

The framers of the federal constitution were so perfectly guarded upon this subject, that the Sabbath, or day of rest, is nowhere alluded to in that most important instrument. Each and every state, however, in its individual capacity, has enacted laws requiring, to a certain extent, the observance of the first day of the week as a day of rest, humiliation, and prayer, and enjoining under penalties the cessation of all unnecessary business on that day.

The salaries of the leading public officers are as follow :

|                       | Dollars.       | £. | s. |                      | Dollars.  | £. | s. |
|-----------------------|----------------|----|----|----------------------|-----------|----|----|
| President, per annum  | 25000 or 50000 | 0  |    | Foreign Ministers    | 9000—1800 | 0  |    |
| Vice-President        | 5000—1000      | 0  |    | Chargé des Affaires  | 3500—700  | 0  |    |
| Secretary of State    | 6000—1200      | 0  |    | Members of Congress, |           |    |    |
| Secretary of Treasury | 6000—1200      | 0  |    | per day, during the  |           |    |    |
| Secretary of War      | 6000—1200      | 0  |    | Session              | 8—        | 1  | 12 |
| Secretary of Navy     | 6000—1200      | 0  |    | Members of the       |           |    |    |
| Postmaster-General    | 6000—1200      | 0  |    | Senate               | 12—       | 2  | 8  |

and one day's pay for each twenty miles travelling to and returning from the seat of government, according to the most direct mail route.

Those who wish to avail themselves of the right of citizenship will have to reside five years in the United States before they become entitled to it, and they must have declared their intentions so to do at least two years before admission. One year's residence also is necessary, after the application has been made, in some part of the same state; and there are courts appointed in all places for the registration of these declarations of intentions.

When the party applies for this purpose, a certificate is made out, for which 50 cents, or half a dollar, is demanded; this is again presented at the expiration of the full term of five years, when, if the conditions are found in every respect to have been fulfilled, he is at once, and upon paying some trifling additional fees, taking the oath of allegiance, and subscribing to the naturalization laws, admitted to the full rights of free-citizenship.

All the privileges, immunities, and advantages belonging to the institutions of the country are then thrown open to the foreigner; he then, in fact, becomes eligible for offices of every description, whether corporate, belonging to state legislatures, or to the general government—except that of the president, who must be a native-born American.

The children also of a naturalized citizen, if under man's estate, are free by virtue of the parent's right, and by their own, if under a certain age, at the time of their arrival in the country.

No one is ever solicited to become a free citizen, except, perhaps, at times when orders for the performance of military duty, or summonses for the non-attention to it, are served by mistake, and appeals are made against them. Then some observations may be made, and questions asked relative to the future intentions of the party, and the matter be pressed a little in order that a claim may be made upon him to take share in those duties; but if not so disposed, it is only necessary to state his disinclination, and urge the plea of alienship, to be in every respect exonerated.

Without naturalization, the emigrant has no power either to hold or convey real estate or property.\* It also confers great advantages in the taking out of patents in the United States-office, where the difference between the alien and the native right is enormous. The latter can obtain this protection for about 30 dollars, while it costs the former nearly five hundred.

These privileges, however, are not to be had without a price. If the foreigner becomes entitled to the rights and immunities, he is also liable to the pains and penalties of citizenship. He must of necessity become, for a term of years, either a fireman or a soldier; that is, he must learn and practise either a soldier

\* Laws, however, in various states, differ as much in this respect as in others, and frequently alter, nullify, and suspend their previous enactments. A recent enactment of the New York State Legislature, the duration of which is five years, empowers the alien to do both of these things.

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