ereign, from oppression government, ho from the ght it crimian sacredly d with their ed a Crown, considered, in acknowr sways the mal, heredialso, aware, vileges than of England i than a neclaims, and e allegiance rlives. Nor vithout the the subject o any other ce "once a es deprecato trary to the upon it, as subject ren of Great the United nct entered ssed of all zen, and its ndition that of the othe**r** t Great Briid sacredly es. For in of this class ranks, with ty of death,

notwithstanding his citizenship, for daring to transfer an allegiance, which the laws of England declare to be perpetual. In consequence of this savage, slavish and everlasting claim of Great Britain on the person and allegiance of her bond subjects. Thousands, and thousands to the back of that, who would cheerfully aid and a-sist the government of their choice and adoption, to repel every invasion of the British, and volumeer to drive the last vestige of her sickening influence from the continent of North-America, will hold back, and look on as mere anxious spectators, nor can the government, we should imagine, from its inability to perform its part of the naturalization contract, compel them to take arms in such a case. This is a grievance which calls loudly for the interposition of Congress. A grievince, which, in time of war, the American government will feel the effects, if not settled before hand, In fact, it appears from recent events, that a citizenship m the United States whether of the natural or naturalized kind is no protection, either in war or peace. A number of highly respected and noble hearted citizens volunteered their services to aid the oppressed Canadians in their effort to throw off the galling yoke of bondage under which they labored. While thus nobly employed, some of them were taken prisoners by British bondsmen; the ex-President disowned them as citizens. Consequently, a number were hung, and many transported as felons for life. On the other hand, a gang of British desperadoes invade the United States, in time of profound peace; murder, maim, and slaughter unsuspecting citizens when fast asleep; board and burn an American steam-boat, in an American harbor. The case is laid before the British Parliament for redress. For two long years they declined acknowledging it as an authorized act of the government, until one of the midnight assassing is taken—a true bill of indictment for murder and arson, found against him, by twenty-three enlightened grand juryman—then Great Britain acknowledges the murderous act as done by her authority, claims the culprit as a British subject ; demands his immediate release under an insolent threat of war in case of refusal! Notwithstanding the crime with which he stands charged, exceeds in magni-