

SPECIAL OF GOVERNOR REEDER AT THE KANSAS FREE STATE CONVENTION.

After the adoption of the platform and resolutions at the Big Springs Free State Convention in Kansas, the proceedings of which have been previously given, the convention proceeded to the nomination of a Territorial delegate to Congress.

Gov. Reeder proceeded to say how much he thanked them for their encouraging and strengthening friendship; that such applause and approval would repay any man; that every man there would do him the honor to say that this nomination had been given entirely without solicitation by him or by his friends; that to accept it would seriously interfere with private engagements, and that he had continually refused it when urged.

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THE AMERICAN. SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1855.

H. B. MASSER, Editor and Proprietor

TO ADVERTISERS.—The circulation of the Sunbury American among the different towns on the Susquehanna is not exceeded by equal papers published in North or Pennsylvania.

DEMOCRATIC STATE NOMINATION.

For Canal Commissioner, ARNOLD PLUMER, of Vonango Co.

THE STANDING COMMITTEES' NOMINATIONS.

Assembly, JEREMIAH H. ZIMMERMAN, Register and Recorder, C. HOYD PURNELL, Commissioners, CHARLES C. HOFFENSTEIN, for 3 years, FREDERICK HAAS, for 1 year.

Treasurer, GEORGE BRIGHT, Auditor, WILLIAM F. FORTYTH.

AMERICAN STATE NOMINATION.

For Canal Commissioner, KIMBER CLEAVER, OF NORTHERNBERLAND COUNTY.

Voters should see that they are assessed on or before the 29th of September, which is the last day allowed for that purpose.

The contributions by Baltimore city alone to the Norfolk and Portsmouth sufferers by yellow fever, amount to nearly \$40,000.

ROBBERY.—We regret to learn that some robbers broke into the house of Mr. John B. Lenker, of this place, on Thursday night, through the cellar. Besides taking the provisions in the cellar he came up stairs took a watch and a newly made coat, pants and vest from a lot of clothing made up for customers.

It is supposed that the swearing committee will soon get up a new set of oaths.—The ones they have now, cannot even keep the coffee party together. Some of them will get out of the net occasionally.

THE DEMOCRATIC TICKET.—A friend wants to know if there is any democratic ticket in this county this fall. We answer, certainly not. The people intended to form one, but the standing, or swearing committee, took the matter out of their hands, and formed one to suit the committee, not the people, and now insult democrats by asking them to vote their ticket.

THE GAZETTE AND THE WHIGS.—The Gazette finds fault with Mr. Bergstresser for not consulting more frequently with the old line whigs.—Perhaps Mr. Bergstresser feels satisfied that his old friends do not require constant bawling. Besides he might sometimes be in the way of some of the coffee-fish faction who are using every effort to edge in with these selfsame whigs which they formerly denounced as rogues and traitors.—Why don't the Gazette fire away at the "rascally" whigs as formerly?

SUNBURY AND ERIE RAILROAD.—The link of road between Northernberland and Milton having been completed, the passenger cars commenced their regular trips between Northernberland and Williamsport, on Monday last, making two trips daily, stopping at Milton and other intermediate places. We have not been favored by the superintendent or any one else, with any information or notice whatever, in regard to the time, &c., but have gathered the following from other sources, which we publish not only for the good of the public, but also for the benefit of the road:

Leave Northernberland at 4 o'clock in the morning—arrive at Williamsport at 6 o'clock. Leave Williamsport at 7 1/2—arrive at Northernberland at 9 o'clock. Leave Northernberland at 11—arrive at Williamsport at 1 o'clock. Leave Williamsport at 6 1/2—arrive at Northernberland at 7 1/2—connecting with the Boats.

OUR IDEA OF AN INQUISTION HAS ALWAYS BEEN, that it is a tyrannical power, exercised in a secret place, hidden from the sight of the public, where it performs its deeds of darkness and gives full scope to its arbitrary will.

The above is from the last Gazette, and describes the character of the Inquisition or swearing committee in this place to perfection. Their whole proceeding was "exercised in a secret place," and no one except the actors, and a few confidential friends, knew any thing of their "deeds of darkness." Some of their own party denied indignantly, that the Committee had exercised any such "tyrannical power" as appointing the Judges of the election and swearing the voters, and until they saw the proceedings published. The Gazette surely does not intend to desert the Inquisition in its expiring agonies. But rats will desert a sinking ship.

THE GAZETTE ON SECRET NOMINATIONS.—The editor of the Sunbury Gazette only learned last week that Samuel A. Bergstresser was a candidate for the legislature. And yet they announced the fact in their own paper, some six weeks ago, that Mr. Bergstresser had been nominated by the Whig convention in this place. But the editors of the Gazette have always been remarkable for the shortness of their memory. This constitutional frailty is, to them, a source of great inconvenience, and often gets them into a tight place. The editor now pretends that Mr. Bergstresser was nominated by a committee of three. Seeing that the people will not support the coffee-fish ticket, nominated by the swearing committee, they attempt to screen themselves by trying to make it appear that Mr. Bergstresser was nominated by the same scale process.

GEN. HOUSTON AND THE ADMINISTRATION.—It appears that Gen. Houston and the administration at Washington have passed from a condition of neutrality to actual war. In a late speech in Texas, "old Sam" is reported by an opposition newspaper as having "opened up" on the administration in the following style:—

He said that Mr. Pierce had made a very bad President, and that he had made very bad advisers about him, and created all this great excitement in the great heart of America; that he did not know how to bestow the offices properly, and had appointed three gentlemen to office who were foreign born—Mr. Gouge, Mr. Belmont, and Mr. Owen to Naples. He said that it was on account of these three appointments, and the passage of the Nebraska Kansas act, that the Know Nothing or American party had been formed, and the great heart of America excited; that said bill was concocted by a little caucus of seven or eight Senators in Congress, and that Mr. Pierce had fallen into their measures, and so the bill was brought forward and passed.

OLD DOCUMENTS—GEN CAMERON AND THE INQUISTIONS.

The coffee-fish faction, as has been their custom of late years about election times, are lavishing their abuse on Gen. Cameron, and the last Gazette, with the most impudent assurance, asks, "why the voters of Northernberland county must, one year after another, be troubled by Gen. Cameron's political claims?" Now we should like to know when and where Gen. Cameron's political claims were introduced into the politics of this county, except by the coffee-fish faction. In the nightmare of their afflictions, horrible specters and phantoms of all kinds, like Banquo's ghost, continually rise up before them, to disturb their excited imaginations, and frighten them out of the little propriety they have left.

But what has Gen. Cameron done to merit the reproaches of this faction, nearly all of whom, only a few years since, were just as loud in his praises as they are now in his abuse. And as we are generally prepared with the documents, we will now produce them. In the Sunbury Gazette of February 28th, 1846, we find among others, the following toasts at the freemen's celebration on the 23d of that month in this place:

By Capt. J. H. Zimmerman. Hon. SIMON CAMERON—his election to a seat in the United States Senate was a glorious triumph of democratic principles over the corrupt usages of party factions.

By Jas. P. Pusey. GEN. CAMERON.—The estimation in which he is held by his fellow democratic Senators is a most signal rebuke to those factious spirits who sought to overthrow him.

In the same paper will be found the proceedings of the convention of delegates assembled in the court house, on the 23d of the same month, to appoint delegates to the State Convention, in which we find the following:

On motion of Wm. L. Dewart, the following Resolution (among others) was unanimously adopted: That we have entire confidence in the ability, energy, and democracy of our representative in the Legislature, Edward Y. Bright, Esq., and that the highest honors await him if he continues hereafter to discharge his public duties as faithfully as he has done heretofore.

Now it will be recollected, that Mr. Bright had but a short time previous to this, voted for Gen. Cameron for United States Senator, against Judge Woodward, the caucus nominee. Thus it will be seen that the Major himself endorsed that vote, and was at that time a Cameron man to the backbone.

But that was not all; the Major voted for the two following resolutions which were also unanimously passed at the same time: Resolved, That the course pursued by the Hon. Simon Cameron and Hon. Danl. Strickland in the U. S. Senate, since their elevation to that body, has been praiseworthy and unexceptionable, and highly satisfactory to the great body of their constituents in Pennsylvania.

Resolved, That we have the most unshaken confidence in the moral character and political principles of the Hon. Simon Cameron, and that we regard the opposition manifested by some disorganizing spirits towards him as being hostile to the best interests of the democratic party, and as being calculated, if much longer persisted in, to contribute largely to its overthrow and to secure the ascendancy of whiggery in Pennsylvania.

In addition to this, we quote from the Sunbury Gazette of March 23rd, 1846, the following highly complimentary paragraph, by the editor in reply to the attacks upon General Cameron:—

THE ELECTORS OF THE HON. SIMON CAMERON.—The election of the Hon. Simon Cameron, to the United States Senate, seems to give much displeasure to a few—though only a few—of the democratic party in the North who have not had the fever, to furnish fresh victims.

The following is a list of the principal denials that occurred at Norfolk September 21st:—Mr. Hollman, organist of the Catholic Church; Mr. Seaman, a nurse from Richmond; Miss Thurston, Mrs. C. A. Crossie, Wm. Wood, Martin Kelly, Francis William Bagley, Thomas Woodnes, Harrison Britt, Samuel Smith, C. Dowdorth, Mr. Lee, Mrs. Lawrence, Dr. Ross's child, Mr. Custer, and C. A. Corder.

Sept. 22d.—Wm. B. Ferguson and Wm. Reed, of the Howard Association, Benjamin Quick, Dr. Alexander Gault, Postmaster, Mrs. E. H. Dill, Mr. Heany, Mrs. Matthews, Mrs. Gilbert, a daughter of Augustus Windsor, and a son of Mr. Hill.

Caled Brossard, Esq., had the black vomit. Dr. Capre, of New York is very ill. The Rev. Louis Walker, of the Episcopal Church, is improving, and is now able to set up. The Rev. Mr. Smith was taken sick yesterday.

THE NEW MASONIC HALL.—The threatening and gloomy aspect of the weather on Saturday had no tendency to diminish the number of visitors to the new Masonic Temple. From ten to twenty thousand is the estimate of the number of visitors, and we should think the larger number correct, judging from the constant throng passing in and coming out. Notwithstanding the immense crowd in each room of the hall, the arrangements of the committee were such, that the facilities were good for seeing every part of the building, and viewing its many beauties. The ladies complained a little about the heat, but only laughed at the jam, while gallants sometimes grumbled at being forcibly separated from their lady-loves. About 4 o'clock, the door of entrance to the hall was closed, so as to allow a diminution of the number within while hundreds waited patiently on the pavement for the re-opening of the doors.

Never has such an excitement been seen in this city, since the opening of this hall. It will be open to the public, from 4 o'clock, A. M. till 5 P. M., and those who desire to pass through the rooms with comfort, should visit during the forenoon.

THE INQUISTION IN SCHUYLKILL COUNTY.

Politics, in Schuylkill county are, if possible, in a worse state than in this. The Inquisition in that county is as tyrannical as an Eastern monarch. They struck from the ticket, soon after it was formed by the convention, the name of Jacob Erick, because he refused to take the oath prescribed. S. R. Dickson, the other candidate was deposited only last week, because he would not take an additional oath, and Samuel Hipple put on the ticket in his place. But Mr. Dickson is not to be thus put off. He is out in a card, and states that he will continue to be a candidate, and contest the action of the swearing committee at the ballot boxes. In no other county in the state would such high handed measures be tolerated for one moment.

But the balance of power has been, for a number of years, in the hands of the foreign and Catholic voters, and they have in a measure, controlled the elections. The Inquisitors in this county, when they concluded to pattern after the Schuylkill county Inquisition, forgot that they had American citizens to deal with—who could not be transferred, like cattle, at the will of a few intriguing politicians and office hunters.

EXPENSE OF WAR MILES.—The 13 inch mortars used by the British fleet in the Baltic cost £125 sterling, or \$625 each. The expense of the fleet has been estimated at \$150,000 per day. Counting all the vessels captured and property destroyed, by the fleet, the London Times thinks that every penny's worth has cost the government at least a shilling.

THE FEVER AT NORFOLK.—BALTIMORE, Sept. 22.—We have no boat from Norfolk this evening. The latest intelligence, via Richmond, is to yesterday afternoon. There was then no diminution in the fever.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 22.—The steamboat North Carolina, arrived to-day, brings intelligence from Norfolk up to noon on Saturday. Nothing can be more appalling than the present aspect of affairs, and the wretchedness of the island, and the number of its inhabitants with regard to those who are sick. Dr. Ferguson, the President of the Howard Association, died on Saturday morning, and this fact adds greatly to the despondency of the people. The other day a bridge from the island has lost one of its pilings. There were 40 interments on Thursday, and 25 on Friday. On Saturday, 30 orders for coffins had been left with the undertakers up to 10 o'clock. During Friday night, ten deaths occurred.

Miss Wallace from New York, was doing well. At Portsmouth, on Friday, there were 25 deaths; on Thursday 22, and about 30 on Saturday.

Doctors Walters of Baltimore, and Rizer, of Philadelphia, are very ill. Drs. Azzel and Kennedy, of Philadelphia, are convalescent. Mr. Reeside, an apothecary of Philadelphia, is also down with the fever. The Acting Mayor, Mr. Holliday, was taken to the Hospital yesterday.

It is estimated that of 2200 persons now in Portsmouth, 2000 of them are either convalescent or sick. Acclimated nurses and physicians are much wanted, but the authorities here have not yet been able to procure any.

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THE UNITED STATES TROOPS NUMBERED ABOUT 450 men. The infantry were commanded by Major Gody, and the dragoons, mounted infantry, and artillery by Col. Cook. The battle commenced early in the morning, and after the United States troops were routed, the Indians made a stand and fought with much gallantry. The Indian women fought furiously. No officer was killed.

ABOLITIONISTS AND INDEPENDENTS.—The affinity of the two heresies is shown by the belief often found in conjunction. The Vermont Freeman says, as quoted by the Illinois State Register:—

SUNBURY AND ERIE RAILROAD OPENING.

On Friday afternoon, in company with Mr. J. L. Hatchison, member of Select Council from the Twentieth Ward, and Robert Fairless, Chief Engineer of the Sunbury and Erie Railroad Company, we received an invitation to ride in the first train of cars over the new link extending from Milton to Northernberland. In the course of this week, this will afford an outlet for the anthracite coal of the middle region, westward.

The different railroad and coal companies interested in the completion of the lines of railroad running North and West have had several flat boats constructed, on which coal is to be taken across the Susquehanna river from Sunbury to Northernberland, in the cars. Each flat is large enough to carry six loaded cars.

These boats are towed to Northernberland by the steamboat, and at that place the cars are loaded over the bridge, and opened. The only drawback to commencing the trade immediately is the want of proper facilities to get the cars from the boats to the track. A basin 250 long and 125 feet wide is being dug, above the first lock on the west Branch canal of Northernberland, which is to be done by the railroad.

The link of the Sunbury and Erie, just completed, is 11 miles in length. The road has one of the most substantial in the country and is almost level—the descent between Northernberland and Milton being less than 50 feet. About nine-tenths of the distance is a straight line. There are only three curves in the road, and these are less than two degrees each. The crossings are laid within two feet of the centre, and embedded in ballast 18 inches deep, and the rails are of the T pattern, 67 pounds to the yard.

The only bridge is that over the Chillisquaque creek, 100 feet long. It is a Howe truss bridge, and built with every evidence of solidity. The enterprising contractors, Messrs J. B. and W. G. Morehead, have constructed a road for the Sunbury and Erie Company that will compare favorably with the best road in the country or in the world. That portion already completed, is of the most superior quality and durability, and we have no doubt that those who may chance to pass over the second link will be no less pleased with its construction.

From Northernberland to Sunbury Messrs. Morehead are progressing very rapidly with the bridge over the Susquehanna, and before New Year it is anticipated both will be finished and ready for the coal and passenger trains. The western bridge is of the Howe truss pattern, 1100 feet long. It extends from the side of the island across the river and canal. There are six spans of 161 feet each from centre of piers, and one span of 100 feet across the canal. Three spans are done and ready for the arches and rails, and two of the other piers are ready for the arches. The other bridge from the island to the Burr improves bridge, 1000 feet long. Two spans of this are nearly finished, and a few days more will complete the piers. From the bridge to the connection, at Sunbury, with the Philadelphia and Sunbury route, the road has been prepared for the crossing and rails.

At Northernberland a turntable has been constructed, under the superintendence of Mr. W. W. Morrison, one of the corps of engineers, and sufficient sidings to accommodate the loading of the new road. The importance of this link to the Sunbury and Erie Company, and to Western Pennsylvania and Northern and Western New York, cannot be properly estimated at present. While in Sunbury on Saturday, we were informed that a company of gentlemen in Elmira had made a contract for one hundred thousand tons of coal, to be supplied to that place this year, and that heavy contracts had also been made with parties at Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Deniker and Rochester, N. Y. For this latter item the contract was for 60 tons was shipped on Friday afternoon.

In a few weeks 82 miles of the western division of the road from Erie harbor to the terminus coal fields in Meckean county, will be let to responsible contractors, on very liberal terms for the company; and the link from Williamsport to the mouth of Sinnemahoning Creek, 60 miles, contracted for several months ago, is to be pushed forward vigorously, and completed during next year.—This would leave only 81 miles to be completed to the mouth of Philadelphia with the harbor of Erie.—Wm. Ledyer.

BATTLE WITH THE SIOUX INDIANS.

St. Louis, Sept. 21.—We learn by an express just arrived at Independence, that a battle took place on the 31st, near the North Fork of the Platte river between Gen. Harvey's command and a large party of Sioux Indians. The contest lasted for several hours, the Indians fighting furiously, but were finally completely routed, with a loss of eighty killed and fifty men and women taken prisoner. General Harvey lost six killed and six wounded. The Indians are the same party that massacred Major Grattan's command and murdered the mail party. The waybill of the mail was yet found in their possession.

The United States troops numbered about 450 men. The infantry were commanded by Major Gody, and the dragoons, mounted infantry, and artillery by Col. Cook. The battle commenced early in the morning, and after the United States troops were routed, the Indians made a stand and fought with much gallantry. The Indian women fought furiously. No officer was killed.

ABOLITIONISTS AND INDEPENDENTS.—The affinity of the two heresies is shown by the belief often found in conjunction. The Vermont Freeman says, as quoted by the Illinois State Register:—

"Whenever slavery is found we claim the right to as it, and whoever or whatever comes between us and slavery to defend it—whether President Pierce with his constitution, or President Lord with his Bible—finds no quarter. Our motto is: Humanity and its rights, above all books and constitutions."

CROSS ACTIONS.—The Trenton Gazette understands that Dr. Heineken has commenced an action in Philadelphia to recover damages from the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company for the destruction of his horse and carriage at Burlington. Dr. Heineken, on Friday, went before the grand jury at Mount Holly, and made formal complaint, for the purpose of having directors of the Company indicted for manslaughter. The same day Mr. Shreve, of Burlington, made a similar complaint before the jury against Dr. Heineken, for the purpose of having him indicted.

WOOD'S HOLE, MASS., Sept. 24.—Schooner Jos. James, from Georgetown, S. C., bound for Bangor, was picked up near Great Rip and brought to Edgartown. The captain and crew were down with the fever and unable to navigate the vessel. They had been in that condition about seventeen days. The sufferers have been taken ashore and comfortably provided for.

SYRACUSE, Sept. 25.—The Delegates to the Republican and Whig Conventions are arriving in town very rapidly. It is fully anticipated that a harmonious coalition will be the result. The Seward branch of the Know Nothing Convention organized here to-day, but adjourned over to await the action of the Convention to be held to-morrow.

LARGE POTATOES.—In the neighborhood of Albany, N. Y., the potatoes are so large, that (the Knickerbocker says) the violators of the law can knock and sell them for water-melons!

THE NEW LIQUOR LAWS.

As the Second of October, the day fixed for the New Liquor Law to go into effect is rapidly approaching, it may not be out of place to present to our readers a synopsis of the laws passed in relation to the liquor traffic at the last session of the Legislature.

Three different laws will be in force, from and after the Second of October, on the subject: First, that known as Buckalew's law, entitled an act to protect certain domestic and private rights, passed in 1854. Second, that known as the Sunday Law. And Third, that which will go into effect on the Second of October. The following is a synopsis of these laws:

1. A fine of \$10 to \$50, and imprisonment from ten to sixty days, for wilfully furnishing intoxicating liquors, as a beverage by sale, gift or otherwise, to minors or insane persons, or to any other persons, or to any person known to be intoxicated. The same penalty for thus furnishing such liquors to any intemperate person, for three months after notice from friends forbidding the same.

2. Any person furnishing liquor to another, by gift, sale, or otherwise, in violation of this, or any other act, is held responsible for damages, to persons or property, resulting therefrom.

3. A fine of \$50, and imprisonment, at the discretion of the Court, for marrying a person who is intoxicated.

4. A fine of \$50, for the unwholesome adulteration of intoxicating beverages, or the willful sale of the same. For the second offence, \$100 fine, and imprisonment not exceeding sixty days.

5. Any person, not exceeding \$20, to be paid to prosecutor. No action to be maintained for liquor sold contrary to any law, and Courts may revoke license, &c.

SUNDAY LAW. 1. A fine of \$50 for each case of selling, trading, bartering, or otherwise, any liquors, wine or cider, on Sunday. The same penalty for wilfully permitting them to be drunk on, or about, the premises.

2. In cases of conviction for offences on law separate Sundays, a fine of from \$50 to \$100, and imprisonment from three to twelve months, with loss of license.

3. On failure to pay fines and costs, imprisonment, not exceeding three months, or until discharged by due course of law.

4. Constables, Sheriffs, or Prosecuting Attorneys, are held from \$50 to \$100, for refusing to inform on and prosecute offenders against this act.

5. Suits for penalties must be brought in the name of the City or County. Any citizen of the county may prosecute—file a written complaint, and receive one-half of the penalty; the other half to be paid over to the Guardians of the Poor. Any Mayor or Judge of the Court of Quarter Sessions, may revoke a license for violations of this act. No compromise in suits for penalties.

THE ACT TO RESTRAIN THE SALE OF LIQUOR. 1. All Drinking Houses prohibited, and a fine not exceeding \$50, with imprisonment not exceeding one month, for selling, and allowing a place, inducement, or any other means, for the sale of any intoxicating liquor, to be sold and drunk. For the second offence \$100, and not exceeding three months imprisonment. The same penalties when two or more persons combine, the one to sell, and the other to furnish a place for drinking, or for any other offence.

2. All sales in less measure than a quart, are prohibited. Courts of Quarter Sessions may—shall—grant licenses to citizens of the United States, provided they use of temperate habits, and give bond, with two securities, in the sum of \$1000, conditioned for the faithful observance of all laws, relating to the sale of said liquors, to be filed in Court; on which bond, fines and costs may be collected, upon the conviction of the principal. The applicant for license must present a certificate of his health, and the Court shall fix a time when objections may be heard.

3. No hotel, tavern, eating-house, or oyster-house; no theatre, nor any other place of refreshment, or amusement, can receive license to sell, or to keep on hand, any intoxicating liquor, and no unauthorized person, under any circumstances.

4. Druggists are prohibited from selling intoxicating beverages, except when mixed with other medicines.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 25.—The grounds occupied by the State Fair were thrown open to the public this morning. The crowd assembled is very large, and as the weather continues clear, it is being constantly augmented by fresh arrivals by every train. The farmers from the adjoining counties are a riding in their vehicles, and one street presents a gay and bustling appearance.

Articles intended for the Exhibition continue to arrive, some of the depositors not having been as expeditious as was desired. The collection of fossils is extraordinary, but with regard to their size and number. The President is expected to arrive to-morrow, and rooms have been engaged for him and his party at Buehler's Hotel. Ever effort will be made to give him a good reception.

The Philadelphia depositors are very numerous. Peter A. Brown, Esq., of Philadelphia, lectures this evening at the Capitol upon hair, &c.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 25.—On Saturday, 8 deaths occurred at Norfolk, at Portsmouth 17. On Sunday, 21 deaths at Norfolk, at Portsmouth 17. Five physicians died on Saturday; Dr. Capre, New York; Dr. Hill, Montgomery Ala.; Birus, Norfolk; and Walters, Baltimore.

MR. BARRETT NOMINATED.—The Democratic Conference, which met at Strasburg on the 15th instant, nominated Mr. Geo. R. Barry of Clearfield, for President; Judge of the Wayne and Monroe Judicial District, Thos. vote stood one for Mr. Barrett, and three for Mr. Bull.

A POLITICAL REVOLUTION.—The Portland Argosy mentions as a significant fact, that so far as the returns have been received, but one person who voted in favor of the present liquor law has been returned to the Legislature.

Original Poetry. For the American LINES ON THE DEATH OF A FRIEND BY SAM.

The circles of friendship is broken away; A friend, in the cold silent tomb we have lain; Yet his memory lives, with his virtues on-ward; In the hearts of his comrades, with love intertwined.

That clear ringing laugh, and the light buoyant tread; No more will be heard—they have passed with the dead; And those bright sparkling eyes ever beaming; Forever have closed to the loved ones of earth.

He has gone to his home—to the land of the just; On the bosom of Jesus his spirit's at rest; In the home of his God—with bright angels of love— He dwells in that haven of glory above.

We will not recall him from that blessed home; With us, in this bleak world of sorrow to roam; No, rather like him, let us strive to get there; That we in the love of his Savior may share.

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