AMERICAN VOLUNTEER.

JOHN B. BRATTON, Editor & Proprietor.

CARLISLE, PA., JUNE 21, 1855.

THE FOURTH OF JULY.

We observe that arrangements are being made in quite a number of places for the celebration of the glorious FOURTH. What is to be done in Carlisle? Anything? It is time that some movement be made for a celebration. The recurrence of this great and happy day is calculated to fill the bosom of every lover of liberty, with emotions of the most sacred and ennobling character; and will we trust to the end of time, call into spontaneous action the gushing sympathies of millions of freemen. So long as this great country remains what it now is—so long as the bright "stars and stripes" are permitted to float o'er our soil, so long as our free Republic shall shine, as she now does, the brightest, the happiest and the proudest in the galaxy of all nations, affording and offering to the oppressed of every other clime, those inestimable privileges which are denied them at home, the return of this glorious day will be commemorated by every demonstration of public rejoicing. Upon its recurrence every one should lay aside his private concerns, and unite in recounting the memorable deeds of our fathers. The workman should abandon his shop, the agriculturist his scythe and sickel, the merchant his counting house, and each the theatre of his avocations, to unite with heart and soul in the celebration of the greatest and most glorious day known to freemen, and to "swear on the altar of our country, eternal hostility against every form of tyranny over the mind of man." Citizens of Carlisle, arouse, and let us have a glorious FOURTH!

☞ The grand encampment of the Knights Templars of the State of Penna., which has been in session for several days past in Pittsburg, adjourned on Thursday of last week.—The following are the officers elected for the ensuing year: Charles E. Blumenthal, M. E. G. Master; Alfred Creigh, M. E. D. G. Master; Andrew Patrick, E. G. Generalissimo; J. W. Hailman, E. G. Captain General; W. Johnston, E. G. Prelate; G. Z. Bretz, E. G. Senior Warden; Wm. Noble, E. G. Junior Warden; Geo. Passmore, E. G. Recorder; Wm. Thorndell, E. G. Treasurer; Thomas Davage, E. G. Sword bearer; D. Zimmerman, E. G. Standard-bearer; J. B. McKakan, E. G. Warder; S. B. Cooper, was appointed, E. G. G. Sentinel.

☞ Both Whigs and Democrats in St. Marys county, Maryland, had meetings, rejoicing over the triumphant election of Mr. Wise in Virginia.

☞ *Col. Preston, of Louisville*, the present able and eloquent Whig Representative in Congress from that district, has come out in a card in the Louisville *Times*, in which he intimates his determination to support the Democrats, in preference to the K. N.'s, at the ensuing election. He declines, however, to make the race for Congress upon the ground that, as the Democracy constitutes the mass of the anti-Know Nothing strength, it would be better to have a Democrat lead the column.

☞ Gov. Reeder left Easton on the 13th inst., for Kansas Territory, accompanied by his private secretary, G. P. Lowrey, Esq.

☞ Mark, who recently murdered a brother and sister named Smith, near Holy Springs, Miss., has been arrested. He was incensed against the two because they had testified before a court against him, and after firing three times at the brother, walked up to his sister, and despite her prayers and agonizing screams, formally placed a pistol to her bosom and shot her through the heart.

☞ In the last two months, says the Washington *Star*, five hundred men have enlisted for the new regiments ordered by Congress. This, independent of the recruiting for the general service, which continues to progress at the rate of, perhaps, 450 men per month. It is anticipated that in about three months more, all the men required for the new regiments, will be obtained.

UP FOR CONGRESS.—Hon. Thos. F. Marshall has announced himself a candidate for Congress for the Ashland District, Kentucky, in opposition to his own brother, Dr. Marshall, who is the nominee of the Know Nothings. Captain Marshall intends to place himself on the old Whig platform. He is now opposed to the Know Nothings, although a few weeks ago it was generally understood he was in their favor.

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE

That the last Know-Nothing *Reform* Legislature of Pennsylvania introduced a Bill to give to *colored* persons *all* the rights now enjoyed by the free white men of this Commonwealth, and were only checked in their efforts by an instrument called the *Constitution!*

It nearly doubled the Banking Capital of the State!

It passed a law which is nearly equal to giving away the great Public Improvements of Pennsylvania—and, at the same time, released the Pennsylvania Railroad Company of a tonage tax amounting to between two and three hundred thousand dollars annually!

It repealed the License Law, and substituted an act to *promote* Drunkenness, by which the people's Treasury is defrauded out of upwards of two hundred thousand dollars annually, all of which must be collected in taxes from the sweat of the tax payers' brow!

It passed a Law nearly doubling the pay of its own members!!

It passed a Law through the lower House to remove the seat of government from Harrisburg to Philadelphia; a measure which, if finally successful, will add millions of dollars to the public debt, and place the people of the State at the mercy of the *Speculators* of a city now governed by corruption of the most diabolical character!

Owing to the corruption of its K. N. members, it was unable to elect a U. S. Senator, one of its plainest and most important duties.

Here are a few of the *real* planks in the K. N. platform, which admit of no doubt—none of which, however, are to be found in the little book which is represented as containing K. N. principles—a book only designed to *deceive*.

FARMERS and TAX-PAYERS, the issue is a plain one. If you love these things—then encourage Know-Nothing Midnight Lodges. If you disapprove of them, then array yourselves, like *true* Americans, under the great banner of DEMOCRACY, and contend fearlessly for its glorious principles.

☞ A premium of $50 was given by Barnum, to the Easton fat girl, Helen Eckert.

THE COUNTY CONVENTION.

The proceedings of the Democratic County Convention—to appoint Delegates to the State Convention at Harrisburg—will be found in another column, to which we invite attention. It will be seen that no action was taken on the subject of nominating a County Ticket, the Delegates deeming it best to permit a new Convention, at a subsequent period, to perform this duty. This was right; it will give our friends more time to reflect as to who are proper persons to be placed on the ticket for the fall election, and will also be in accordance with the custom observed by the party in this county heretofore.

We were gratified to notice the harmony that prevailed in the County Convention. The resolutions were adopted by acclamation, and the Delegates, from all sections of the county, spoke in the most flattering terms of the prospects of the party at the coming October election. The doings of the last Legislature, and the recklessness and open corruption of a majority of its members, has had the effect to open the eyes of the people, and give them an idea of what Know-Nothingism is capable of doing when it has undiminished sway. Indeed, we are beginning to incline to the belief that, notwithstanding the mischief, corruption, bad-feeling and wickedness that has been occasioned by Know-Nothingism, it may yet have the effect to produce some beneficial results, in making the people more guarded in their action, and more zealous in defence of their rights as American freemen. In every instance where the Know-Nothings have had power and control, they have exhibited a corruption unparalelled in party politics. If, then, now that the people have witnessed the infamy and dishonesty of this oath-bound faction, they do not rise in their might and crush it in the dust, we will be almost ready to believe that we have always been in error in supposing man capable of self-government.

In regard to the selection of a County Ticket, to be supported by the Democratic party at the October election, it is time, even now, that our friends in the different townships should begin to ponder the matter over. It is absolutely necessary that we have a ticket that will, in all respects, bear the test of scrutiny. The candidates for Assembly, particularly, must be men who are distinguished for intelligence, and for their probity of character, moral and political. In every respect they must be, like Cæsar's wife, "above suspicion." With such candidates before the people, we feel convinced that they *can* and WILL be elected by a triumphant majority.

A Horrible Punishment.

The people of Sumpter county, Ala., committed an act in the latter part of May, the reading of which sickens the heart. It appears a slave named Dave was charged with the murder of a Miss Thornton some time previously. When about to be burned at the stake, he confessed that he had attempted to violate her person, but had failed, and to conceal the crime he had cruelly murdered her by beating the poor creature with a stump; that while he was doing this she implored him to carry her home to her father, and that she would conceal the violence he had inflicted. He then left her, but soon returned, and after again beating her he concealed the body in a hole which he dug.—"After this confession was made," says the editor, "the match was applied, and in a few moments the devouring flames were enveloping the doomed negro; his fearful cries resounded through the air, while the surrounding negroes who witnessed his dreadful agony and horrible contortions sent up an involuntary howl of horror. His sufferings, though excruciating, were short; in a few minutes the flames had subsided, revealing now and then, as they fitfully swayed hither and thither, his black and burning carcass like a demon of fire, grinning, as if in hellish triumph at his tormentors. Soon all was over; nothing was left but the burning flesh and charred skeleton of this devil in human shape, who could thus deliberately perpetrate so foul a crime. The horrid outrage was fearfully avenged; and though the heavens were reeking with the stench of burning flesh, yet justice was satisfied; the law of retaliation was inflicted as nearly as it could be, while the example made of this wretch had, no doubt, a salutary effect upon the slaves who witnessed his execution." We are further informed that about one thousand white persons and two thousand slaves were present at this monstous act of barbarism. It is just such outrages upon civilization that are copied by the English press as an evidence of the barbarous condition of society in the United States, and from thence transferred into the continental newspapers.

No one will deny for a moment that the negro who committed the crime should be punished—severely punished; but we are equally sure no person living in a Christian land will contend such an enormity as was practiced by the people of Sumpter was a proper punishment.

For the Volunteer.

KNOW-NOTHINGISM---WHAT IS IT?

It is the only remaining *vital germ* of defunct whiggery. In a political point of view, what their *modus operandi*? In the first place a nucleus of whigs is formed for the purpose of defrauding freemen out of the right of free suffrage, and having duped an honest and credulous democrat (for such *only* is the *game* they are in quest of) he is at once promoted to the rank of a recruiting officer in the *service of his constituents*; and feeling all the importance of his official station, he goes forth loaded with instructions from the *high priests* of the order to make recruits from the democratic ranks, and every one thus made counts two in the ballot box in favour of the dark lantern mute party. This official, in return for his promotion, is now officiating as a "cat's paw" to pull the chesnuts out of the fire for his masters' eating. Be not deceived, Know-Nothingism is only "the same old coon" now dressed in a new coat.

In all marts of business they have their factors, though they do not *seem openly* to trade. They are very free in conferring *small favors*, such as *permitting* their order to vote for a democratic Canal Commissioner to beget confidence, that they may the more readily deceive in greater matters. They are ready to affirm that fortunate wickedness *is a political* virtue, and that a sin backed with success, deserves to be considered a great moral triumph.

When they have decoyed a democrat into their net, they do not instantly draw it; but when they are got into the tunnel, they are then at the mercy of their captors. They would seem to make conscience the rudder by which to steer *their actions, but they turn it as the wind blows* for their best advantage. They imitate the hawk which flies high, yet will *descend* to catch their prey. They preach virtue to but serve their turn, and covet an opinion of honesty only to get faith, the better to bring about their designs and deceive.

They make use of Religion as a stirrup to get into the saddle, and so upon the backs of such as are deluded by professions; so that hypocrisy and fraud are the ground and basis of their business, and to find out occasions, is (they think) the knack of men of wit.

They are very dextrous at giving out news, and have a mint always about them to coin such as may be current and seasonable to their ends.

Such, Mr. Editor, is a short extract from the history of Know-Nothingism, and I would advise all honest men, let their party preference be what it may, to "beware of the geese when the fox preaches." From your friend,

ARGUS.

WHITHER WE TEND.

The paltry, canting drivel about "courting the Irish vote," says the New York *Tribune*, has very nearly exhausted itself, and we may now fairly ask reflecting and liberal Protestants to consider what is to be the effect of the "Know-Nothing" crusade on the Roman Catholic portion of our people.

Let it not be forgotten that there is no question now in order as to the propriety of having Catholics among us. They have been settled within the original Thirteen States more than two hundred years, and within the present limits of our Union still longer. There are Catholic congregations now worshipping in these U. States on ground which was consecrated to religious uses by Catholic priests before the Mayflower landed her precious cargo on Plymouth Rock—before the Cavaliers made their first settlement at Jamestown. No buildings but savage wigwams existed on this Island long after Catholic churches were filled with devoted worshippers at St. Augustine, at Santa Fe, and at other points within the boundaries of our Union. The right of those who choose to worship God after the Catholic ritual is neither stronger nor weaker on this account, but it is absurd to call the faith and worship of the first civilized settlers of this country an "*alien* religion," or the fellow-citizens and fellow-Christians of our Chief Justice and Postmaster-General "foreigners." Their religion may be a very bad one; but it certainly is no novelty here, and it is not to be extirpated by political demonstrations and the lottery of the ballot-box. If we desired to punish men directly for being Catholics, the Federal Constitution happily would not let us. The Catholics are here and will remain here—some three millions in number, and rapidly increasing. How do you expect to diminish this number.

Unless all History be a lie, you will accomplish nothing by persecution, whether with thumb-screw or ballot. Even if you could thus induce a few hypocrites and time-servers to slough off from the compact body, you would rather strengthen than weaken it by the operation. An honest man will not be persecuted out of even a bad church, much less into a better one. You may silence him by force, but you do not thus convince him. The doctrines he held coldly or formally become endeared to him by suffering for their sake; his burning hatred of his persecutors warms into zeal his attachment to the creed for which he is stigmatized, and the indifferent or skeptical believer becomes a devotee and a fanatic under the impulse of the fires intended to roast his creed out of him. Such is the general rule.

Now, it is easy to say, "We don't persecute; we war on no man's rights; we only refuse our votes to men we deem unfit," &c., &c., but nobody is deceived by this. If you proclaim a class or sect unworthy of office because of their church or creed, you *do* persecute, and every impartial observer perceives it. Whenever a majority of the people shall see fit to make the religious convictions of the minority a reason for their exclusion from office, there will be planted a root of bitterness from which will spring a upas to overshadow and poison our children's children.

We have premised that the Catholics are here—that they are *rightfully* here—and that they cannot be annihilated nor exiled. What are we to do with regard to them?

Our answer is—Treat them exactly as we do other people. Concede, to the fullest extent, their right to be here and to believe as they see fit. Invite and urge them to send their children to our schools, and do everything possible to instruct, enlighten, and Americanize them. Give them every possible reason to love our country and delight in her free institutions.—And, then, if there be anything despotic, intolerant, benighted and retrograde in the genius or policy of their Church, they will either remodel it in accordance with their better ideas, or they will come out of it. So sure are we of this, that we are willing to make any concession to get the Catholic children into our Common Schools and have them educated there.—If the parents are still Irish or Germans, we deem it more important that no exertion be spared to make the children truty Americans. He who obstructs this by insisting that the Catholic children shall be constrained to listen to the reading of any Protestant version of the Bible, or to any religious exercises condemned by his Church, is not merely a bigot, but a short-sighted block-head. Pretending to combat that portion of the Roman Priesthood who (as is alleged) wish to keep their people isolated and ignorant, he is playing directly into their hands, and doing for them what they could not do for themselves. If they desire to keep their children out of our free schools, he is furnishing them with ample and plausible reasons for so doing.

In fact, every attempt to fix a stigma to the adherents of any particular Church, or to deprive them of Political rights, no matter how specious the pretext, is essentially un-American and unworthy of the age in which our lot has been cast. If they are ignorant, the more need that they be instructed; if bigoted, the more need that they be treated with liberality. Evil is not overcome by evil, nor can wrong be redressed by wrong. Not till we are as willing to concede right to our powerless neighbors as to claim them for ourselves are we worthy to bear the honored name of American.

The recent demonstration of the Catholics of Hartford, the persistent refusal of the congregation of St. Louis at Buffalo, to surrender its corporate property to the Bishop, and many other incidents, prove how rife with the germs of religious as well as political freedom is the atmosphere of this country. Let the Catholics alone, and it would be morally impossible to keep them in spiritual trammels beyond the second generation. But to wage war upon them and threaten them with political proscription is to quench every spark of inquiry or religious freedom in their breasts, and drive them back into unreasoning subserviency to their priestly superiors. It is to close their minds against every liberalizing influence, and render them deaf to every suggestion of manly independence. If the Roman hierach were to devise a scheme for the express purpose of increasing its power over the Catholics of this country and adding to their number, it could have hit upon nothing more effectual than the "Know-Nothing" demonstration and its natural fruits.

Democratic County Convention.

In pursuance of previous notice, a convention composed of delegates from the several boroughs and townships, convened at the Court House, in the borough of Carlisle, on Monday, the 18th inst., for the purpose of selecting delegates to the State Convention which will assemble at Harrisburg on the 4th of July, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Canal Commissioner. The convention was organized by the appointment of JOHN S. MORROW, as President, and PHILIP QUIGLEY and WM. ECKELS, as Secretaries. T. B. Blair offered the following, which was adopted, viz:

INASMUCH as the time has come when it is necessary for the Democracy of our county to be on the alert, and as all open political parties, whatever name they have assumed, are in danger of being imposed upon by the members of an oath-bound, secret band of conspirators, who want to destroy the fundamental principles of our Constitutions, both State and National; therefore, it behoves us of this convention to be on the alert, and ascertain who is free and clear of any such oath-bound organization, and to demand such evidence of each delegate who may present himself for a seat in this convention, as will fully satisfy those that know themselves to be clear of any such organization; therefore,

Resolved, That no delegate be admitted to a seat in this convention, who cannot give satisfactory evidence that he voted for the Democratic nominees for Legislature and Congress, at the last general election, and that he does not now belong to the secret, oath-bound organization known by the name of Know-Nothing.

After which the following named persons presented their credentials and took their seats as members of the convention:

Upper Allen—Allen Floyd, Thos. Gould.
Lower Allen—Isaac E. Hayne, Sam'l. Shireman.
E. W. Carlisle—Andw. Ker, P. Quigley.
W. W. Carlisle—W. Gould, M. M'Clelland.
Dickinson—Samuel Woodburn, Wm. Harper.
Frankford—John Wallace, Jacob Nickey.
Hopewell—J. W. Vanderbelt, Robt. Boyd.
Hampden—David Hunn, Geo. Seirer.
Mechanicsburg—S. N. Emminger, W. Eckels.
Monroe—M. Bricker, David Voglesong.
Newville—J. S. Morrow, Jacob Kinsley.
Newton—D. J. M Kee, Samuel Green.
N. Middleton—Saml. Williams, Geo. Brindle.
S. Middleton—Wm. Moore, Thos. Bradley.
Shippensburg Bo.—Ab'm. Hostetter, J. Criswell.
Shippensburg Tp.—T. P. Blair, John Craig.
Silver Spring—Jas. Anderson, G. Forney.
Southampton—Saml. Willis, Geo. Allen.
Westpennsboro'—Abm. Diffendal, W. A. Ker.

The Convention then proceeded to the election of two delegates to represent Cumberland county in the next Democratic State Convention to nominate a Canal Commissioner, &c., which resulted in the election of JAMES ANDERSON, Esq., of Silver Spring, and AB'M. HOSTETTER, Esq., of Shippensburg.

The Convention then, by a unanimous vote, adopted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we have no sympathy with the secret, oath-bound, and proscriptive order of political bigots and hypocrites, called by the appropriate name, Know-Nothings; nor will we support any man for office who gives countenance to this wicked, unconstitutional, dark-lantern faction. No *true* American is afraid or ashamed to declare his opinions fully and publicly before the people, and when we see men seek the midnight hour to transact political business, we are *forced to believe* their acts wicked, and their object little less than treason against *the people*.

Resolved, That the thanks of the country are due to the patriotic *Wise*-men of old Virginia for indignantly repudiating the principles of the dark-lantern conspirators. The State that contains the sacred ashes of WASHINGTON and JEFFERSON, will continue to keep brightly burning, and guard with vigilance, the lamp of universal religious toleration and christian fellowship.—Let the friends of civil and religious liberty in this State imitate their brethren of the old Dominion, and crush out the infidel principles of a faction, whose members sneak to their lodges wearing masked faces, and who are ashamed to be seen in the light of the sun.

Resolved, (in the language of the Democratic Convention of Delaware county,) *That to deserve success*, the Democratic party must be true to itself; true to the great national principles, and true to the patriotic, purely incorruptible, able and faithful men of the party. National and State legislation must become more pure, as the people cannot be rightfully represented, when the statute books are chiefly filled with legislation upon the subject of banking, the incorporation of irresponsible monopolies, or the personal interests of individuals. The interests of the represented, and the wisdom of legislation call only for the enactment of few good laws, and they of a general character.

Resolved, That the late Legislature of this State, like the Hiss and PATTERSON Legislature of Massachusetts, was distinguished for nothing but its weakness, and the corruption, venality and glaring dishonesty of a majority of its members. The disgraceful scenes witnessed during the attempt to elect a United States Senator, when downright bribery was resorted to as the surest way of securing the support of Know-Nothing members, furnishes another proof that the leaders of the self-styled "Americans" are *unscrupulous demagogues, who have combined*, like a band of thieves, to obtain power, the better to enable them to cheat and swindle the people.

Resolved, That the passage of the acts by the Legislature, increasing the members pay from $300 to $500 for the session—the abolishing the Tonnage Tax on the Pennsylvania Railroad, by which the State sustains a loss of $300,000—the creation of scores of new banks and shaving shops—all of which acts were approved by his *accidency*, Gov. POLLOCK—deserve and will surely receive the condemnation of the tax-payers of Pennsylvania.

Resolved, That we continue to have undiminished confidence in the wisdom, integrity and patriotism of the administration of President PIERCE. Factions and isms may hurl anathmas at the President, and attempt to mislead the public mind by the free use of foul epithets and misrepresentation, but a discriminating people cannot long be deceived by demagogues, nor will they fail to commend the acts of an Executive whose every effort since he has been in office, has been to make the people of this country happy and prosperous at home, and the American name and American flag respected abroad.

Resolved, That the Delegates this day appointed to represent this county in the State Convention, are left at liberty to support any "good and true man" for Canal Commissioner. But we reserve the right, and do hereby instruct our Delegates to vote for no one for this responsible office who fails to give satisfactory evidence that he has no connection with any secret association or order, banded together for political purposes.

Resolved, That Perry county is entitled to the Senatorial delegate to the coming State Convention, and we therefore concur in the selection of JOHN HARTZELL, of that county, and deem the appointment of conferees unnecessary.

Resolved, That these proceedings be signed by the officers and published in the Democratic papers of this county.

JOHN S. MORROW, *Pres't.*

PHILIP QUIGLEY, WM. ECKELS, } *Secretaries.*

OPPOSED TO THE ORDER.—Hon. A. H. Stephens, Whig M. C. from Georgia, Col. Preston Whig M. C. from Ky., and Hon. Robt. Toombs Whig U. S. Senator from Georgia, have come out in open opposition to the new party styled Know-Nothings. Col. Preston is one of the most gifted orators in Kentucky. He has been called upon by both Whigs and Democrats to again run for Congress, but he declines to interfere with the prospects of the Democratic candidate. At the same time he declares his intention to vote for the Democratic candidate.

☞ Hon. Richard Brodhead delivered a speech at the democratic meeting in Mauch Chunk, last week. He was severe on the K. N.'s and Abolitionists.

THE GREAT K. N. NATIONAL CONVENTION IN PHILADELPHIA!

A Grand Split Taken Place!—A majority of "Sam's" followers endorsing the Repeal of the Missouri Compromise!—Abolition 'Sam' has set up for himself!—The Last Kick of Infamous Know-Nothingism!—"Sam" Dead and Buried!—When Rogues fall out, &c.

We are indebted to various papers for the following particulars of the doings of the late Know-Nothing National Convention, which was in session some two weeks in Philadelphia.—The first five days were consumed in attempting to organize. At length they agreed upon officers, and also appointed a *Universalist* preacher to act as Chaplain during the session of *Sam's* disciples! Then commenced the "tug of war," between the North and the South.—The Convention (like the Vienna Conference,) had four points under discussion, viz—the foreigners, the Catholics, the slaves, and the candidate for the Presidency. The two first were easily disposed of: the naturalization laws must be so altered as to require twenty-one years residence before acquiring citizenship.—The Catholic delegates from Louisiana were excluded from the convention, and Catholics given to understand that Know-Nothingism was their foe. These two points were easy, not because the members were of one mind on the subject, but because a majority of the members care very little about those questions. But now comes the "third point;" the numerical point that was fatal at Vienna, and was equally so at Philadelphia. What shall be done with the negro question? "Ignore it," quoth New York. "It shall not be done," says Massachusetts.—"Postpone it for a year and a half," suggests North Carolina. "Not so," shouts Ohio: "it must be met and settled now." So the "third point" must be settled now, or the convention will blow up, and the party be irrevocably sundered.

The plan of settlement demanded by the South is that all past national legislation on the subject of slavery, including the fugitive slave law and the Nebraska-Kansas act, shall be affirmed and sustained hereafter by the party; and the same principles applied to any new territories that may hereafter be organized. This is the demand of the South: and in the committee but one northern State and one territory conceded it. New York and Minnesota alone consented to such a basis of settlement; all the other northern States, fourteen in number, protested, and presented a minority report. The protesting States, with Pennsylvania at their head, contain a majority of the population of the Union, and will doubtless adhere as firmly to the position they have assumed as will the South. Thus stood the negotiating parties in the Philadelphia conference on the "third point."

For additional particulars in regard to the difficulties that beset the K. N. Convention, we invite attention to what follows:

From the N. Y. Express, a K. N. Organ.

THE PHILADELPHIA CONVENTION.

The report below, so specific in detail beyond anything elsewere published, (and correct it is,) comes to us by an antithesis—a new way of getting knowledge for the press.

It will be seen that the two "Sambos," North and South, have split the convention right in two. New York only goes after the southern Sambo.

From Philadelphia, today—Sambo Turning Sam out of the Council—All about Negro—Little about White Man—Everything for Africa—Nothing for America.

"Sambo" has eclipsed "Sam," who has not been here for some days now, and all we hear of is "Sambo" South and "Sambo" North.—The southern Sambo has got the better, by a vote or two, of the northern Sambo, and is driving him out of convention in company with Sam. This is an abbreviation of what follows below.

MAJORITY REPORT.

The thirty-one committee, by a vote of 17 to 14, have reported as follows:

Resolved, That the American party, having arisen upon the ruins and in spite of opposition of the Whig and Democratic parties, cannot be held in any manner responsible for the obnoxious acts or violated pledges of either; that the systematic agitation of the slavery question by those parties has 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. That, as experience has shown, it is 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.

Resolved, That, regarding it the highest duty to avow these 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, or to exclude any State from admission into the Union because her Constitution does or does not recognize the institution of slavery as a part of her social system, and expressly preterminating any expression of opinion upon the power of Congress to establish or prohibit slavery in any Territory, it is the sense of this national council that Congress ought not to legislate upon the subject of slavery within the Territories of the United States, and that any interference of 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.

The following gentlemen voted for this report:

Judge F. H. Cone, of Ga.; Judge R. R. Gamble, Miss.; Judge V. Ellis, Wash. D. C.; J. L. McCall, Esq., Texas; Dr. O. M. Hitchcock, Cal.; Col. J. S. Williams, Ky.; J. H. Haughton, N. C.; A. H. Roby, Miss.; Judge A. F. Hopkins, Ala.; Judge T. Randall, Fla.; J. Cunningham, Esq., S. C.; W. M. Burwell, Esq., Va.; Albert Pike, Ark.; T. J. Lyons, N. Y.; Neil S. Brown, Tenn.; Col. J. B. Ricaud, Md., delegate for Minnesota.

Mr. Lyons, of New York, alone in the free States, voted for the report.

Iowa was not represented. Minnesota Territory went with New York, as also the District of Columbia; and these, with the united South, carried the majority report in committee.

MINORITY REPORT.

The minority resolution was as follows:

Resolved, That the repeal of the Missouri Compromise was an infraction of the plighted faith of the nation, and that it should be restored; and if efforts to that effect shall fail, Congress should refuse to admit any State tolerating slavery, which shall be formed out of any portion of the territory from which that institution was excluded by that compromised.

The minority report was signed by:

Ex-Gov. Johnston, Penn.; Thomas A. Ford, Ohio; John H. Sayward, Me.; A. Green, R. I.; Hon. Schuyler Colfax, Ind.; M. C. elect; N. D. Sperry, Connecticut; ex-Gov. A. Colby, N. H.; John W. Foster, Mass.; J. H. Barret, Vt.; D. E. Wood, Wis.; Rev. J. Cogshall, Michigan; W. J. Phelps, Ill.

Twelve in all. Richard B. Clement, of Delaware, and C. D. Deshler, of N. J., went for the first clause of the minority report, disapproving of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise.

Thus "Sambo South" and "Sambo North," with their ultraisms, kill poor "Sam," who appears to have little or nothing to do in the convention.

PHILA., June 12, 1855.

The debate on Slavery has raged all day with great vehemence. On the part of the South it has been conducted with much fearlessness and power. Foster and Wilson of Massachusetts, and Ford of Ohio, have made magnificent speeches, showing the impossibility of union on the majority resolutions, denouncing the repeal of the Missouri Compromise and demanding its restoration. The New York Delegates have been *riddled fore and aft for their doughfaceism.*—The South is cowed completely, and the doughfaces are thinning out wonderfully. Men here *are beginning to find out that the North are in* earnest. Seymour of New York, has deserted his associates and come on to the restoration platform. Pennsylvania has seen new light, and says she can be saved only on that platform.—Foster's speech was admirable. Wilson came down with crushing force on the New Yorkers, and Ford swept the field. Richmond of Massachusetts, Cumback of Indiana, Barker of New York, and Cunningham of South Carolina, have been among the other speakers. Kenneth Raynor has felt stiffened up by a dispatch from a reliable friend in New York, saying that not a single Free State can be carried on the majority platform. The South are on their knees asking for a compromise. It is impossible to describe the effect of the day's debate. The talk of the North has been of the plainest and most vigorous sort.

The reports which prevailed this afternoon that a portion of the members of the Convention had seceded, and that there was a prospect of the Convention breaking up in a row, are entirely false. The Slavery debate was not resumed, *the Convention being engaged in discussing the* naturalization laws—pending which the Platform Committee made their final report, which was laid upon the table, and it will not probably be taken up again until the naturalization question is settled.

We learn that the tickets for the grand K. N. banquet at Philadelphia the other evening were *bought, for the purpose, of a German importer* in this city, and were made in Germany, lithographs and all. Considering this was a Native American festival, one would suppose that American cards would have been good enough for the occasion.

From the North American.

PHILA., Wednesday June 13.

The Convention has for the last two days had *very stormy discussions on the slavery question*, in the course of which it has come out that the platform on that subject was not the work of the Southern Delegates, though supported by them, but of two New York Delegates, named Lyons & Squires, whose views have been so ultra as to meet with the disapproval of the moderate men of the Southern Delegations. Yesterday, Mr. *Raynor, of North Carolina, introduced a resolution as a compromise of the opposing views.* It declares in substance that the American party has been falsely and unjustly charged with being committed to abolition principles at the North and pro-slavery interests at the South; that it will not connect itself, as a national organization, with the question, either *pro* or *con*, but that, conceding to the people of the States the right of free opinion and discussion on that and all other local or sectional matters, it will leave the whole issue where the Federal constitution and the compromises passed in pursuance of it have placed it, and will not sanction any interference with an institution which is subjected to the regulation of the municipal laws of the localities where it exists.

The debate on this subject continued all day yesterday, and until half past eleven o'clock last night. Mr. Raynor's resolution was rejected, receiving only 47 votes in its favor, to 94 against. The resolutions of the majority platform on the subject were then adopted as published. They affirm the previous legislation on the subject to be a final settlement.

From the Ledger.

PHILA., Thursday, June 14.

The Secret Council, which has been in session in this city for several days past, have voluntarily partially lifted the mysterious veil which covered their doings, and the fact is revealed that the Convention has suffered a collapse in its attempts to establish a national party—split upon the slavery question—the Northern and Southern delegates being entirely too ultra to unite on one harmonious platform. The majority resolutions, trying to plaster together the two ends of these extreme opinions, was a cement of too soft a character to hold. Abolition and Free Soil would not be joined to pro-slavery, and no sooner were the majority resolutions carried, than the Northern delegates "bolted," and now *avow their determination to carry out* "American" doctrines on their own hook. The delegates from twelve States, comprehending Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Vermont, Maine, Iowa, Rhode Island, Connecticut, and Wisconsin, seceded from the Council to-day, held a seperate Convention at the Girard House, and after adopting resolutions in favor of the unconditional restoration of the Missouri compromise, the rights of settlers in the territories, and against "foreign interference," and "foreign paupers," adjourned *sine die*. The majority of the Council consists of 97 members, who proceeded to complete their platform, and removed the pledge of secrecy from their doings, so that a full report of the whole, may soon be looked for.

The Crops---Prospects.

The New York *Herald*, on Sunday last, published extracts from newspapers printed in all parts of the country showing that everywhere throughout the United States there is promise of a most abundant harvest. Every kind of grain, fruit and vegetables used for food looks well, and betokens such a harvest as has seldom rewarded the toil of the farmers of this country. The wheat and grass crops are now beyond danger from drouth, and the ground is so saturated with water that there is little danger of injury to the other crops.

The new wheat is already cut in Georgia and some of the other southern States, and new flour is in the market. As the new flour comes in, the prices must come down. We do not see how the prices of flour and all other kinds of food can be much longer maintained at the present rates. Within a few weeks the new wheat in the middle and western States will be ready for the mills. New potatoes will come into the markets, and all sorts of vegetables will be probably more abundant than ever before. We hope and trust that a season of abundance and of reasonable prices is close at hand. Farmers can prosper much better by large crops and moderate prices than by small crops and exhorbiant prices.

☞ The Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society have published their regulations for the next exhibition at Harrisburg. The days selected for the Fair are Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, the 25th, 26th, 27th and 28th days of September. The Ploughing Match will take place on Friday, the 28th, in a field adjacent to the place of exhibition. Competition is invited from all parts of the United States.

Arrival of the Atlantic.

Successes by the Allies—8000 Men Killed before Sebastopol!—Loss of Immense Quantities of Russian Supplies!—Gen. Canrobert Wounded—Refusal of England and France to enter into further Negotiation.

NEW YORK, June 13.—The steamship Atlantic Capt. West, arrived at 9 o'clock, this morning, with Liverpool dates to the 2d inst., one week later than before received.

The dates of the Atlantic are to noon of the 2d inst. She brings 102 passengers.

She brings intelligence that the allies have captured Kersch, in the sea of Azoff, and also the Russian Camp on Tchernaya, besides being successful in a number of brilliant actions before Sebastopol.

FROM THE CRIMEA.

The news from the seat of war is the most important since the intelligence of the battle of Alma.

The news comprises three distinct successes by the Allies:

Firstly. The French, in a series of sanguinary conflicts, lasting the whole nights of the 22d and 23d of May, took and retained an important position of defence, the *Place d' Armee*, before Sebastopol.

Not fewer than 8,000 men were killed or wounded mostly by the bayonet.

Secondly. The Allies made a rapid advance and seized and retained the Russian lines on the Tchernaya, without much loss. The Russians retreating to the hills.

Thirdly. The secret expedition of the allies has obtained easy possession of Kertch, and thus commands the Sea of Azoff, in which are now fourteen allied steamers.

The Russians on the approach of the allies blew up the forts and buried four steamers, thirty transports, and half a million sacks of breadstuffs.

France and England have declined any further conferences at Vienna.

THE LATEST.

The French have established a camp at Tchergoun, and it is said that Belgium will furnish twenty thousand men.

New hopes of peace now prevail.

By the previous arrival we had a brief announcement of the French having driven the Russians from a strong position of defence, the Place d' Armee, before Sebastopol, which occurred during the nights of the 22d and 23d.

It was a most sanguinary affair, the position being defended by nearly the entire garrison. The total loss on both sides in killed and wounded is set down at 8000.

Gen. Pelissier says the Russian loss is enormous, and that of his own troops considerable though much less. The French still retain the position.

Gen. Gortschakoff's account of the fair is as follows:

"Yesterday evening seventeen battalions of the enemy, with reserves, attacked the trench of the counter approach, commenced the day before, in front of bastions Nos. 5 and 6. The combat was sanguinary, and lasted during the whole night. Our twelve battalions lost nearly 2500 men in driving back the enemy."

Gen. Pelissier telegraphs on the 25th ult., at 10 o'clock, P. M:—"To-day we have occupied the lines of Tchernaya."

The enemy were not in force and offered little resistance, retreating rapidly to the hills.—We have definitely established ourselves in the works in front of Sebastopol, carried on the 22d and 23d.

An armistic was agreed upon, for the purpose of burying the dead, which enabled us to estimate the enemy's losses.

There must have been from 5,000 to 6,000 killed or wounded.

The sanitary condition of the army is good.

On the 27th the expedition against Kertsch and Zenekale was attended with complete success.

The enemy fled at the approach of the allies, blowing up their powder magazines and fortifications, and burning their steamers.

It is rumored in Paris that Gen. Pelissier has attacked and routed the Russian army under Gen. Lipraudi. Gen. Canrobert is also reported to have been wounded and another General killed. *The rumor is regarded as doubtful.*

Gen. Raglan telegraphs as follows:

"On the 27th we became masters of the sea of Azoff without casualty. The troops landed at Kertsch, on Her Majesty's birth-day, the 24th.—The enemy fled: blowing up the fortifications on both sides of the Straits, destroying their steamers. Some vessels and fifty guns have fallen into the hands of the allies."

Lord Raglan further telegraphs, that on the 25th, Gen. Sir George Brown reached Zenikale, having on the previous day destroyed a foundry near Kertsch, where shot, shell and Minie balls were manufactured.

A despatch from Lord Raglan on the 30th, says that letters from Gen. Brown and Admiral Lyons, dated the 29th, announces the destruction by the enemy of four Russian war ste