

The Sunbury American,

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ATTORNEY AT LAW, H. B. MASSER, SUNBURY, PA.

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American Address.

Published by Request. ADDRESS OF THE NATIVE AMERICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION, TO THE CITIZENS OF THE UNITED STATES.

FELLOW CITIZENS—When, in the history 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 representation of their grievances as shall tend to justify their efforts to remove those evils, and establish permanent means to prevent their recurrence.

DECLARATION.

We, the delegates elect, to the first National Convention of the Native American body of the United States of America, assembled at Philadelphia, on the 4th day of May, 1855, for the purpose of devising a plan of concerted political action in defence of American institutions against the encroachments of Foreign Influence, open or concealed, hereby, solemnly, and before Almighty God, make known to our fellow citizens, that the danger of foreign influence, threatening the gradual destruction of our national institutions, failed not to arrest the attention of the Father of his Country, in the very dawn of American Liberty.

But, since the barriers against the improper extension of the right of suffrage were boldly broken down, for a partisan purpose, by the Congress of 1825, the rapidly increasing numbers, and increasing influence of the 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 influence, insidiously legalized through the confederate name?"

IRA T. CLEMENT, Sunbury, Dec. 30, 1851—4f.

J. YOUNG'S STORE, Sunbury, Pa.

WEISER & BRUNER, Sunbury, Pa.

WEISER & BRUNER'S, Sunbury, Pa.

conditions of the world, and of our country especially, has been endowed by American hospitality with gratuitous privileges unnecessary to the enjoyment of those inalienable rights of man—liberty, and the pursuit of happiness—privileges which are secured to the natives of the soil, by the governments of all other civilized nations.

From such causes has been derived a body, armed with political power, in a country whose system it is ignorant, and of whose institutions it feels little interest, except for the purpose of personal advancement.

It has entered into the strife of parties as a separate organization, unknown to the laws, suffering itself to be addressed and led to the open, not as a portion of the great American family of freemen, but combined as foreigners; thus virtually falsifying its oaths of allegiance, and proving beyond denial, its entire unfitness for political trust.

By the exercise of the right to remove from office, without the consent of the Senate, persons who only can be appointed with such consent; which assumption is an obvious violation of the spirit of the Constitution.

It has given rise to the organization and arming of foreign hands, leagued for the purpose of controlling the freedom of discussion and opposing the constitutional assembling of American freemen, seeking the redress of political grievances, which lawful hands have endeavored to remove by the peaceful and temporary dispersed, lawful political meetings of native citizens in various places.

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of our established political parties, that should either of them essay the reform of an abuse which both acknowledge to be fraught with ruin, that party sinks, upon the instant, into a minority, divided of control and incapable of result.

It has adopted national costumes and national insignia, and has endeavored to procure arms and equipping military corps, constituting a part of the national guard, with its word of command in a foreign language, in open defiance of our military code, by which means it has weakened the discipline of the militia, and rendered it less available for defence in time of war.

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PRINCIPLES.

We hold that, with few exceptions, no man, educated under one system of government, can ever become thoroughly imbued with the essence and spirit of another system essentially different in character.

That the obligation of an oath of fealty to a foreign nation has been decided, by every civilized nation but our own, to be of secondary power, when brought into collision with the natural fealty due to the native land.

We stand pledged, in the exercise of our constitutional right, of selecting those candidates for office, not only every security enjoyed by the native in the protection of person, property, and the legal pursuit of happiness, but also the right of suffrage, upon the same terms as those imposed upon natives, namely, a legally authenticated residence of at least twenty-one years within the limits of the country.

We solemnly protest against all local policy of particular states, on questions involving the reserved rights of those states. We hold that all minor questions of expediency in legislation upon subjects connected with the fundamental structure of the government—such as fiscal and commercial regulations, the management of the public domain, and the proceeds therefrom, etc., belong, by right, to the representatives of the people, and not to the executive, to be by them discussed and decided, from time to time, after mature argument, under the constitutional responsibility of those public agents—each to his own proper constituency and to the country; and that the adoption of any such questions, by any national party, degrades it into a faction, and by leading to final decision before argument obstructs the course of rational legislation.

We advocate such an amendment to the Constitution of the United States as shall require the assent of a majority of the people, in their own States, to the exercise of the right of suffrage, by any national party, degrades it into a faction, and by leading to final decision before argument obstructs the course of rational legislation.

We also recommend to the native Americans of the several States, theoral 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 government of ignorance and probable despotism.

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RESOLUTIONS.

Adopted July 5th and 7th, 1845. Believing our free institutions, if worth any thing, to be worth preserving, and transmitting unimpaired:

Believing the permanence of those institutions to depend upon the honest and intelligent exercise of the right of suffrage, and 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 in heart:

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

Resolved, That while every constitutional effort 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 generous magnanimity requires that those aliens who are, or may become, inhabitants of the United States, should be treated with every equality, and that, except that of participating in any of our political administrations, and exercising the right of suffrage, until after a residence of at least twenty-one years.

Resolved, That as Native Americans, we hold it to be our duty to defend the great interests of our country, its agriculture, its commerce, its mechanics and fine arts, manufactures, navigation, mining, and science and literature, against the world.

Resolved, That we urge the promotion and fostering of all means of moral and intellectual culture, by permanent provisions for general education, believing the intelligence of the people to be necessary to the right use and the permanence of our liberties, civil and religious.

Resolved, That we advocate the universal toleration of every religious faith and sect, and the total separation of all sectarianism from politics.

A MONSTER SNAKE TAKEN.

A correspondent of the Buffalo Republic says, the Silver Lake Serpent has been captured. He writes from Perry Village, Aug. 18th, and says:

Daniel Smith, an old whalemán, came here about two weeks since, after hearing of the appearance of the creature, and while here had the good fortune to see him. He immediately sent to New York for an old shipmate of his and his "straps" 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 regard to the monster, and who had obtained no glimpse of him, laughed at them for their pains; but they kept on with their preparations in spite of sneers and jeers. Boats have been stationed all over the lake for upwards of eight days, and the two whalemán had a sharp look-out kept all the time, beside watching themselves.

This lake has several outlets, the largest of which runs through this village and finally empties into, or becomes, Genesee River. In an vicinity of this outlet, on Friday last, and on Sunday he came to 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 whalemán had 12000 lbs of strong whale line in their boat, the end of which ran ashore and fastened to a tree. On Monday morning everything was on the alert. The shores were lined with town's-people and strangers, and everybody seemed very much excited. About 9 o'clock the animal made his appearance between the whalemán's boat and the shore, revealing 20 or 30 feet of his length. He lay quiescent upon the surface, when the whalemán's boat moved slowly towards him—Mr. Smith, who was in the boat, pointed a Lilly-iron in the air. Lilly-iron is a patent harpoon, a heavy cutting knife being attached by the middle to the end of the iron by a rivet. As soon as the knife enters the body of an animal his inevitable death turns at right angles to the end, and is impossible to extricate it except by cutting out.

When they had got about ten feet from the animal the iron whistled through the air, and the monster was carried nearly to the end, the whole length of the monster was lashing the air, and a bound revealing his whole enormous length, and then making the water boil in every direction, he descried rapid, foaming circles and arcs of circles, which were followed by a sudden and rapid follow him.—Then he darted off in another direction towards the upper part of the lake. A suddenness of his movement almost dragging the boat under water. Line was gradually given him, and after the space of an hour, he was out. This was his last great effort. He was slowly dragged ashore, amidst the wildest excitement and tumult ever known in the vicinity of Silver Lake.

Four or five ladies fainting upon seeing the monster, who, although he was lashing his body into tremendous folds, and then straightening himself out in his agony, with a noise and power that made the very earth tremble around him. The harpoon had gone entirely through a thick muscular part of him, about eight feet from his head.

The snake, or animal, is fifty-nine feet five inches in length, and is a most disgusting looking creature. A thick slime covers its hideous length, a quarter of an inch thick, which, after being removed, is almost entirely replaced by excremental matter. The eyes are very large, white, staring and terrific.—Attached to the edge of the upper and lower lips, which are like those of a human being, is a transparent film, or membrane, is seen, which while it protects the eye of the animal, is a net-work of vessels, and is a most singular and valuable organ. The mouth is three feet in length, and is almost a counterpart of the mouth of the fish called a sucker, possessing the same valvular power, purged, but not expanded, stretched out as to the 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. Its color is a dusky brown on the sides and a blackish green underneath. The belly is like a dirty white—it is situated on the sides, 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, extending from head to tail.

The jaws of the creature 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 harpoon in his mouth, and touched his 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, preventing him from getting away, or prying out, which he occasionally tries up to the water, all about him for reds. He keeps his head under water except when he rears up, and looks around, and protrudes his mouth as if to look upon the world. He expands his mouth to look upon. As he does this air rushes in, and he breathes. The head is full, more time to write. The head is full, and people have gone to great difficulty in getting to get their meals. The whalemán contemplate keeping the monster in his present position until an agent comes. His expected to-night.

After reading the above account we are involuntarily compelled to exclaim "What a lump of new has Barum now to set!" The star is well told, and we do not doubt, the Perry Village Hotels have done a good business.

Several journals in Virginia have named Mr. Wise for President.

Innocence is a flower which withers when touched, but blooms not again though watered with tears.