The Sunbury American.

NEW SERIES, VOL. 8, NO. 23.

SUNBURY, NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY, PA.-SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1855.

OLD SERIES, VOL. 15. NO. 49.

The Sunbury American, PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY BY H. B. MASSER,

Market Square, Sunbury, Penna. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. TWO DOLLARS per amoun to be paid half yearly in A.t enamunications or letters on business relating to the office, to matter attention, must be POST PAID. TO CLUBS.

Three copies to one address, \$500

Beven De Do 10 00

Fifteen Bo Do 20 00

Five dollars in advance will pay for three year's subscription to the American. Postmusters will please act as our Agents, and frank letters containing subscription money. They are permit-ted to do this under the Post Office Law. TERMS OF ADVERTISING

tee Source of 14 lines, 3 times, Co Soume of It lines, 3 times,
Every subsequent insertion,
One Square, 3 menths,
Six menths,
One year,
Sasiness Cards of Five lines, per summ,
Morehants and others, advections by the
year, with the privilege of inserting
different advectisements weekly.

The PRINTING. JOB PRINTING. We have connected with our astablishment a well selected JOB OFFICE, which will enable us to execute in the neatest style, every variety of printing.

H. B. MASSER, ATTORNEY AT LAW SUNBURY, PA. Business attended to in the Counties of Nor-

thumberland, Union, Lycoming Montour and References in Philadelphia: Hon. Job R. Tyson, Somers & Snodgrass,

WHITE ASH ANTHRACITE COAL FROM THE LANCASTER COLLIERY, Northumberland county, Pa.,

Our sizes of Coal are:

LUMP, > for Smelting purposes. STEAMBOAT, > for do. and Steamboat for Family use and Steam. STOVE.

NUT. I for Limeburners and Steam. Our point of Shipping is Sunbury, where artangements are made to load boats without any COCHRAN, PEALE & CO.

J. J. Cocnnan, Lancaster. C. W. PRALE, Shamokin. will receive prompt attention. Feb. 10, 1855.—Ly

LEATHER.

FRITZ. HENDRY & CO. No. 29 North Third Street, Philadelphia. OROCCO Manufacturers, Curriers and Importers of FRENCH CALF-SKINS, and our fortunes, and our sacred honor, Feb. 17, 1855 .- w 1y

F. H. SMITH, PORT MONNAIE, POCKET BOOK, Dressing Case Manufacturer, N. W. cor. of Fourth & Chestnut Sts.,

PHILADELPHIA.

Always on hand a large and varied assortment of Work Boxes, Pert Monnaies, Cabas, Pocket Books. Traveling Bags, Bankers Cases, Backgummon Boards Note Holders, Chess Men, Portable Deska Cigar Cases. Dressing Cases, Pocket Memorandum Books, Also, a general assortment of English, French and German Fancy Goods, Fine Pocket Cutlery,

Razors, Razor Strops and Gold Pens. Wholesale, Second and Third Floors. F. H. SMITH

N. W. cor. Fourth & Chestnut Sts., Philade N. B .- On the receipt of \$1, a Superior Gold Phila., March 31, 1854 .- ply.

A CARD.

GEORGE BROWN, Inspector of Mines, tenders his services to land owners and Mining Companies, in making examinations, reports &c., of Mines and Coal lands. From his experience in mining operations, as he understands the different branches, having carried on Mines for a number of years in Schuylkill Co., and having now a large number of collieries under his supervision-he hopes to give satisfaction to those who may want his services. Refers to Benjamin Miller and W. Payne, Esqrs., Philadelphia, and D. E. Nice and James Neill, Esqrs., Pottsville. Communications by Mail promptly attended to Pottsville, March 17, 1855 .- 3m

COAL! COAL!! COAL!!! TRAT. CLEMENT respectfully informs citizens of Sunbury and vicinity that he has been appointed agent for the sale of the celebrazed red ash coal, from the Mines of Boyd Rosse. IRA T. CLEMENT.

Sunbury, Dec. 30, 1851 .- tf.

Do you want a Bargain? IF SO, THEN CALL AT J. YOUNGS' STORE

WHERE you will find the cheapest assort-SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS

n Sunbury, consisting in part of Dry Goods, Groceries, Queensware, Hardware, Cedarware, Fancy Articles, Stationary, Confectionaries, &c., which will be sold at the lowest prices for cash of country produce. Ground Suit by the sack or bushel.

ARDWARE.-Table Cutlery, Razors, Pock et Knives, Hand saws' Wood saws in frames, Axes, Chisels, Door Locks, and Hinges, Hand Bells, Waiters, &c., just received and for sale by I. W. TENER & CO. Sunbury, Dec. 2, 1854.

COAL Buckets, stove shovels, Ames' shovels, forks, Door and pad locks, curry combs, &c., at YOUNG'S STORE.
Sunbury, Nov. 18, 1854.

VANILLA BEANS just received by WEISER & BRUNER. Sunbury, May 19, 1855 .-

WINES and Liquors for Medicinal purpose
at WEISER & BRUNER'S.
Sunbary, May 15, 1885.—

American Address.

Published by Request. ADDRESS

NATIVE AMERICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION, TO THE CITIZENS OF THE UNITED STATES.

of nations, great and increasing evils arise, and invade the rights, or threaten to destroy the just and natural privileges of a people, it becomes equally the duty and the interest of that people to present to the world such rep-resentation of their grievances as shall tend resentation of their grievances as shall tend to justify their efforts to remove those evils, and establish permanent means to prevent their recurrence. It has been the fate of all nations, and especially of Republics, to suffer in various ways from the encroachments and assumptions of a foreign people; and it is an unerring truth of history, that most of them have lost their liberty and power by such means. The peculiar institutions of the United States have exposed them, more than any other, to the evils and wrongs of foreign encroachments; and experience has already shown that they, like most other people of historical notice, are now realizing like consequences from like causes. Influenced by these considerations, a large portion of the native citizens of these United States have felt it to be their most solemn and imperative duty, to associate and pledge themselves one to another, for the purpose of awakening their countrymen to a sense of evils already experienced from foreign intrusion and usurpation, and the imminent danger to which all they love and venerate, as native Americans, is momentarily exposed from foreign influence; and also to use all honorable means to diminish those evils, and oppose barriers to their future progress. They have therefore called WHERE we have very extensive improve-ments, and are prepared to offer to the public a very superior article, particularly suited Americans who, clearly seeing and feeling the or the manufacture of Iron and making Steam.

evils and dangers complained of, have the moral courage to oppose and redress them; and now, in conformity with usage and duty, these representatives announce to their associates and fellow-citizens, the great objects contemplated by the Native American party. their reasons for action, and the principles by

DECLARATION.

which they propose hereafter to be governed.

Wg, the delegates elect, to the first Nabody of the United States of America, assembled at Philadelphia, on the 4th day of July. BENJ. REINHOLD, Lancaster.

A. Balmoander, do.

Orders addressed to Shamokin or Suntury,

American institutions against the encroachcause of human rights, and the claims of our beloved country, we mutually pledge our lives,

The danger of foreign influence, threatening banishment to the land of the free; and crimthe gradual destruction of our national instiagency in rendering the American system ting the virulence of partisan warfare-has awakened deep alarm in the mind of every intelligent patriot, from the days of Washing-

ton to the present time. The influx of a foreign population, permited after little more than a nominal residence, to participate in the legislation of the coun-Pen will be sent to any part of the United States, and bloody continental wars, and by the by mail; -describing pen, thus, medium, tard, slender inducements offered for emigration to a young and sparsely populated country, contending for existence with a boundless wilderness, inhabited by savage men. Evils which are only prospective rarely attract the notice of the masses, and, until peculiar changes were effected in the political condition of Europe, the increased facilities for transportation, and the madness of partisan legislation in removing all effective guards against the open prostitution of the right of citizenship, had converted the slender current of naturalization into a torrent threatening to overwhelm the influence of the natives of the land; the far-seeing vision of the statesman,

only, being fixed upon the distant, but stea-dily approaching cloud. But, since the barriers against the improthe foreign population of the worst classes, have caused the general agitation of the question, "How shall the institutions of the country be preserved from the blight of foreign influ-& Co. All the various sizes prepared and be preserved from the blight of foreign influ-screamed will be promptly delivered by leaving ence, insanely legalized through the conflicts of domestic parties. Associations, under differabused hospitality, and the consequent degra-dation of political morals, may be redressed, and the tottering columns of the temple of Republican Liberty secured upon the sure

eign feelings, and of ignorant and immoral character, who receive under the present lax and unreasonable laws of naturalization, the elective franchies and the right of eligibility to political offer. character, who receive under the present lax and unreasonable laws of naturalization, the elective franchise and the right of eligibility to political office.

The whole body of foreign citizens, invited to our shores under a constitutional provision adopted to other times and other political tools; and such is the existing organization

conditions of the world, and of our country especially, has been endowed by American bospitality with gratuitous privileges unnecessary to the enjoyment of those inalienable rights of man—life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness—privileges which both acknowledge to be franch with restrict that which has been endowed by reserved to the natives of the soil, by the governments of all of result.

PRINCIPLES.

We hold that, with few exceptions, no man, and or whose institutions if feels little interest, except for the purpose of personal advancement.

This body has formed and encouraged assometable the prospective action of laws adopted upon a principle of mere expediency, made vuriable at the will of Congress, by the expressed and encouraged and nationality, without a foreign nation has been decided, by every consistence of the world, and of our country of these world presentatives we are.

We hold that, with few exceptions, no man, educated under one system of government, and or whose institutions if feels little interest, except for the purpose of personal advancement.

This body has formed and encouraged assometable the prospective action of laws adopted upon a principle of mere expediency, made variable at the will of Congress, by the expression and an analysis of the constitution and haste to the prospective action of the United States; in contravention of that spirit of union and nationality, without a foreign nation has been decided, by every contracted that spirit of union and nationality, without a foreign nation has been decided, by every contracted the states of the soil of union and nationality, without a foreign nation has been decided, by every contracted that spirit of union and nationality, without a foreign nation has been decided, by every contracted to the restrictions and heavy and the pursuit of the state spanner of the world in the stant should either of the messary to the enjoyment of the soil of the messary to the experience and spirit of another system ease.

That no man can cradicate, e After civilizes and abit, with the exercise of these and emboldened by increasing numbers, to promote that which has been so incautiously granted as a favor—thus attempting to render inevitable the prospective action of freeign names, to promote table the prospective action of freeign names, to promote the citizens of the Cunited States; in contravention of the cunity, without which no people can legitimately claim a place among the nations of the earth.

It has employed the power of associations to embru the people of this country in the political isputes of other lands, with which is question in our own. Supreme Court, all precedents bearing on the subject lead us to anticipate a similar conclusion there.

It has introduced foreign emblems, not only anticipate a similar conclusion there.

And, therefore, that the elective franching which is the primary and fundamental ements of popular sovereignty, can only be ment of popular sovereignty, can only be ment of popular sovereignty. FELLOW CITIZENS :- When, in the history

American science of political self-government.

Moreover, while welcoming the stranger of every condition, our laws then wisely demanded of avery condition, our laws then wisely demander. ded of every foreign aspirant for political rights, a certificate of practical good citizen-Such a class of aliens were followed by virtue and love of freedom. But for the last of war. government of the land has been laid broadly open, alike to the ignorant, the vicious and ost degraded of the European population- | tire unfitness for political trust. victims of social oppression, of personal vices, atterly divested by ignorance or crime, of the noral and intellectual requisites for political

Thus tempted by the suicidal policy of these United States, and favored by the facilities official position and patronage, resulting from the modern improvements of navigation, numerous societies and corporate selves of the burdens resulting from the vices

American institutions against the encroachments of Foreign Influence, open or concealed, bereby, solemnly, and before Almighty God, make known to our fellow citizens, our country, and the world, the following incontrovertible facts, and the course of conduct consequent thereon, to which, in duty to the course of human rights, and the spirit of the Constitutions against the encroachments and fine arts, manufactures, systematically, and upon a constantly increation, and the proceeds therefrom, public domain, and the proceeds therefrom, and science and literature, its mechanics and fine arts, manufactures, but the constitutions of the people, and those of the several states, of the people, and those of the several and constitutions of the people, and the constitutions of the peopl pean hospitals upon the express condition that they should be transported to America.

It has given rise to the organization and the permanence of our liberties, civil and the permanence of our liberties. tutions, failed not to arrest the attention of cast loose upon society on their arrival upon the Father of his Country, in the very dawn our shores. The United States are rapidly of American Liberty. Not only its direct becoming the lazar house and penal colony of Europe; nor can we reasonably censure such liable to the poisonous influence of European proceedings; they are legitimate consequen-policy—a policy at war with the fundamental ces of our own unlimited benevolence; and it policy—a policy at war with the fundamental ces of our own unlimited benevolence; and it principles of the American Constitution—but is of such material that we profess to manualso its still more fatal operation in aggrava- facture free and enlightened citizens by a

much shorter period of time. The mass of immigrants, like advance in 15 years will leave the Natry, and the sacred right of suffrage, produced comparatively little evil during the earlier years of the Republic; for that influx was by units and tens—now they swarm by thouyears of the Republic; for that influx was then limited by the considerable expenses of a sands. (It is estimated that 600,000 will artransatlantic voyage, by the existence of ma- rive within the present year.) Formerly, ny wholesome restraints upon the acquisition most of them sought only for an honest lively of political prerogatives, by the constant exwhich it was impossible they could compre political preferment, and struggles to fasten on the public purse with an avidity, in strict SENT to exalt their allies to power-having been sext to work a revolution from repubfreedom to the divine rights of monarchs.

From these unhappy circumstances has arisen an imperium in Imperio—a body uninformed and vicious—foreign in feeling, prejuwhose kindness it habitually insults;-a body per extension of the right of suffrage were as dangerous to the rights of the intelligent boldly broken down, for a partisan purpose, by the Congress of 1825, the rapidly increasing numbers, and unblushing insolence of the country, and the hopes of native foreigns. tional freedom throughout the world; a body ever ready to complicate our foreign relations by embroiling us with the hereditary hates and feuds of other lands, and to disturb our domestic peace by its crude ideas, mistaking licence for liberty, and the overthrow of indient names, have been formed by our fellow vidual rights for republican political equalicitizens, in many states of this confederation, ty :- a body ever the ready tool of foreign from Louisiana to Maine, all designed to and domestic demagogues, and steadily encheck this imminent danger before it becomes deavoring by misrule to establish popular tyrirremediable, and, at length, a National Convention of the great American people, born upon the soil of Washington, has assembled to digest, suggest, and announce a plan of have scattered their agents over Europe, inoperations, by which the grievances of an ducing the malcontent and the unthrifty to

and the tettering columns of the temple of Republican Liberty secured upon the sure foundation of an enlightened nationality.

In calling for support upon every American who loves his country pre-eminently, and every adopted citizen of moral and intellectual worth, who would secure to his compatriots, yet to come amongst us, the blessings of political protection, the safety of person and property, it is right that we should make known the grievances which we propose to redress, and the manner in which we shall endeavor to effect our object.

He is an incontrovertible truth, that the civil institutions of the United States of redress, and the manner in which we shall endeavor to effect our object.

It is an incontrovertible truth, that the civil institutions of the United States of America have been seriously affected, and that they now stand in imminent peril from the rapid and enormous increase of the body of residents of foreign birth, imbued with foreign feelings and of ignorant and immoral the great patrimony of the nation, purchased

It has adopted national costumes and naing and equipping military corps, constituting

twenty years, the road to civil preferment and participation in the legislative and executive a separate organization, unknown to the laws, a separate organization, unknown to the laws, suffering itself to be addressed and led to the contest, not as a portion of the great Amerithe criminal and a large proportion of the can family of freemen, but combined as for-foreign body of citizens and voters now con-stitutes a representation of the worst and allegiance, and proving beyond denial, its en-delegates from the several states and terri-

sovereignty of the people.

It has facilitated the assumption, by the of the European social systems, by availing It has facilitated the assumption, by the themselves of the generous errors of our own. national executive, of the right to remove The alms-houses of Europe are emptied upon our foast, and this by our own invitation—not can unly, or to a trivial extent, but systematically, and upon a constantly increase.

By the orders of European governments the punishment of crimes has been commuted for banishment to the land of the free; and crimbanishment to the land of political grievances, which lawless bands have repeatedly threatened, assaulted, and temporarily dispersed, lawful political meetings of native citizens in various places.

Emboldened by the often-tested weakness of the constituted authorities, resulting, as the foreign influence at the polls, a host of process occupying five short years at most, these foreign assassins at length proceeded but practically oftentimes embraced in a to redden the gutters of the second city of the Union with the blood of unarmed pative citizens, without even the semblance of proamong the Natives of the soil, has increased vocation, and with the avowed determination from the ratio of 1 in 40 to that of 1 in 7 !-- a | to prevent any political assemblage of the natives of the soil within the limits of one of

ernable fury of an outraged community, moving in mass, to avenge such insult to the flag of their country, trampled and torn beneath of political prerogatives, by the constant ex-laustion of the European population in long rarely meddled with those institutions, of lawless bands and their abettors have since fomented extensive riot and open insurrechend the nature; now each new comer seeks tion; and, uniting with their prejudiced fellow countrymen, together with domestic demagogues of various political creeds, have striproportion to his ignorance and unworthiness of public trust—having been sext for the purpose of obtaining political ascendency in the government of the nation—having been the government of the governm themselves;—thus exciting bloody contests between opposing bodies of native citizens, impairing, by division, the remaining political affuence of the native population, and weakening the bonds of social harmony, and the obligation of the laws, Collision of opinion has thus been followed by collision of arms in formed and vicious—foreign in feeling, prejudice and manner, yet armed with a vast and often acontrolling influence over the policy of a nation whose benevolence it abuses, and and aggravated danger, does not constitute a crisis of national emergency, we are yet to earn, what combination if power inimical to liberty, can endanger the Republic; or peril

the permanence of our institutions. The body of adopted citizens with foreign nterests and prejudices, is annually advance ng with rapid strides, in geometrical progression. Already it has acquired a control over our elections, which cannot be entirely corrected, even by the wisest legislation, until the present generation shall be numbered with the post. Already it has notoriously swayed the course of national legislation, and avaded the purity of local justice. In a few rears its unchecked progress would cause it to outnumber the native defenders of our rights, and would then inevitably dispossess our offspring and its own of the inheritance slavery of the people, they locked up the for which our fathers bled, or plunge this land Bible, and invested themselves with the civil war.

The correction of these evils can never be effected by any combination by the tactics of other existing parties.

If either of the old parties as such, were to

attempt an extensive of the term of naturalization, (from five to twenty-one years.) it would be impossible for it to carry out the measure, because it would immediately be abandoned by the foreign voters. This great measure can be carried out only by an organ-ization like our own, made up of those who of man.

tional insignia foreign to the country, in arm- all peaceful and well-disposed strangers hereafter settling among us, not only every socumo foreign demagogues—they were debauched by no emissaries of Kings. A wall of fire separated them from such baneful influence, erected by their intelligence, their knowledge, their by their intelligence, their knowledge, their contents of the matter of the matter of the militia, and by their intelligence, their knowledge, their contents of the matter of the militia, and the name of the Native American part of the national guard, with its word of the national guard, with its word of the protection of person, property, and the legal pursuit of happiness, but also the right of suffrage them from such baneful influence, erected them from such baneful influence, erected by their intelligence, their knowledge, their contents of the national guard, with its word of the protection of person, property, and the legal pursuit of happiness, but also the right of suffrage them from such baneful influence, erected them from such baneful influence, erect residence of at least twenty-one years within the limits of the country.

We advocate such an amendment to the Constitution of the United States as may be necessary to preclude the votes of persons

volving the reserved rights of those states.

We hold that all minor questions of extwenty-one years. final decision before argument obstructs the course of rational legislation. If it be asked ane politics. what measures of public import we most cherish first—native industry, first and last, be freely read by all men, in every branch of trade—art—ingenuity— Resolved, That removals from important in every branch of trade-art-ingenuity-mechanics-and invention. We aim at the adependence of our country, in all thingsmoral, intellectual, physical, and political—in works of the hand as well as works of the head-in manual labor and in mental sagaci-We desire to make our government what our fathers designed it should be, and

witness native statesmen in power-native ndustry triumphant over foreign labor-and native hearts announcing America emanci-pated from all the world. We advocate such an amendment of the Constitution of the United States as shall reconcile its letter with its spirit, on the sub-

ject of executive appointments, rendering all be made to yield to the great principles for officers commissioned by and with the consent of the Senate, incapable of removal, except by Resolved. That organizations of Native and with the like consent. We recommend to the native Americans

of the several states, a prompt resistance to all sectarian intermeddling with politics or Delegates from each Congressional District. gious opinion being the corner stone of

cans of the several states the careful fostering and improvement of local institutions for public instruction, to be supported at the public expense, without which, a government of the people must speedily become a governent of ignorance and probable depravity. We also recommend to the native Ameri-

cans of the several states, in their systems of ducation a full recognition of the Bible, as Divine authority for the rights of man, as well as for the separation of Church and State, on which depends so essentially the pursuit of happiness and freedom of concience. To the Bible we are indebted for the wand that broke the sceptre of tyrants. and crumbled to atoms the Church and State despotisms of those potentates, who associate religion with their political systems -who degrade the people in order to rule them, and interdict education and knowledge among the masses, lest intelligence should inform them of their rights, instruct them how to break asunder their bonds, and rise to the true dignity of God-created freedom. When the ambition of kings projected the of happiness and peace into the horrors of attributes of Divinity. A divine right to euslave was admitted when the human right was denied. Hence, in all arbitrary governments, the State is incorporated with the Church, under the monstrous paradox that man, in the possession of his natural rights, is incompetent to self-government. The eading of the Bible among the people excans defend it, and will continue to defend t, against all foreign aggression, as necessary

iration like our own, made up of those who have given up their former political preferences.

For these reasons, we recommend the immediate organization of the truly patriotic native citizens throughout the United States, for the purpose of resisting the progress of foreign influence in the conduct of American golding and one standard, before it becomes too late; we invite the assistance of every foreign influence in the conduct of American golding adopted citizen of sufficient intelligence to affairs, and the correction of such political preferences. affairs, and the correction of such political abuses as have resulted from unguarded or partisan legislation on the subject of naturalization, so far as these abuses admit of remediate the subject of pattern of the subject of the subject of the spleen of pre-existing parties—we have the subject of the subject of the spleen of the subject of the subject of the spleen of the subject of the subjec dy without encroachment upon the vested rights of foreigners, who have been already legally adapted into the bosom of the nation; and in furtherance of this object, we present the public with the following statement of the political principles and objects of the Na.

reasing, to an alarming extent: Believing that the greatest source of evil in this respect, is to be found in the rapid influx of ignorant foreigners, and the facility with which they are converted into citizens : Believing that Americans in form should, and of right, ought to be, Americans at

Believing that, under any circumstances, it is dangerous to commit the ballot-box, the Ark of our Freedom's Covenant, to foreign hands, or submit our destinies to the possible | the vicinity of this outlet he was seen first,

Resolved, That as Native Americans, we cannot consent to give our political suffrages to any other than to those born on our soil and matured among our institutions.

Resolved. That no foreigner, hereafter

ting to these United States, shall be allowed to exercise the elective franchise, until he shall have been a resident here at least

between opposing parties, which combinations have office whom we estern most capa have offered their votes and influence to the highest bidder in exchange for pledges of official position and patronage.

It has boasted of giving Governers to our States, and Chief Magistrates to the nation.

Resolved, That while every constitutional constitutional this move able bleast informed, to confine whom we estern most capa ble bande to guard against the deleterious consequences of a rapidly increasing immigration, by the enactment of the most efficient laws for the accomplishment of that all-important object still a local position and Chief Magistrates to the nation.

Resolved, That while every constitutional cliort should be made to guard against the deleterious consequences of a rapidly increasing immigration, by the enactment of the most efficient laws for the accomplishment of that all-important object still a local position and Chief Magistrates to the nation. official position and patronage.

It has boasted of giving Governers to our States, and Chief Magistrates to the nation.

By serving as an unquestioning and uncompanient and patronage.

It has boasted of giving Governers to our States, and Chief Magistrates to the nation.

By serving as an unquestioning and uncompanient to the Federal Constitution at the time of its adoption.

When they had got about ten feet from the generous magnanimity requires that those aliens who are, or may become, inhabitants of the United States, should be kindly received, whole length of the monster was lashing the United States, should be kindly received. bodies in foreign countries have found it economical to transport to our shores, at public and private expense, the feeble, the imbecile, the idle and intractable, thus relieving them, and private expense, the feeble, the representation from the view of the united States, should be kindly received, and every privilege extended to them, except and private expenses, the feeble, the imbecile, the independent States, and the rederal Constitution at the time of its adoption.

We solemnly protest against all interming in any of our political length, and then making the water boil in policy of particular states, on questions in-administrations, and exercising the right of the monster was lashing the united States, should be kindly received, and private expenses, the feeble, the imbecile, the independent States, and the rederal Constitution at the time of its adoption.

We solemnly protest against all interming the rederal Constitution at the time of its adoption.

We solemnly protest against all interming the rederal Constitution at the time of its adoption.

We solemnly protest against all interming the rederal Constitution at the time of its adoption.

We solemnly protest against all interming the rederal Constitution at the time of its adoption.

We solemnly protest against all interming the rederal Constitution at the time of its adoption.

We solemnly protest against all interming the rederal Constitution at the time of its adoption.

We solemnly protest against all interming the rederal Constitution at the time of its adoption.

We solemnly protest against all interming the rederal Constitution at the time of its adoption.

We solemnly protest against all interming the rederal Constitution at the time of its adoption.

The production is a specific property of the production and protection in and every privilege extended to them, except air, at a bound revealing his whole enormous administrations, and exercising the right of every direction, he decribed rapid, foaming suffrage, until after a residence of at least circles and ares of circles, with such a swift-

pediency in legislating upon subjects unconnected with the fundamental structure of will foster and defend all the great interests wards the upper part of the lake, to sudden

Resolved. That we advocate the universal citement and tumult over know in the viciniand the total separation of all sectarians

Resolved, That the Bible, as the only basis favor, as a party, we answer, all that stand of pure Christianity, lies at the bottom of all high as American measures, in contra-dis- true liberty and equality, and thus, as the fuction to foreign. Native agriculture we corner stone of our free institutions should tremble around him. The harpoon had gone

> offices under the general government, should be made like appointments, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, or other approving body, except in the absence of the Senate, when the President may have the power to suspend for cause.
>
> Resolved, That these, principles, lying as

they do at the very foundation of our political freedom, and even existence, involve, and are paramount to all others, however important, to our external prosperity. Resolved. That the interest, the real welfare

of all parties, the honor of the nation, all require that subordinate party questions should

Resolved. That organizations of Native American Associations should be established in all our towns and wards of cities. Resolved, That the appointment of two

political institutions, come from what source be recommended to meet in General Conbever it may; the absolute freedom of re- vention on the second Tuesday of May, 1847 to nominate candidates for President and American civilization.

We also recommend to the native Americans of the several states the careful fostering

Wice President of the United States.

That the place of meeting be Pittsburg, Pa.

Resolved, That the Native American Party do and will advocate the principle, that the naturalization of foreigners be confined ex-clusively to the Courts of the United States, and that a public registration of all applicants. for the elective franchise be made.

Resolved, That we advocate the principle, that no alien shall be naturalized, except on the production of a Custom House cetificate, be procured on his landing on these American shores, proving his residence of

all true Native Americans, to give their suffrages to those only who subscribe heartily to our principles, and will maintain them. Resolved, That we do advocate the pursage of laws imposing upon all foreigners coming hither for purposes of permanent residence, a capitation tax, sufficiently large to prevent the excessive influx of the vicious and pauper sigrants, and that we do it as a matter of

self-defence, Resolved, That as Native Americans, we hold it to be our duty to take high moral ground on all subjects, to grapple with the principles of right, of truth, and of justice, without regard to mere questions of availability and to contend for them fearlessly

Resolved, That we recommend that no alien be permitted to land in these United States. be permitted to land in these United States, without a certificate of good moral character, and who is able to provide for his own support, which certificate shall be signed by the United States Consul of the port, from whence he sailed, in conformity with the Act of Congress, passed in 1802 under President Jefferson son. Resolved, That the several Executive

Committees of the States, be requested to appoint each two proper persons, to consti-tute a Corresponding National Committee. President-H. A. S. DEARBONE, Mass. L. D. CHAPIN, N. Y., CHARLES SEXTON, N. J., THOMAS D. GROVER, PA., WM. N. HALDEMAN, KY., JOSEPH K. BURTIS, MO.,

Vice Presidents. W. L. PRAIL, N. Y., EDWIN R. CAMPUREL. O., JOHN F. DRIGGS, N. Y., GEORGE G. WEST, Pa., Secretaries.

Innocence is a flower which withers who

A MONSTER SNAKE TAKEN.

A correspondent of the Buffalo Republic says, the Silver Lake Serpent has been cap-tured. He writes from Perry Village, Aug. 13th, and says

Daniel Smith, an old whaleman, came here about two weeks since, after hearing of the appearance of the creature, and while here ind the good fortune to see him. He immediately sent to New York for an old shipmate of his, and his "irons," and on Friday last both arrived with harpoons, cordage and everything necessary to catch a monster -Many strangers, who are stopping at the Walker House, in this city, attracted to this part of the country by the excitement in re-gard to the monster, and who had obtained no glimpse of him, laughed at them for their pains; but they kept on with their prepara-tions in spite of success and jeers. Boats have been stationed all over the lake for upwords of eight days, and the two whalemen had a sharp look-out kept all the time, beside

vatching themselves.

This lake has several outlets, the largest of which runs through this village and finally empties into, or becomes, Genesce River. In control of them who may be foreigners in heart, and American in form only:

Believing that, from any of the old political organizations as such, we cannot hope for any radical reform of the evils we deprecate:

Therefore, Resolved, That we do hereby form ourselves into a visition will be a long that the possible of the surface displaying about thirty feet of his long sinuous body, remaining, however, but a very few moments. The boats were on the watch all Sunday night. The Whalemen had 1,200 feet of strong whale line in their boat, the form ourselves into a national political party, end of which ran ashore and fastened to be tree. On Monday morning everything was preservation of our institutions and our liber on the alert. The shores were lined with own's people and strangers, and everybody eemed very much excited. About 9 o'clock the animal made his appearance between the whalemen's boat and the shore, revealing 20 or 30 feet of his length. He lay quiescent upon the surface, when the whalemen's boat moved slowly towards him-Mr. Smith, of Covington, poising a Lilly-iron in the air, (a Lilly iron is a patent harpeon, a heavy cutting knife being attached by the middle to the

ness the eye could scarcely follow him,-Resolved, That, as Native Americans, we Then he darted off in another direction toslowly dragged ashore, amidst the wildest ex-

monster, who, although ashore, was lashing his body into tremendous folds, and then straightening himself out in his agony, with a noise and power that made the ver entirely through a thick muscular part of

him, about eight feet from his head.

The snake, or animal, is fifty-nine feet five ches in length, and is a most disgusting looking creature. A thick slime covers its which, after being removed, is almost instantly replaced by exundation. The body of this creature is variable in size. The head is about the size of a full grown calf's; within eight feet of the head the neck gradually swells up to the thickness of a foot in diameter, which continues for fifteen inches, and en tapers down the other way, constantly increasing in size, however, as it recedes from the head, until the body of the monster has a diameter of over two feet in the centre, giving a girth of over six feet. It then tapers off ward the tail, which ends in a fin which can e expanded in the shape of a fan until it is three feet across, or closed in a sheath.— Along the belly, from the head to the tail, are double rows of fins, a foot in length-not opposite each other, but alternately placed. he head is most singular affair. The eyes are very large, white, staring and terrific .-Attached to the edge of the upper and lower ids, which are like those of a human being, a ransparent film, or membrane, is seen, which while it protects the eye of the animal, does not interfere with its vision. He has no nos-trils or gills, apparently. The mouth of this serpent, or whatever it may be, is underneath is nimest a counterpart of the mouth of the fish called a sucker, possessing the same valvular power, pursed up—but it can be stretched so as to take in a body of diameter of a foot or a foot and a half. No teeth can be discovered. A hard bony substance extends in two parallel lines around the upper and lower part of the head. His color is a given up to be cancelled.

Resolved. That we hold it to be the duty of dusky brown on the sides and back, but undericath of the belly it is of a dirty white.—
It is singular like a sunke, but has along its back, and on each side, a row of hard substance, knot-like in shape—the largest raised four inches from the surface of the body, ex-

tending from head to tail.

The news of the capture spread like wild fire and before night hundreds and hundreds. of people from the neighboring towns and villages had collected to see this wonder .--The animal still has the barpoon in him. It passed through the muscular portion of the back and touched no mortal part. He lies in the water, an ingenious contrivance of ropes having been placed on him while he was on shore, keeping his body in a curve, preventshore, keeping his body in a carve, preventing him from getting away or proving daning him from getting away or proving daning him for make het his head and tail, with which he occasionally stirs up the water all about him for reds. He keeps his head under water except when he rears it up as if looking around, and presents a most fearful aspect. When rearing he expands his mouth and exhibits a cavity blood-red, most terrible to look upon. As he does this air rushes forth with a heavy, thort puff. I have no forth with a heavy, short puff. I have no more time to write you. The hetel is full, and people have great great difficulty in getting in the village. Some of them go up to Castile to get their meals. The whalemen contemplate keeping the mouster in his present register patting an agent of Mr. Research ent position antil an agent of Mr. Baruam arrives who has been telegraphed. He is expected to night.

After reading the above account we are in-olantarily compelled to exclaim "What hambug new has Barnum now to set?" The story is well told, and we do not doubt the Perry Villago Hotels have done a good busi-

mariginal and home there must be securing