, 1816, enti-tled "An act relative to evidences in cases of naturalization."

Under the provisions of these acts, all free white persons subjects of States actually at peace with the United States, and not proscribed by any of the States or under conviction of having joined the enemy in the Revolutionary, War, may become Citizens on the terms prescribed, (No. 1 first sect. 4th condition and 4th sect.) by law*

These terms vary according to the time when the Alien arrived in the United States, according to which Aliens are distinguished into five classes.

1st. The first class consists of those who were residing within the limits of and under the jurisdiction of the United States, before the 29th of January, 1795.

2d. The second comprises those who were so residing at any time between the 29th January 1795 and 18th June 1798. 3d. Those who were so residing at any time between the 18th June, 1793, and the

14th April, 1802 and have continued so to

. Those who arrived after the set of the 14th of April, 1902, and before the 18th of June 1812.

5th. Those who have arrived within the

limits and under the purishection of the United States, since the 18th June 1812. Of the terms prescribed, there are some common to all the classes, and others confined

to particular classes.

1st. As to all the classes, naturalization can be obtained only through the medium of a Court of Justice, to wit, a District or Circuit Court of the United States, or a Court of Record, of a State or Territory; which latter Course are defined by the Act of Congress to mean "a Court possessing common law jurisdiction and a real and Clerk or Prothon. Try." Every Alien who may have been naturalized by a Court of that description is declared to be as duly naturalized as if by an act of a Court of the United States,

So. 1, 3d sect.)

2d. It is common also, to all the classes 2d. It is common also, to an the classes that they should prove that during their residence in the United States, they have sustained a good character and exhibited an attachment to the principles of the constitution of the United States.

3 d. And that they should before a limitation with an acceptant solution to the principles.

sion, make an open and solemn renuncia of any hereditary honous or title of no bility that they may have possessed, which renunciation shall be entered of record; and also that they take the oath of allegiance to the United States, an abjuration of allegi ance to every other power; particularly specifying the power to which they owed a natural or assumed all prance at the time of taking the oath, (No. 1.1, sect. 2.3d. and 4th

condt.)
The terms peculiar to the several classes

are these. The first class are allowed, without any previous notice, to become Citizens upon proving that they had resided two years within and under the jurisdiction of the U-nited States, and one year immediately preeeding the application within the state or Territory, where the court sat to which it was made—No. 1.—1st sect. 4th condt.) 2d. The second class were exempted

from the three years notice, but as their ex-emption was Imited to two years, and they are not included in the description of persons, who by the act of 1894 are excused from the notice (to v. t, those of the third class,) they are now subject to all the condi-tions prescribed to those of the 4th class (No. 1, 1 sect. 4th condt. d proviso.) 3d. The third class are exempted from

compliance with the first condition of the Act of 1812, requiring three years notice. (No. 2. Sec. 1st) but by the 2d Sect, of the Act of 1806 persons composing this class are required when they apply for admission without producing a certificate of having made the declaration of intention to prove as a substitute therefor, to the satisfaction of the Court, that they were residing actually in the United states before the 14th April 1802, and have continued to restarchering five years immediately presenting their five years immediately preceding their ap

The fact of five years residence can be proved as to this class only by citizens of the United States, and it is required that the names of the witnessess and the place or places of residence of the applicant shall be entered of record in the Court ad mitting them, or the Act of admission is declared void.

4th. The 4th class are held to a general impliance with the conditions of the Act of 1802, as expressed in the 2d Sect. and the 1st, and 3d comits. of the 1st Section.

In pursuance of which the Alien if he in In pursuance of which the Arien in en-tend to become a citizen, isto report himself if twenty one years of age, orto be reported by his parent, guardian or master, if under that age, "to the Clerk of the District where such Alien or Aliens, shall arrive, or to some other Court of Record of the United States or of either of the territorial districts of the

or of either of the territorial districts of the same, or of a particular state.

This report is to specify the name, birth place, age, nation and allegiance of each Alien, together with the country from which he emigrated, and the place of his intended settis ment, and the Clerk is requested to register such report, and give a certificate of it to each individual or family interacted in it and registering it. (or which interested in it, and registering it, for which he is entitled to receive 50 cents for registering, and 50 cents for a certificate, for each family or individual.

There is strong reasons for making this repeat to the Clerk of the District Court of the United States, exclusively, since if made any where else it is more than doubtful whether it must not be made in open court (see the words of the law No. 1, Sec. 2,) and althours the laws not impossible than and although the law of not imperative, there is not much reason for not omitting to make

The several Acts are referred to by No. 1.2.3, as previously noticed.

the report as early as possible, for the law speaks of it as, "Evidence of the time of arrival in the United States," and leaves it a question whether any other evidence can

be received to that fact:

The next step towards naturalization is giving the three years notice required by giving the three years notice required by the first condt. Sect. No. 1. This is usually done by a pe-

etition to the Court to receive and record the application, and administer the oath prescribed, to wit; (in the language of the Act) that it is bona fide his intention to become a "Citizen of the United States, and renonnee forever all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign United States, the expression of the United States, and renonneer to the Court of the United States, and renonneer to the United States, and renonneer to the United States, and renonneer to the United States of Special Special Special States of Special Spec eign Prince, Potentate, State, or Sovereign-ty, whatever, and particularly by name the Prince, &c. to whom he owed allegi-

Court to which the report was made, but may be tendered to any other Court of the descript on before specified. After five years residence, and three years notice, the alien of this class is entitled to not tradization, State or Territory, wherein he sues for nat-uralization; of all which, together with the requisites common to all the classes, the Court must be duly satisfied, nor need this application be made to either of the Court, to which the report or notice was made. Any other Court of the sp cified jurisdiction can admit him. But if the Alien arrived in the United States, since the 18th June, 1812; constituting the 5th class of Aliens, the Act of 1816, imposes some additional requisites. Aliens of this class are not only required to produce to the Court to which they apply for admission, the certificate of the report and registry of their arrival, and that of their declaration of intention to become Citizets, but the same are required to be copied at length in the fecord of the Court admitting such Alien. And every such admission without such rectal of each certificity at full harth, is declared to be certificate at full length is declared to be null and voi l, (No. 3, 1st Sect)

It is to be regretted that a subject which

ought to be simplified, to the atmost, should be so much involved; and it may be highly be so much involved; and it may be highly important that the numerous individuals, to hom a correct knowledge of the law naturalization must be interesting should be in possession of the above information.

P. S .- The above remarks were written at a time when it was not tho ight probable that the bill before the senate on this subject, would pass at the late sess on of Congress. Thanks to the vigilance of the friends of the stranger, that bill has passed and has done much towards curing defects in naturalization already effected, as well as towards diminishing the difficulties in effect-

ing them hereafter.

The following observations are intended to show what bearing the late act has upon the state of the late act has upon the state of the late act previously existed.

The 1st section is confined altogether to free white persons being minors, and is in-tended to relieve them from the consequences of their parent's or guardian's omissions, or the want of the one or the other to act for them. It is not easy to perceive why this section was not made to act upon the past or future, as well as the present, since there are probably many in the United States, who are now out of their minority, and yet every way meriting relief. Nor can it be every way menting teller. Nor can it be doubted that a prospective law on the same subject, would often find persons to operate upon. The act wants only the words "at the time of his arrival," inserted after "year," in the third line, to give it all this operation. But, to draw a law well is a talent of itself. And it is much feared that on another account it will be nearly useless to the only class of minors to which it relates For it goes no farther than to exempt from the three years notice, leaving the necessity of the report under the 2d section, Act No. 1, still infull force. For, in conclusion, this section requires a general compliance wish the terms of the existing laws, one of which requires this report On another point the statute is obscurely worded, for it leaves it doubtful whether the Alien can be admitted in less than two the Ahen can be admitted in less than two cars after his minority. For five years residence is required, and only three of those it would seem are to be of his minority. Yet what better security could we have for the filelity of a citizen, than having passed from childhood to 21 among us? I would rather take the effect of the five years next previous to majority, in making good Citizens, than any 5 years afterwards As the law is worded, I should say 1st. That it is confined to persons who were Minors at the passage of the act.

2d. That such persons complying with the terms of mon to all classes of Aliens, may be additional two years after reaching their majority. provided they have resided in the United States three years next preceding their autority, and have continued so to reside up to the time of applying for admission.

3d. That they are exempt from the three years notice, but nothing else; and instead thereo: must give evidence of a three years' intention, such as will satisfy the Court on

The 2d section of this act is altogether retrospective; and intended to remedy the irregularities which there is too much reason to think have crept into our courts on the subject of nature. A action It acts altogether upon the fifth class of Aliens, and is intended to relieve them from the operation of the 1st section of the act No. 3. which vacates their admission for the causes specified in that law. This section has no effect upon future admissions, and even as to the past there are reasons why persons of that class should not neglect to look into the

regularity of their admissions.
The 3d section is intended to give effect to declarations of intention to become a ci-tizen, made before the Clerk of Court, whereas heretofore it was requisite [1st sect. 1 could No. 1.] that such declarations sect. I could No. 1.] that such declarations should be made in open Gourt. And here again for want of a few explanatory words, we are left in doubt as to the meaning of the law giver. Had the words, "theretofore made, or hereafter to be made," been inserted in the fourth line of the section; there would have been nothing equivocal in its language. As it is we must doubt whether it has any thing more than a retrospective operation also. It is to be regrettpective operation also. It is to be regretted that the subject of the Report required under the second section of the same act, had not here engaged the sattention of the Legislature. For the work of this section must certainly require some attention, and the blunders committed under it, in concending Clarks and Countries and Countries of the same act. founding Clerks and Courts, are probably much the most numerous. I renew my

†Session of 1823—4.

cautions on that subject.

The 4th acction reduces the time of no. The 6th section, reduces the time of mo-tice-of intention to become a citizen from three to two years, and clearly operates in favour of all who have already given, as well as those who shall give the notice as prescribed in the 1st goodt. 1st sect. of the Act No. 1. In this there is no ambi-

These are all the subjects on which the

HAYTI. From the Boston Patriot. Mr. Editor—I send you the following statement, with the remark that the reporter is a respectable person. If you think it will serve the cause of humanity and good government to lav world, I shall be glad to see them publish

world, I shall be glad to see them published in the Patriot.

A gentleman, lately returned from Hayti, relates some facts which it is important that those who may have the intention of emigrating thither should be informed of.

The principal, and I believe sole secreta.

ry, Inginac, has the greatest aversion to strangers, and many emigrants who have arrived from the U. States, in consequence of the offers of the government to pay their passage, &c. have found their situation so passage, &c. have found their situation's uncomfortable that they have desired to return, which, however, they were not per-mitted to do, till they had refunded the money paid for the passage out, Inginac fillthe only avenue to the President's car, and prevents all that he pleases, and more particularly strangers, from seeing or speaking with him. Our informant was amused month and a half with promites that the next day he should see the President. He waited on the secretary as often as every other day, by appointment, to be presented to the President, yet he never was present ed, although he bore the best letters of introduction to many respectable men in Hay ti; and among them, one to Inginac himself, from a gentleman whom he affected to call his dealest friend; he was also aided and nator Cocnelette, one of the most learned and respectable men in the government or Island of Hayti. In addition to all this, he was the nearer of a valuable present, sent out by a c.t.zen of this place, to President Boyer, which present was received by Inginac, and nothing more heard of it; no an swer, no thanks, not a syllable about it; but every time the gentleman called, the secre tary affected not to recognise him, and pu on a vacant stare, thrusting his nose almost into the gentleman's face. Disgusted and the poor man, after m and a half of promises and insults of this kind, a-ked for his passports, and returned

He states further, that Boyer is a mere cipher at Port au-Prince; that it is Inginuo ho rules, and is an avaricious tyrant owns immense estates, and oppresses the poor beyond measure. A Spanish negro was employed in one of his sugar works, and like the rest of his fellow labourers, could get his pay only when his master pleased, which was very seldom. This man after many fruitless attempts to get his wages, went and secretly engaged a passage on board a ship, about to get under way; he then armed himself with a pair of pistols, then armed himself with a pair of pistols, and suddenly stood before Inginac. "You are very bold, to day!" said the secretary—"I come for my money," said the Spaniard, "and if you call your guard! you are a dead man—pay me my wages before you move from that spot, or I will instantly kill you."
"I will go and get the money," said Inginac. "No, you stir not from that spot till I am paid. If you refuse, or call your guard, or stir, from that spot, I will kill you, though or stir, from that spot, I will kill you, though I die for it P Finding that there was no escape, Inginac paid the man his wages, to the

amount of 300 or \$4 0. The panish negro then made his escape, and proceeded on board, and was soon out of the reach of the Haytien government. An officer came from South America to offer his services to Hayti; he like the narrator of these facts, was debarred by Inginac from speaking with the President. At last after 3 months, he found means to address

him on parade, and was immediately receiv

ed into the service.

Our informant represents agriculture as in a most neglected and declining state, the ar-my as insolent and rapacious; that a woman's handkerchief, or a man's hat is not safe on their heads, nor a watch in one's pocket and what puts a seal to all these tyrannies, outrages and miseries, is that nobody dare to write or even to speak—A poor woman, who had been turned out of her house by soldiers, and was unable to obtain any redress, in the extremity of her distress and indignation, called on the name of the de-ceased President Petion, for which she was Others have been punished for the same of.

If such be the state of things in Havts it is well that we have not recognized the government of it, and it will be well to post one that step for some time, perhaps in definitely. L'AMI DES NOIRS.

From the National Journal.

PANAMA MISSION.

The Senate have confirmed the nominations of Richard C. Anderson, of Kentucky, and John Sergeant, of Pennsylvania, as Commissioners on the part of the United States, to attend the deliberations of the Congress of the South American republics, at the isthmus of Panama. William B. Rocheston of New York is emposited. chester, of New-York, is appointed Secre

tary to the mission.

The injunction of secrety being removed by a vote of the Senate, we are enabled to state, that the question on the expediency of the mission was determined in the affirm tive by a vote of 24 to 19. On the confirmation of the nomination of Mr. Anderson, the vote was-aves 27, noes 17. On the nomination of Mr. Sergeant, ayes 26, noes 18.

CONGRESS-IN SENATE.

Wednesday, March 15. SECRET PROCEEDINGS. At 2 o'clock this morning, Mr. Berrien submitted a resolution to remove the in-junction of secrecy from certain proceedings in relation to the proposed mission to Panuma. We have not time to present the variant resolutions in detail, which, during s-long and arduous, and, as we understand, able discussion, were arted upon in the Senate. We merely undertake to present the

following hasty sketch:—
On the 15th of Pebruary, the following resolutions were submitteds by Mr. Van

"Resolved, That, on the question wheth er the United States shall be represented in the Congress of Panama, the Senate ought o'clock, adjourned

to get with open doors, unless it shall appear that the publication of doouments, necessary to be referred to in debate, will be prejudicial to existing negotiations.

prejudicial to extend negotiations.

"Resolved, That the President be respectfully requested to inform the Sounds whether such objection exists to the public cation of the documents communicate the Executive, or any portion of them; and, if so, to specify the parts, the publication of which would, for that reason be objec-

This resolution passed—ayes, 23; noes,

To which the President returned the fol fowing inessage in answer, viz.
"Washington, 16th Feb. 1826.
"To the Senate of the United States:

"In answer to the two resolutions of the Senate, of the 15th inst. marked (Execu tive.) and which I have received, I state respectfully, that all the communications from me to the Senate, relating to the Con gress at Panama, have been made, like all other communications upon Executive bu-siness, in confidence, and most of them in compliance with a resolution of the Senate requesting them confidentially. Believing tial communications, between the Executive and the Senate, ought, for the public interest, to be preserved unimpaired, I deem it my indispensible duty to leave to the Senate itself the decision of a question, involving a departure, hitherto, so far as I am informed, without example, from that usage, and upon the motives for which, no being informed of them, I do not feel my

self competent to decide.

"John Quincy Adams."

Whereupon a motion was submitted, that the Senate should not proceed with the business further. Several modifications and alterations were proposed; when Mr. Dick-erson submitted the following:

Resolved, That although the Senate cannot find in the answer of the President of the United States to their resolutions of the 15th instant, relative to the proposed Mis-sion to Panama, any distinct information, that the publication of the communication alluded to in said resolutions, would on would not be prejudicial to existing nego tiations; they find a strong objection on the part of the President to the publication of those communications, inasmuch as they were made "in confidence, pild most of them in compliance with a resolution of the Senate requesting them confidentially." Although the Senate have the right to publish communications so made and to discussent of the President, when in their opinion the public intract may require such publi-cation and such discussion, they do not think that preside circumstances require th exercise of this right, so far as respects a discussion of those confidential communications with open doors.

On which the aves and navs being require ed, the vote was 27 for it, and 16 against it. The inquiries proceeded from day to day,

in various shapes, and under different de tails, when on the night of the 14th instant, Mr. Van Buren submitted the annexed resolutions:

Resolved, That the Constitution of the United States, in authorising the President of the United States to nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint, "ambassadors and other public ministers," authorizes the nomination and appointment to officers of a diplo-mac character only existing by virtue of inter-national laws; and does not authorise the nomination and appointment, (under the name of ministers,) of Representatives to an assembly of nations like the proposed. Congress of Panama, who, from the nature of their appointment, must be more deputies, unknown to the law of nations, and without

diplomatic character or privilege.

Resolved, That the power of forming or entering (in any manner whatever) into new political associations or confederacies, belongs to the People of the United States, in their sovereign character; being one of the powers which, not having been delegatto the government, is reserved to the States, or People; and that it is not within the con ment, to appoint deputies of representatives, of all description, to represent the U. States in the Congress of mama, or to participate in the deliberation or discussion, or recommendation, or acts, of that

Resolved, as the opinion of the Senate, that (waving the question of constitutional power) the appointment of deputies to the Congress of Panama, by the United States, accordin, to the invitation given, and its conditional acceptance, would be a depar-ture from that wise and settled policy, by which the intercourse of the United States with foreign nations has hitherto been regu-lated, and may endanger the friendly relations which now happily exist between us and the Spanish American States, by crea-ting expectations that engagements will be entered into by us, at that Congress, which the Senate could not ratify and of which the People of the United States

would not approve.

Resolved, That the advantages of the proposed Mission to the Congress of Paname, (if attainable,) would, in the opinion of the Senate, be better obtained, without such ha-zard, by the attendance of one of our present ministers, near either of the Spanish Ame ican governments authorized to express
the deep interest we feel in their prosperity, and instructed fully to explain (when
requested) the great principles of our policy, but without being a member of that ongress, and without power to commit the United States to any stipulated mode o enforcing those principles, in any supposed or possible state of the world.

The ayes and nays being called, the resolutions were rejected—19 voting in fevour of them, and 24 against them, as follows:

lows:
Ayes—Messrs. Benton, Berrien, Branch, Chandler, Cob. Dickiuson, Eaton, Findlay, Hayne, Holmes, Kane, King; Macon, Randolph, Rowan, Van Buren, White, Williams, and Woodbury.
Nayes.—Messrs Baron, Beil, Boligny, Chambers, Chase Clayton, Edwards, Harrison, Hendricks, Johnson, (of Kv.) Johnston, 'of La.) Knight, Lloyd, Marks, Mills, Noile, Dodoins, "tuggles, Sanford, Seymonr, Smith, Thomas, Van Dyke, and Wiley.

The question then, shout 2 o'clock this morning, recurring on the original resolu-tion, that it was inexpedient at this time to send ministers to the Congress of Panama, it was rejected by the same vote as was given on Mr. Van Buren's resolutions; and the nomination were afterwards confirmed. The Senate, then, being about half past 2

LAW OP MARYLAND,

LAW OP MARYLAND.

Passed at the late resion of the General Assembly.

An act to prevent the unnecessary accuration of costs in Civil Suits.

Sec. I. Be it enacted by the General sembly of Maryland, That fifth and after passage of this act, it shall not be lawful the clerks of the several county count this state to issue several write of capuar respondendum, upon any joint and serve hond, penal or, single bill, executed by the more persons, when the person so execute the state of the same founty but in such cases, it shall be the finity of the clerks to docket one action, and to see writ of capias ad respondendum against such obligors.

Sec. 2. And he it enacted it has a second of the contract of the contract of the same seems and the second of the contract of capias ad respondendum against such obligors. such obligors.
Sec. 2. And be R enacted, That if the

of the said obligors shall be dead, then in that case, it shall be the duty of a clerk to decket one action against the viving obligor or obligors, and if requision to do, by the plaintiff or plaintiffs, his, her or their attorney, it shall be the ty of such elerk, to docket also an act gainst the executors, administrators of deceased obligor, and to issue a write pias ad respondendum against the exec pias an respondending against the exec or administrators, of such obligor an same proceedings shall be had and the judgment entered thereon, as if sepen tions had been brought against each an ry obligor, in such joint and several penal or single bill.

pend or single bill.

Sec. 3. And be it enacted, That if eight of the said obtigors against whom a joint tion shall have been brought, shall pending the same, then, and in that cashall and may be lawful for the plaint abiantific to an execution that is that the same of plaintiff's to suggest such death, & it shall the duty of the court, to cause such sugg the dark of the court, to cause such suggi-ion to be entered of record, and to ca the clark of the court to docket an act as of the same term in which the suggest aforesaid, shall be entered of record as at said, in the name of the plaintiff or proceeding as afformation and similar proceeding shall be had to make the executors of the plaintiff or plaint ministrators of the obligor so dying, pa to the action so docketed as aforesaid, the same judgment shall be had there gainst such executor or administrator the original action had been broughts

the original action had been brought se rately against all such obligors. Sec. 4. And be it enacted, Thatif of the obligors, against whom a joint sch shall have been brought, and judgment tained thereon, under the provisions to act, shall die after the rendition of judgment, and before the said judge shall have been paid or satisfied, it shall, may be lawful for the plaintiff or plaint his, her or their executors or administration to cause a scire facias to issue on th udgment, so remaining unsatisfied againthe executors or administrators of such fendant so dying, and such judgment at be had on the said fieri faces, as if the s judgment upon which the said scire faces shall have issued, had been rendered up gainst such defendant so dving, upon se rate actions brought against him and other co-obligors in such joint and sere

bend, penal or single bill:

Sec. 5 And be it enacted, That in cases where two or more actions of deb obligations coul ditioned for the payment ornigations explained for the payment money, or two or more actions on the carising ex-contractu, by and between same plaintiff a plaintiffs, and the same fendant or defendants, shall hereafter brought at one and the same term, the coin which the said actions are pending, son motion of the defendant or defendant order the said actions to be consolida and when the said actions shall be con dated, the court shall order and direct clerk to tax the costs of but one action

Sec. 6. And be it enacted, That not contained in this set shall be construed prevent any plaintiff or plaintiffs in judgment rendered on any joint and seral bond, penal or single bill, from levy the amount of said judgment upon eith the co-defendants to said judgment.
Sec. 7. And he it enacted, That in

the obligors in any hond, penal or sibil, shall reside in different counties, t and in that case it may be clerk of the county court, to docket action, and to issue one writ of capias respondendum, against the obligors in a bond, penal or single bill, who reside in same county, and for the clerk of anot county court, to docket another action, to issue another writ of capias ad resp den lum, against the obligor or oblig who may reside in that county, and st judgments shall be entered thereon, several writs of capits ad respondent had i sued, and searate actions had be brought before the assage of this act.

See 8. And be it enacted, That whan writ of capias ad respondendum, issunder the provisions of this act, shall be turned cepi, as to one or more of the of gators, and non est inventus, as to the thers; it shall and may be lawful for clerk of the county court from which swrit issued, to renew said writ against th upon whom it had nut been served, at upon service of the same, upon the obligator or obligators, and return therefore said obligator or obligator, may provide a said obligator or obligators. the court to consolidate the actions; and the court to consolidate the actions, armay be lawful for the court so to consolidate the actions against all the obligate that no delay shall arise by reason of the consolidation; but judgment shall be entered up against the obligators last taken, as the consolidation of the court so that the consolidation of the court so that the court so the court so that the court so that the court so that the court so the court so that the court so that the court so the court so the court so that the court s virtue of the writ of capias ad respor dum, at the same term that judgment is can be obtained against the obligor or or gors first taken, as aforesaid, and in-case shall-delay be occayoned to the re-very of the plaintiff by reason of the con-lidation of the actions as aforesaid. can be obtained against the

Wanted to Hire,

A WOMAN from the Country, the acquainted with House Wood Washing, Cooking, &c. Likewise BOY from 12 to 15 years of age, attend in a House. Enquire at the Office.

Aarch 23 836.

NOTICE.

Collectof.

All persons indebted to the Corpration of the City of Annapolis. City Taxos, are requested to settlet same, on or before the first day april next, as longer indulgence of not be given.
Wm. Brown, of Ben

March 16, 1826,

GEORGE SHAW. JOHN RANDALL. JA BENNETT HURST, WILLIAM R. THOMPSON. JOSEPH SANDS, Junr.

Maryland Guzette

THURSDAY, MARCH 23, 1826.

the election on the first Monday in

April next.

COMMON COUNCIL The following persons are recom-

ANNAPOLIS

WM. M.PARLIN. JAMES ALLISON. By Many Voters.

Joseph J. Speed, esq. was on Thursday last admitted as Attorney and Counsellor of the Supreme Court of the United States.

Col. JAMES BOYLE has declined being a candidate at the approaching congressional election.

EXTRAORDINARY FECUNDITY. Four Ewes on the farm of John S. Sellman, e-q. of this county, yeaned this season fourteen Lambs, which are all doing well. Two of them brought forth four each, and the other two three each. A few such breeders would soon give a man a flock to watch.

PROPOSITION TO AMEND THE NA. TURALIZATION LAWS.

The following resolution was sub-

mited to the House of Representatives on the 17th inst. by Mr. J. C. WEEMS. the representative from this district. It relates to an interesting subject, and may, as we trust it will, lead to a reision of the naturalization laws of the United States, and a removal of many of the impediments which now existo aliens being clothed with the privileges of native citizens. In the preceding page we insert a brief iew-of the several laws as they now stand.

On motion of Mr. WEEMS, of Ma-

er and. Resolved. That the Committee on the Juliciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency a absending the laws of naturalization, theretofore passed on that subject, so that when any person shall make application to be admitted a citizen of the United States, and shall prove to the satisfaction of a judge or judges of a district or county court of the state wherein he resides. en the oath or affirmation of at least two witnesses, that he has been a resident within the limits and under the jurisdiction of the United States, for a least five years preceding the time if such application, as also the place or paces where the applicant has resided rat least five years, as aforesaid. shall be deemed a citizen of the United States, and entitled, upon taking the usual oath of allegiance, and paying the legal sum, to receive a certificate of naturalization, although he' may have omitted, from ignorance or improper information, or from being a r, to have entered his name as a sandidate for naturalization; and whe ther any other, and what alterations may be necessary in the existing laws on the subject of naturalization."

Extracts from President Adams's message to the House of Representatives relative to the objects of the meeting at Panama, and calling on Congress for an appropriation to defray the expenses of sending representatives to that mee ing.

Whether the political condition of the Island of Hope shall be brought at all into discussion at the meeting, may be a question for preliminary advisement. There are in the chart. to political constitution of Government of that People, circumstances which have hitherio febilities the acknowledgment of them by the Command of the United States, as sovereign kind-pendint. Additional reasons for with-biling that acknowledgment have recently bears in their acceptance of a nominal reweightly by the great of a foreign prince; under cold tions equivalent to the concession to on equivalent to the concession by them, of exclusive commercial advantages to ex naturn, anaptal allogether to the state of ed advan, a capital allogether to the state of educid visualization and relatining I tile of indereduce but the a Our Plen potentiational be instructed to present these views at a distributed at Parama: and should they at be concurred in, to decline acceding to any concerned which may be proposed upon facest principals. out ton of the Islands of Cuba and

The condition of the Islands of Cuba and Poto Reais of deeper import and more immediate legring upon the present interest and Island properts of our union. The currest produce herewith transmitted will show how tensally it has engaged the attention of this Comment. The invasion of both those Island by the United Forces of Mexico and Commiss, is arowedly among the objects to be mis by the United forces of Mexico and Co-babia, is arousedly among the objects to be actually the beligerant States at Panama. The convulsions to which, from the peculiar capacition of their population, they would klade, in the event of such an invarion, and the dead of the falling which is the hands of some European Journ, other than Spain, will not admit of as baking at the consequences to which the larguess at Panama may lead, with ind fig. to beling of the consequences to which the largues at Panama may lead, with ind figure. It is unnecessary to enlarge upon this this, or to say more than that all our effects or lossy more than that all our effects will be to prove the existing state of things, the transality of their inhabitants, and the peace and searily of their inhabitants.

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The Congress of Panama is occurred a present a fair occasion for urging upon all the new nations of the South, the just and iberal principles of religious librity. It is by any interference inhalterer in their inhalterer inhalterer

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Secreta INFI A letter ton, Sept.

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