

Americanism.

THE PLATFORM OF THE AMERICAN PARTY.

The following are the "Platform and Principles" of the American National Convention, as finally decided upon by the American National Convention.

PLATFORM AND PRINCIPLES.

I.—The acknowledgment of that Almighty Deity who rules over the Universe—who presides over the Councils of Nations—who conducts the affairs of men, and who, in every step by which we have advanced to the character of an independent nation, has distinguished us by some token of His Providence.

II.—The cultivation and development of a sentiment of profoundly intense American feeling; of passionate attachment to our country, its history and its institutions; of admiration for the purest days of our National existence; of veneration for the heroism that precipitated our Revolution; and of emulation of the virtue, wisdom and patriotism that framed our Constitution and first successfully applied its principles.

III.—The maintenance of the Union of these United States as the paramount political good; or, to use the language of Washington, "the primary objects of patriotic desire."

IV.—Opposition to all attempts to weaken or sever it.

V.—Uncompromising antagonism to every principle of policy that endangers it.

VI.—The advocacy of an equitable adjustment of all political differences which threaten its integrity or perpetuity.

VII.—The suppression of all tendencies to political division, founded on "geographical discriminations, or on the belief that there is a real difference of interests and views" between the various sections of the Union.

VIII.—The full recognition of the rights of the colored States, as expressed and reserved in the Constitution; and a careful avoidance, by the general government, of all interference with their rights by legislative or executive action.

IX.—Obedience to the Constitution of these United States, as the supreme law of the land, sacredly obligatory upon all its parts and members, and steadfast resistance to the spirit of innovation upon its principles, however specious its pretenses. Avowing that in all doubtful or disputed points it may only be legally ascertained by the proper authority of the judicial power of the United States.

X.—And as a corollary to the above—

I. A habit of reverential obedience to the laws, whether National, State, or Municipal, until they are either repealed or declared unconstitutional by the proper authority.

2. A tender and sacred regard for those acts of statesmanship, which are to be distinguished from acts of ordinary legislation, by the fact of their being of the nature of compacts and agreements; and so, to be considered a sacred and inviolable trust.

3. A radical revision and modification of the laws regulating immigration, and the settlement of immigrants, offering to the honest immigrant, who from love of liberty or hatred of oppression, seeks an asylum in the United States, the most liberal and ample protection. But unqualifiedly condemning the transmission to our shores of felons and paupers.

4. The essential modification of the Naturalization Laws.

5. The repeal by the Legislatures of the respective States, or all State laws allowing foreigners not naturalized to vote.

6. The repeal, without retroactive operation, of all acts of Congress making grants of land to unnaturalized foreigners, and allowing them to vote in the election of members of Congress.

VII.—Hostility to the corrupt means by which the leaders of party have hitherto forced upon us rulers and our political creed.

Implacable enmity against the present demagogic system of political subservience and of punishments for political independence.

Diagnosis for the wild hunt after office which characterizes the age.

These on the one hand. Or the other—

1. The limitation of the term of the President of the Republic; the admission of the maxim that "office should seek the man, and not man the office," and of the rule that the just mode of ascertaining fitness for office is the capability, the faithfulness, and the honesty of the incumbent or candidate.

VIII.—Resistance to the aggressive policy and corrupting tendencies of the Roman Catholic Church in our country by the advancement to all political offices—executive, legislative, judicial or diplomatic—of those only who do not hold in allegiance, directly or indirectly, to any foreign power, whether civil or ecclesiastical, and who are Americans by birth, education and training—thus fulfilling the maxim "Americans only shall govern America."

The protection of all citizens in the legal and proper exercise of their civil and religious rights and privileges; the maintenance of the right of every man to the full, unrestrained and peaceful enjoyment of his own religious opinions and worship, and a jealous resistance to all attempts, by any sect, domination or church, to obtain an ascendancy over any other in the State, by means of any special privileges or exemption, by any political combination of its members, or any division of their civil allegiance with any foreign power, potentate or ecclesiastical.

IX.—The reformation of the character of our National Legislature, by elevating to that dignified and responsible position men of higher qualifications, purer morals, and more unselfish patriotism.

X.—The restriction of executive patronage—especially in the matter of appointments to offices—so that they may be conferred by the Constitution, and consistent with the public good.

XI.—The education of the youth of our country in schools provided by the State; which schools shall be common to all, without distinction of color, race, or creed, and under any influence of direction of a denominational or partisan character.

And, inasmuch as Christianity by the Constitutions of nearly all the States; by the directions of the most eminent judicial authorities; and by the consent of the people of America, is considered an element of our political system, and as the Holy Bible is at once the source of Christianity, and the depository and fountain of all civil and religious freedom, we oppose every attempt to exclude it from the schools thus established in the States.

XII.—The American party having arisen upon the ruins and in spite of the opposition of the Whig and Democratic parties, cannot be held in any manner responsible for the obnoxious acts or violated pledges of either. And the systematic agitation of the Slavery question by those parties having elevated sectional hostility into a positive element of political power, and brought our institutions into peril, it has therefore become the imperative duty of the American party to interpose for the purpose of giving peace to the country and perpetuity to the Union. And as experience has shown it impossible to reconcile opinions so extreme as those which separate the disputants, and as there can be no dishonor in submitting to the laws, the National Council has deemed it the best guarantee of common justice, and of future peace, to abide by and maintain the existing laws upon the subject of Slavery, as a final and conclusive settlement of that subject, in spirit and in substance.

And regarding its highest duty, we view their opinions upon a subject so important, in distinct and unequivocal terms, it is hereby declared as the sense of this National Council, that Congress possesses no power, under

the Constitution, to legislate upon the subject of Slavery in the States where it does or may exist, or to exclude any State from admission into the Union because its Constitution does or does not recognize the institution of Slavery as a part of its social system; and expressly permitting any exposure of opinion upon the power of Congress to establish or prohibit Slavery in any Territory, it is the sense of the National Council that Congress ought not to legislate upon the subject of Slavery within the Territory of the United States, and that any interference by Congress with Slavery as it exists in the District of Columbia, would be a violation of the spirit and intention of the compact by which the State of Maryland ceded the District to the United States, and a breach of the National Faith.

XIII.—The policy of the government of the United States, in its relation with foreign governments, is to exact justice from the strong, and do justice to the weak; to resist by all the power of the government, all its citizens from interference with the internal concerns of nations with whom we are at peace.

XIV.—This National Council declares that all the principles of the Order shall be henceforth everywhere openly avowed; and that each member shall be expected to make known the existence of the Order, and the fact that he himself is a member, and it recommends that there be no concealment of the places of meeting of subordinate councils.

E. B. BARTLETT, of Kentucky,
President of the National Council.
C. D. DESHNER, of New Jersey,
Corresponding Secretary.
JAMES M. STEPHENS, of Maryland,
Recording Secretary.



THE AMERICAN.

SUNBURY.
SATURDAY, JUNE 23, 1855.

H. B. MASSEY, Editor and Proprietor

To ADVERTISERS.—The circulation of the Sunbury American among the different towns on the Berks and Lehigh is not exceeded if equalled by any paper published in North or Pennsylvania.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

Business Notices.

THE LADY'S BOOK.—Mr. Godey always prompts, has already furnished us a copy of the Lady's Book for July. It contains besides the engravings, a large amount of reading matter, not only interesting but instructive for ladies. The Lady's Book is an almost indispensable companion of every intelligent young lady. Mr. Godey informs us that his edition has increased 20,000 copies. He now issues about 70,000 numbers. This, of itself is strong presumptive evidence of the popularity and value of the work.

THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW.—Leonard Scott & Co., publishers of Blackwood and the British Review, has sent us the last number of the North British Review. It contains among other articles—memories of the court of Austria; Dryden and his Times; Our Army; Lord Palmerston as Premier; Victor Hugo and his works; Administrative Example of the United States. The articles in these Reviews are generally written by the ablest writers in the kingdom.

CLOCKS.—We call the attention of Dealers and others to the advertisement of James Barber, who keeps on hand a large assortment of clocks of every variety and description.

BOOKS & STATIONERY.—Perry & Erety, South West corner of 4th and Race sts., Philadelphia, call attention to a cheap lot of goods, they are now selling cheap.

STENCIL CUTTING.—Those in want of Stencil plates are referred to the advertisement of L. H. Fisk.

THE LAWRENCE HOUSE.—Mrs. Maria Thompson calls the attention of travellers and others to this Hotel, now under her charge.

The reprint of Blackwood for May is an interesting number. The story of the campaign in the Crimea is continued, and is, perhaps, one of the best histories of the war in the Crimea that has been published.

The last number of the Journal of the Franklin Institute has also come to hand. This Journal is a work that should be in the hands of every scientific man.

THE KNICKERBOCKER has made its appearance, well filled with its usual variety. This periodical has always been a favorite.

MATCHES.—24 gross of Donnelly's best friction matches for sale at wholesale prices. Enquire at this office.

LOCK HAVEN BANK.—The subscription books of the Lock Haven Bank, were duly opened on Monday, the 25th ult., and the entire amount of the Capital Stock subscribed forthwith. The stock was taken, generally by the business men of that neighborhood.

BOROUGH AFFAIRS.—We call the attention of our readers in the Borough, to the communication of Mr. Rockefeller, the Chief Burgess. It refers to a number of matters in which all good citizens are interested. The Chief Burgess is determined to enforce the laws enacted for the welfare and health of the Borough.

HORRIBLE ACCIDENT.—We regret to state that Geo. Treibly, a laborer employed on the Coal Breaker of Messrs. Amerman & Co., near Shamokin, was caught in the heavy gear that drives the breaker, and his body crushed and torn into fragments all most instantaneously. The deceased was a sober and industrious man, and leaves a wife and a large family, who were dependent on him for support.

SUNBURY AND ERIE RAILROAD.—The President, Ex-Gov. Bigler, and some of the directors of the Company, arrived at this place in the cars of the Philadelphia and Sunbury Railroad on Monday evening last. There was a meeting of the Company held at Northumberland the same evening. The work on the road is progressing rapidly.

DIVISION OF UNION COUNTY.—The election which terminated in favor of the division of Union County, the lower portion to be called Snyder, and the upper Union. The seat of justice in the respective counties, will also be decided by ballot, in October next.

HUMBOLDT.—Barium having succeeded in his Baby Exhibition, a friend suggests the propriety of the great showman offering a premium for the greatest hump and hump that can be produced. He thinks the only difficulty in the matter is, that Barium would be apt to take the first prize himself.

LOCK HAVEN AND TYONE RAILROAD.—A meeting of the citizens of Clinton, Central and Blair counties, favorable to this enterprise, was held at Lock Haven on Friday, the 1st inst. Addresses were delivered by the President, Christopher Fallon Esq., Hon. A. B. Curtin, A. N. M'Allister, J. W. Quiggle, B. R. Petriken, Jno. Fallon, Dr. Underwood, and Gen. Irwin—and from the spirit evinced on the occasion, there appears to be a determination to prosecute the work and secure its completion at an early day.

LANCASTER SAVINGS INSTITUTION.
A meeting of the stockholders of this exploded institution was held at Lancaster on Wednesday, the 13th inst., to hear the trustees of the institution. The report set forth that the assets will pay about 72 per cent. of the liabilities, and recommends the re-opening of the institution, and proposes to renew the certificates of depositors at the rate of 70 per cent. on their original certificate.

The institution being opened in the afternoon a large number of people gathered around it, and the books opened for the signatures of the depositors who agree to accept of the terms proposed by the Trustees, was presented and received a long list of names. The indications were that the arrangement would be accepted by all, and the institution soon opened again for the transaction of its legitimate business.

The following is the Report of the Trustees, as amended and agreed upon by them, and accepted by the meeting.

To the Depositors and Stockholders of the Lancaster Savings Institution.—The undersigned Directors of said institution present the following exhibit of its assets and liabilities:

LIABILITIES—Exclusive of Capital Stock.	
Special Deposits bearing interest, Transient do.	\$50,000
Shares due July 1st,	\$168,388 87
77,494 20	500 00
Total Liabilities,	\$645,732 00

ASSETS.	
Bills receivable,	\$250,000 00
Mortgages,	19,000 00
Judgments,	5,000 00
Consent of Loan,	20,000 00
Stocks,	21,400 00
Real Estate,	65,000 00
Due from Depositors (overdrafts),	2,900 00
Cash on hand,	1,820 00
Total Assets,	\$505,020 00

Deficit, \$148,712 00

Assets amounting to 72 1/2 cents in the dollar.

This list is exclusive of the stocks of the Coal Companies, held and handed over by Mr. Boughter.

"The Express Train from Philadelphia ran off the track beyond Cattawissa on Monday, and returning, met with a similar misfortune, near Rockport on Tuesday. But fortunately no passengers were hurt."

We copy the above from the Williamsport Press, and have only to say the impression is too general that the Express train is run entirely too fast over the short curves on this road. We have no desire to create unnecessary alarm, and for this reason omitted noticing the accident before. The Press states, that no passengers were hurt. This may have been the case with the accident on Monday, but on the day following a number of persons were more or less injured, though we are rejoiced to say, not seriously, as will be seen by the following extract of a letter to a gentleman in this place, from a passenger in the train, when the accident occurred:

"Returning on Tuesday, 12th inst., when about three miles from Tamaqua, in going round a short curve, the wheels of the baggage car broke. The passenger cars were driven against the side of the embankment, and were thrown from the track and rolled down the embankment. The seat on which I sat was knocked to pieces, and the floor beneath my feet splintered to atoms. A large piece of car was projected within a few inches of my head. The floor was torn up, and the conductor rolled out into a ditch. I remained to the conductor we were going too fast. His reply 'not a bit of danger' had scarcely left his lips, when the crash took place. All who were able had to walk to Tamaqua. It was miraculous that no person was killed. Broken bones, bruises, &c., were plenty."

The continued wet weather is not favorable to the growing crops. Unless we soon are blessed with warm and dry weather, the grain will not fill or head as well as expected, and corn is already suffering.

MORE VIOLENCE IN KANSAS.
The Kansas Herald of the 21st inst., learns that mob violence is still the order of the day in that Territory. On the forenoon of the previous Monday a gang of twenty-five or thirty lawless ruffians, who represent the pro-slavery interests of Missouri in Kansas, visited the house of Mr. Hancock in Leocompte, and ordered him to leave the premises with his goods in five minutes. Mr. H. refused to comply with the demand, when the ruffians, led on by Mr. Jones, of Westport, marched to the front of the house, and ordered the company to fire upon him. A parley ensued, after which he deserted the habitation, and fled to the prairie. He returned in good time to be taken out upon the prairie. It is said that a man by the name of Simmons pretended to own the claim. After leaving Hancock's claim they visited the dwelling of Mr. Oakley, and re-acted the scenes just narrated, with the addition that they were applied and the tenement burned. Mr. Oakley's claim was purchased from a Southerner a few months since for \$250, but the new owner was in favor of making Kansas a free State, hence the outrage.

INTERESTING TO BABY FANCIERS.—The shrewd Barium, under pretence of eliciting important "physiological truths" for the benefit of baby growers and the human race in general, had a list of eleven questions to be propounded to the parents of model offspring. Applying these to the prize baby, it appears that the mother "lived free" for a year, gave birth to a child, that she took moderate exercise on level land—that she constantly bathed the infant in prize-taker in cold water—and that the father is a coachman. Important physiological revelations! Now we know the conditions essential to perfection of physical humanity. Father a coachman—mother handsome and living free—exercise on level land and plenty of cold water. Moral!—All mothers should be handsome, and all fathers coachmen.

A DISCOVERY WE HAVE BEEN WAITING FOR.—To have to kill an ox in order to make a pair of boots is a clumsy thing; and we have waited some time to hear of some invention which will supersede leather for the feet, as wool and cotton, linen and silk have superseded the skin of animals for the rest of the human dress. We see the London papers speak of an invention, which has just been submitted to the test by the scientific authorities. A leather cement, so strong and adhesive that boots and shoes are made with it, in which not a single stitch is seen or required, and the process of mending so simple that even a man may be fit not his own boot maker, at all events, and in that case let him blame fall upon, yourself, and not upon him.

HOW MUCH OUGHT A TEACHER TO KNOW?—Not everything certainly, but as much as his pupil at least. It is most cruelly unjust to the pupil, to permit the teacher to sit with every man may be fit not his own boot maker, at all events, and in that case let him blame fall upon, yourself, and not upon him.

RELIGIOUS NEWSPAPERS IN ENGLAND.—The London Patriot says that a religious newspaper is unknown in England, and that in those of a religious kind, religion must be subordinate, and secularly regis supreme.

A DEPOSED CATHOLIC PRIEST CLAIMING HIS WIFE IN A COURT OF JUSTICE.
[From the Chicago Tribune, June 11.]
The case of The People ex relatione Nicholas Stamber against Anthony Schneider, which came before the Court of Common Pleas of Cook county, Hon. John M. Wilson presiding, on Saturday, presents a curious picture of married life.

It appears that about a year ago, Nicholas Stamber, then a priest of the Catholic church, was united in marriage with Anna Mary Schneider, a German girl, the daughter of the defendant, and a good Catholic. The marriage ceremony was performed by Father Peter Kramer, in a private room, without the use of the wedding ring, and without witnesses. In all other respects, the marriage ceremony was performed according to the rites of the Catholic church, the parties agreeing and assenting thereto, promising to be man and wife to each other, and the priest giving them the nuptial benediction and pronouncing them man and wife.

After the ceremony, Father Nicholas took the girl home and kept her as an upper servant or housekeeper, treating her kindly and paying her wages regularly. The girl says herself that although he always spoke of her as his wife, they occupied separate apartments.

Some three months since she left his house and went to Niles, Michigan, where she entered a family in the capacity of a servant. Her own account is, that both her marriage to and desertion from her husband was in accordance with the advice of her parents and friends.—To use her own language, "she was talked into it."

Up to the time of his wife's leaving him, Father Nicholas had continued his public ministrations in the Church but since then we understand he has been deposed from the priesthood, as has also Father Peter Kramer.

This suit was brought in the chancery side of the Court of Common Pleas, by the husband to recover possession of his wife, whom he alleged was illegally detained from him by Anthony Schneider. The writ issued, commanding the body of the wife to be brought to Anna Mary before the Court. It was served on Schneider on the 6th of June, by T. S. Buckley, deputy sheriff. On going into the country to serve the writ, he found Anna Mary at the house of one Judson, about four miles from her father's residence, and took her there with him.

On Saturday, the defendant appeared before Hon John M. Wilson, in the Court of Common Pleas, and in obedience to the writ produced the body of his daughter. The husband was also present, and together with the wife, after informing her of her mistake, said she had been some eccentric Englishman, as he asked for "grey milk." Greely being taken by the French gardener for "gris lait." And as it went round that droll man wanted to buy "grey milk" the hilarity became uproarious, and Mr. Greely left the market full of pleasure. Indeed, he is already well known, and a favorite with every one.

FARMERS' HIGH SCHOOL.
In pursuance of the law of the last session, incorporating the Farmers' High School of Pennsylvania, the Board of Trustees met at Harrisburg on Thursday, the 14th inst., for the purpose of organization, and selection of a site for the location of the institution. The Board is composed of Governor Pollock and Secretary Curtin, who are ex-officio members, and Messrs. Patrick Watts of Cumberland, Dr. A. L. Ely of Adams, and Almon S. Roberts of Philadelphia, H. N. McAllister of Centre, R. C. Walker of Allegheny, James Miles of Erie, John Strohm of Lancaster, Wm. Jessup of Susquehanna, A. O. Heister of Dauphin, and James Gowen President of the Agricultural Society of Adams county. The members were all present on Wednesday, June 7th, at the residence of Mr. J. W. Jessup, James Gowen and Almon S. Roberts.

Communications to the Board informed it that Gen. James Irwin, of Centre county, offered gratuitously 250 acres of good limestone land in Harris township, upon condition that the school should be located there. Judge Miles offered 200 acres situate on the bank of Lake Erie, upon the line of the railroad, on the lake shore, if it should be located there, and it was said the Commissioners of the county of Dauphin would purchase the farm owned by that county. Besides these, other persons proposed to sell, upon moderate terms, farms located in Delaware and Chester counties. All these communications were referred to a committee, composed of Gov. Pollock, Judge Watts and Dr. A. G. Ely, with instructions to make an examination of the several properties offered, and report their determination to the next meeting of the Board, which will be held for that purpose early in July. The committee will meet at Harrisburg on Monday, the 24th inst., and proceed by the Pennsylvania railroad to Spruce Creek, and thence to the land of Gen. Irwin, and by the way of the Elmira railroad, at Williamsport, to the New York and Erie road, and thence to Erie county, and returning will examine the other proposed sites.

The Board expressed their entire determination to establish this school without delay, and to prosecute it with all the means and energy at their command; and we are pleased to hear that the means are probably quite ample to make a beginning.

THE PUBLIC WORKS.—The public improvements of this State during the month of May, yielded tolls to the State to the amount of \$234,894, being an increase of \$65,044 over the same month last year. The increase on the Delaware division is \$20,000 over May of last year, and on the main line consisting of the Philadelphia and Columbia railroad, the Canal and Portage railroad, from Columbia to Pittsburg, the increase has been about \$7000. This improvement is not calculated on the value of the public works, which the Legislature has authorized to be sold.

SUNBURY AND ERIE RAILROAD.—At a meeting of the board of managers of this company, held at Saturday, Mr. John Lindsey was elected President, and Dr. A. G. Ely, Vice President. The election of Mr. Lindsey appears to meet with general favor. In the several trusts he formerly held he always proved competent and efficient.

ACCIDENT FROM BURNING FLUID.—On Sunday evening, Miss Woolery, living in Monroe street, above Second, was severely burned by the explosion of a fluid lamp. She ran into the street enveloped in flames, which were extinguished by persons rushing to her assistance, but not before she was severely scorched about the arms and hands.

BEEF MUST BE CHEAPER.—The Chicago (Ill.) Democrat says that immense numbers of cattle and hogs are now being shipped from that city for Eastern markets. The cattle have been brought from Texas and Iowa, and are now being sent forward over the Michigan Central and Great Western railroads. A day or two since one train left Chicago with 418 cattle and 1165 hogs.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—On Monday night last, the up-freight train on the Reading Railroad was delayed, a little above Port Clinton, Pa., by running over a cow, and while detained, was run into by an empty coal train, causing the instant death of William Sandt and Richard Gibson.

HARVESTING.—This interesting and happy season has commenced in the northeastern countries of North Carolina, and many of the farmers are engaged in cutting their wheat. The Norfolk Bacon harvest in England, and that of the corn suffered very materially from the drought in the early part of the season, yet the yield will be very near an average one.

HONORABLE GREELEY IN PARIS.
The London correspondent of the Sunday Courier has been to Paris, and writes thus of Mr. Greely:

"Mr. Greely's presence in Paris is an inexcusable waste of time and money. He is a man of no great talents, and his only claim to fame is his discovery of the 'Polaris' in the Arctic regions. He is a man of no great talents, and his only claim to fame is his discovery of the 'Polaris' in the Arctic regions. He is a man of no great talents, and his only claim to fame is his discovery of the 'Polaris' in the Arctic regions."

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'WHY THERE IS NO RAIN IN PERU.
In Peru, South America, rain is unknown. The coast of Peru is within the region of perpetual south east trade winds. Though the Peruvian shores are on the verge of the great South Sea, yet it never rains there.—The reason is plain. The south-east trade winds in the Atlantic ocean first strike the water on the coast of Africa. Traveling to the north-west, they blow obliquely across the ocean until they reach the coast of Brazil.—By this time they are heavily laden with vapors, which they continue to bear along across the continent, depositing it as they go, and supplying with it the sources of the Rio de la Plata and the southern tributaries of the Amazon. Finally they reach the snow-capped Andes, and here is wrung from them the last particle of moisture that they contain, and become charged with fresh vapors and before, therefore, they have any which the Peruvian climate can extract. Thus we see how the top of the Andes becomes the reservoir from which are supplied the rivers of Chili and Peru.—Licut. Murray's Geography of the Sea.

Losses of the French Army in the Crimea.
The Paris correspondent of the London Times states, on authority of official information, that the number of French troops sent out to the Crimea, from the commencement of the war, 182,000, of which number 120,000 are now effective, *sous les armes*. The loss consequently is 62,000.

EXCELLENT COUNSEL.—Two things to be kept—your word and your temper. The former when dealing with a printer, and the latter when disputing with a woman. This may be difficult, but can be done by getting a couple of chapters of Job by heart.

EFFECTS OF STOPPING SUDDENLY.—The express train from New York, on Monday, pulled up so suddenly at East Albany, N. Y., that it pitched a Mr. Curwell, of Oswego, through one of the front windows of the car, cutting his face severely.

THE LATEST NEWS FROM FORT LARAMIE is that the Sioux are decidedly hostile. Many robberies of stock, &c., are reported.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
To the Electors of Northumberland County.

I hereby offer myself to the qualified voters of Northumberland county, as a candidate for COUNTY TREASURER.

Should I be elected, I promise to perform the duties of said office faithfully and impartially.

PETER HILEMAN.
Sunbury, June 23, 1855.—t.

LAWRENCE HOUSE, SUNBURY, PA.
The subscriber respectfully informs the public that she still continues to keep the above named public house.

She has also received a new supply of good liquors and wines, and trusts that she will be able to give satisfaction to all who may visit her house.