AMERICAN VOLUNTEER.

JOHN B. BEATTON, Editor & Proprietor.

CARLISLE, PA., JUNE 28, 1855.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.—Our friend CONKLIN, (West High street, opposite Marion Hall,) has recently replenished his store with an extensive stock of elegant Jewelry, embracing everything in his line from a full jeweled Gold Lever Watch to a tooth-pick. His store has been repaired and beautified, and his stock of Jewelry is much larger and more elegant and attractive than heretofore. And, notwithstanding the "tightness of the money market," he says he is determined to sell "cheaper than ever." Give him an early call, all ye in want of Jewelry. He has all qualities, and sells at all prices.

OUR WATERING PLACES.

At this season of the year, when the denizens of the cities and large towns, anxious to escape for a time from the brick and mortar and confined atmosphere of their town residences, are looking about them for eligible and pleasant country retreats, we deem it proper to direct their attention to the many beautiful places of summer resort within the limits of the picturesque and fertile Cumberland Valley. There is no section of the State, which, for beauty of scenery, purity of atmosphere, or fertility of soil, can compare with this Valley, and those who have once visited it and tasted of its charms, seldom fail, with each returning summer, to make a short sojourn in its pleasant places. Its bold and majestic scenery, pure and healthful waters, and the salubrity of its atmosphere, have rendered it justly celebrated, and the cordial welcome which here greets the stranger makes him at once feel at home and among friends. Among the Watering Places within a short distance of Carlisle, we would mention the following:

The *Doubling Gap Springs*, situate about twelve miles north west of Carlisle, is a watering place of much celebrity and established reputation. It is in a most romantic and delightful region, and surrounded by lofty mountains. It is under the direction of SCOTT COYLE, Esq., a gentleman who has done much to improve and embellish its buildings, and make it what it really is, a charming summer retreat.

The *Carlisle Sulpher Springs*, three and a half miles north of Carlisle, Messrs. NORTON & OWEN proprietors, have within the last few years been fitted up in a costly and magnificent style, and are now open for the reception of visitors and boarders. These Springs are celebrated for their valuable medicinal properties, and during the watering season they are crowded with invalids, as well as belles and beaux.

The *Perry Warm Springs*, kept by Mr. H. H. ETTER, are situate thirteen miles north of Carlisle, on Sherman's creek, in a beautiful country, are visited annually by large numbers of invalids on account of the efficacy of their waters. The establishment is well kept, and visitors can spend the season there quite pleasantly.

The *Boiling Spring*, four and a half miles east of Carlisle, is one of the most pleasant and agreeable places within our knowledge. It is situated in a charmingly picturesque section of country, the lofty mountains in full view, and a noble sheet of water flowing by. Luxuriant fields of grain may now be seen, almost ripe for the sickle, which add an aspect of richness and rural beauty to the enchanting scene. The mountains are filled with game and the streams with fish, and those who wish to pass away the hot months of summer in a quiet manner and at moderate expense, will here find a delightful temporary home. At the "Spring" there is a most excellent Hotel, kept by Signor THOMAS COSTAMAGNA, who unites in his own person all the politeness of the polished and educated Italian with the business talents and indomitable industry of the accommodating Yankee. Those who visit his house will receive from him a kind and cordial welcome.

Papertown, at the base of the South mountain, five miles south of Carlisle, is another fashionable place of resort during the hot summer months, and excellent accommodations are afforded by Mr. MATHEW MOORE, Mr. WM. NOAKER, and Mr. S. RUPLY. Here, too, visitors can amuse themselves in hunting and fishing, and can quench their thirst with the coldest water to be found in the State. The scenery is wild and romantic, and the atmosphere cool and invigorating.

☞ The Juniata *Sentinel*, a rabid Know-Nothing and Whig paper, published at Mifflintown, appears to be much grieved because of the disruption of the late National Council of Traitors at Philadelphia. The editor says *"there should have been no declaration of principles,"* by the K. N. council. No doubt such a course would have been the policy of the dark-lantern gentry, but the Southern delegates forced their northern fellow-traitors to the wall, and Sam of the South finally kicked Sam of the North out of the council, and sent him about his business. "There should have been no declaration of principles!" How much like a brave hearted American this sounds to be-sure. Too cowardly to avow your principles, and yet claim to be Americans, *par excellence!* Bah! Your actions give the lie to your professions.

☞ The Albany Argus says Anthony Burns, the hero of the Boston slave excitement of last year, passed through that city on Friday, on his way to Oberlin College, O., where he is to receive an education.

☞ Billy Cadwell, the notorious counterfeiter of the west, who signs all the bills, has never been seen to sign one, not even by any of his gang.

☞ Rev. Dr. C. F. Schaeffer, of Easton, Pa., has been unanimously elected by the Synod of Pennsylvania, to fill the German Professorship established by that body in Pennsylvania College.

MORE LEGAL OPINIONS.—The opinion of Elias Merwin, an eminent lawyer of Boston, endorsed by Rufus Choate, C. G. Loring, and Sydney Bartlett, that the new Prohibitory Law of Massachusetts is unconstitutional in its most important enactments, is causing considerable excitement.

CORN IN TASSEL.—The Savannah Georgian of the 8th inst., says corn is backward—it has only just begun to tassel. Wheat harvest is over, and the crop is a good one.

OUR COMMON SCHOOLS.

Another School year is about closing. A year of unremitting and noble toil on the part of our worthy teachers, and of commendable application on that of their scholars. "Examination" is at hand—a time desired, yet dreaded by the little boys and girls, who, dressed in their newest clothes, are so nimbly tripping our streets: their little hands filled with flowers to decorate their school-rooms, and their little faces beaming with a joy that blends with the hope and fear with which they have for a long time been looking forward to this, the goal of their ambition. They are now tasting the more agreeable part of that stimulating excitement which alternately warms the hearts, and racks the brains of their elders. It is the same in kind; it differs in intensity, and is unalloyed with the painful anxieties of maturer years.

The examinations, which commenced on Friday last, are still in progress. Those of the female schools have been concluded. Of the male schools all have closed but that of the High school under Mr. Eckles. It will be examined to-day. We have not been able to attend the examinations of many of the schools, but those we have attended have afforded us no little pleasure. They were in every respect most highly creditable to the teachers, and, we were glad to perceive, a source of gratification and pride to parents and all others interested. We are informed the same may be said with equal truth, of all the schools. Indeed, the examinations of former years, creditable as they were to all concerned, seem to have been in a measure surpassed by those of the present. The participation of the female High school will be the only thing wanting to complete the exercises of this year. We hope it will not be wanting again. The male High school was for some time on the decline,—in fact it had arrived at a pretty low ebb; but, under the auspices of its newly appointed teacher, it has again attained its former standing. Though not yet examined, the reputation of its teacher warrants us in saying the proficiency of its scholars will compare favorably with that of former years.

These examinations have always been regarded with interest by the majority of our citizens. They look upon the schools themselves, as second only to the domestic fire-side itself, in their influence upon the future welfare of their children. As qualifying them for association with others, they are perhaps superior. In schools taught as ours are, not only are their intellectual powers developed, but the selfish principles of their natures are subjected, to a discipline equally condusive—equally necessary to their happiness. Self-esteem and love of approbation, those mainsprings of action in the young as well as in the old, are confined within their legitimate spheres. The pride and independence of integrity is fostered. The spirit of emulation is encouraged, but at the same time it is restrained from degenerating into envy, a passion, which perhaps exerts a more baneful influence upon after life, when matured or even unrestrained in youth, than any other. It is perhaps more fertile of social evil than any other. It is a wide-spreading fountain of mental and moral poison. It contracts the intellect, deadens the sensibilities, and infuses inquietude and unrest throughtout the soul. It is the source of duplicity, of detraction, of calumny, and of all their kindred vices.

We have certainly reason to congratulate our fellow citizens upon the eminent success which has attended our system of Borough Schools. Under the guidance of directors who have been untiring in their devotion to this payless and sometimes thankless cause, our Common Schools have steadily advanced. Obstacles have been thrown in their way from time to time, by those unfriendly to so popular a mode of education; but those obstacles have been successively surmounted, and to-day the Common Schools of Carlisle occupy a high place amongst the best in the country. We are but expressing the judgement of intelligent and impartial strangers, in saying that they are superior to those of any town of the same size in the State, and have nothing to loose by a comparison with those of the larger cities.

We may add in conclusion, that in lieu of the usual school exhibition upon the termination of the examinations, there will be a lecture delivered at Education Hall, accompanied by vocal and nitrumental music The female High school and that of Miss Underwood will be in attendance. The schools will then be dismissed for vacation.

☞ The Rev. STEPHEN MILLER, editor of the *Telegraph*, at Harrisburg, has instituted suits against the editors of the *Union* and Borough *Item* for *libel!* MILLER is the Governor's Flour Inspector and Slangwhanger General, and is notorious for his brutality, coarseness and unfairness as an editor. We venture to say there is not now and never was a man connected with the press in this State who dealt more in vituperation and slander than the *Rev.* MILLER. He never *wrote a political* article in his life, we venture to say, without filling it with sweltering falsehoods. During the last Governor's election his assaults upon Gov. BIGLER, and the infamous lies he concocted against that upright *and pure man, were enough to make devils recoil* in amazement at his infamy. Even after Gov. BIGLER had been defeated, and was about *to retire from office*, the *Rev.* editor had the effrontery and hardihood to charge him, by innuendo, with having been tampered with by the friends of Dr. BEALE, (who had been convicted of a crime,) and who were applying to the Governor for a pardon. Indeed, this Mr. MILLER is only in his element when he deals in slander and vituperation. And now that his neighbors of the Harrisburg press have felt it their duty to expose his infamy and hurl back his falsehoods in his teeth, he turns round and prosecutes for libel, and thus hopes to silence an independent press and screen himself from merited castigation. He *delights to slander other* men, and fairly lives in the murky pool of detraction, but he don't relish to be told anything in regard to his own misconduct. His tender sensibilities will not allow this, and he sues for libel. His suits against the editors of the *Union* and *Item*, we predict, will *not save him from* punishment, nor will he find it *so easy to silence* a free press.

THE PROHIBITORY LAWS.—A movement has been made in England in favor of a prohibitory liquor law. The war between pump-juice and grape-juice is spreading over both continents.

☞ The trial of ex-Postmaster Kendall, for embezzling a letter belonging to W. W. Mitchell, of New Orleans, has been postponed until next November, owing to the absence of an important witness.

"THE AMERICAN PLATFORM."

Under the above caption our neighbor of the *Herald* spun out an editorial of a column in length in his issue of last week, which we consider a literary curiosity. In one sentence the editor approves of the "Platform;" in the next he condemns it; and thus sustains, in an eminent degree, his character for *consistency*. It will be remembered by the readers of the *Herald*, with what vehemence the editor has heretofore denounced the Nebraska Bill; no epithet was too severe to apply to those members of Congress who had favored the passage of the "Nebraska *rascality*," as the *Herald* termed it. After the election last fall, that immaculate sheet boastingly asserted that the triumph of Know-Nothingism in this State was all owing to the unpopularity of the Nebraska Bill. We denied this assertion at the time, but the *Herald* refused to be convinced by anything we could say on the subject, and continued to claim the election of the Know-Nothing members of Congress as a condemnation of the Nebraska Bill. But now, all at once, the editor turns a somerset, and comes out flat-footed in favor of that portion of the Know-Nothing platform endorsing the Nebraska Bill!—"We rather like the platform," says the *Herald*. And, again, "The platform will doubtless be acceptable to the majority of the party (Whig and K. N. party) in Pennsylvania!"—But, to be still more specific and to the point, the *Herald* says—"*The twelfth article of the platform contains doctrines to which* WE MOST HEARTILY SUBSCRIBE!" Now, what is this 12th article, so *heartily* endorsed by our neighbor? Here it is:

ARTICLE TWELFTH.

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 expressions 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.

It will be seen that the above Article is nothing more nor less than a full and explicit *endorsement*, in *letter and in spirit*, of the *Nebraska Bill*, and it also condemns any interference by Congress with slavery in the District of Columbia! It is true, indeed, as our Know-Nothing neighbor of the *American* said in his last issue, in speaking of this 12th Article in the K. N. platform, that "if Judge Douglas himself had drawn up the resolutions, they could not have been more *completely to his purpose*." And yet this is the article, of all the others in the K. N. platform, that meets the unqualified approbation of the *Herald!* The *American*, on the other hand, comes out in direct opposition to this 12th Article, and denounces it in unequivocal language. The two organs of the Know-Nothings in this county, therefore, play different tunes—*one is out in favor of the principles of the* Nebraska Bill, the other is in opposition to this measure. "When doctors disagree, who shall decide?"

The only Articles of the Platform adopted by the majority portion of the late K. N. National Convention that is at all worthy of notice, (as all will readily discover) was stolen, almost word for word, from the Democratic *Baltimore Platform!* In the language of the *Pennsylvanian*, "the rascals could not construct anything worthy of confidence, or even respect, themselves, so they dipped their felonious fingers into our *luscious* hive, and stole a whole side of our comb, wax and all—for which larceny, the industrious and indignant Democratic bees are now stinging them to death. The scamps are beating the air in every direction to keep the bees from assailing them in their most exposed parts, but they "*don't know*" anything more about fighting the tenants of a disturbed hive, than they do about honesty, truth or statesmanship."

The *Herald*, by endorsing the 12th Article of the Know-Nothing Platform, is an acknowledgement by the editor that he has been in error heretofore, in denouncing the principles of the Nebraska Bill. And now that our neighbor has seen the error of his ways, we doubt not he will continue to defend the Nebraska measure with the same zeal he denounced it *before he understood the question*. The K. N. National convention has brightened up his ideas wonderfully, and we should not be surprised to see him besmear Judge DOUGLAS with fulsome flattery for having brought forward this great measure. We sincerely hope, however, the "little giant" may be spared this *infliction*. He is able, we believe, to stand almost anything, but yet we fear the *Herald's* praise would be the death of him; *he couldn't stand that!*

BETTER THAN BAPTISM.—A clerical correspondent of the Sun, who went to Europe in the steamer that bore Horace Greeley, writes that he thinks, from a "remark that he (Greeley) made," that Greeley cares more for breakfast than for prayers, and that he hasn't much regard for Evangelical Christianity, from the fact that, on asking him if he had been over baptised, Greeley replied: "No; but I've been inoculated, which is of more importance!"

☞ The New York *Herald* recently contained an article on "flogging the criminals," whereupon the *Tribune* observes, that for once that paper treats of a subject it fully understands—its editor having been nine times publicly horse-whipped.

NEAL DOW'S APOLOGY.

The tender "Father of the Maine Law," says the Lancaster *Examiner*, has addressed a communication to the Board of Aldermen of Portland, *apologizing* for his recent conduct in shooting down the "mob." It is nothing but an apology, and a poor apology at that. He does not materially vary the facts of the case from the statements previously published, nor does he give any new ones or contradict old ones.—He has simply given as favorable a coloring to the matter, for his side, as the facts will permit; yet we cannot say that he displays much ingenuity in his special pleading—for the attempt to make out a case is too apparent. It seems, according to his own statements, that he predicated his actions, not on what the populace did, but on what he and others imagined they *would* do, if not dispersed. His mode of dispersing them receives no credit from his rehearsel of it. It is still aggravating, driveling and cowardly. The only variation from former statements we can discover is the fact that the Captain of the first company, or rather part of a company called out, did obey the Mayor's order, and commanded his men to fire, and that the men refused obedience, probably through fear. On the second investigation, the Captain, as a witness, said:

"He (the Mayor) said to me, Capt. Green, Fire! He immediately repeated the order, 'By sections, Fire!' The company paid no attention to the order from the Mayor. I then gave the word, 'Second platoon ready.' I hesitated, and turned to Mayor Dow, and said, 'Must I fire—for it's hard to shoot our own citizens?'—He then said to me, 'Wait a minute.' Two of the men were hurt with stones, and had to be removed. The company, which had dwindled down to six or seven, was then marched off to meet the Rifle Guards. Capt. Green said (and this is the most important part of his testimony): "I wish here to state, I remonstrated against taking out so few men, for it was but a little over a quarter part of the company that were there. I thought if he had had the whole company, we could have formed across the street, and cleared it at the point of the bayonet. I did not see any necessity for firing on the people, with ball cartridges, if there had been sufficient force there."

The Captain of the second company, which fired of the City Hall door on the crowd, stated *that the order to fire in squads of four was given* by the Mayor himself, and he (the captain) did not either give or repeat it. From fifteen to twenty guns were fired. No request was made to him to use any other means of dispersing the crowd than firing upon them; but they were ordered, after firing, to charge on the crowd in Congress street. Another witness stated that no warning was given to the people after the military had entered the hall by the back door; and he himself should as soon have thought of shooting one of his own children as that they were going to fire upon the crowd.—Nobody expected it.

It will not be a very easy matter for Neal Dow to justify his conduct before the people of the country. It will not do for him to talk about what *would* have occurred, while they have before them what did occur; nor for him to assert that he did everything in cold blood, for that only makes the matter appear more shocking. He winds up his communication to the Aldermen as follows:

In conclusion, I have only to add that all the members of the police, without exception from the beginning to the end of the affair were perfectly cool and collected, betraying no symptom of being flurried; and the same is true of the commander and all the members of the Rifle Guards. Everything on the part of the authorities, which occurred under my notice, was done with deliberation as well as with firmness and decision. If that infuriated mob had accomplished their first object, they would have become mad on the liquors of the Agency; then setting fire to the remainder, would have destroyed the City Hall, for that purpose was avowed; then none but God can know how far their passions would have driven them. I regarded it as the duty of the authorities to uphe the majesty of the law, and to suppress, at any hazard, the ferocious mob that sought to overthrow law and order, and to let loose upon us all the horrors of anarchy and riot. If the authorities had permitted themselves to be overthrown and crushed by the mob, without employing all the power which the law had put into their hands for the suppression of tumults, they would have shown themselves unworthy the confidence and respect of those who placed the government of the city in their hands.

NEAL DOW, Mayor.

It is not impossible that the next abolition or temperance mob may receive the benefit of Neal Dow's teaching. It may be shot down on the presumption of what it intends to do. The destruction of liquors by mobs in the West has been highly commended by the friends of the prohibitory law; but we presume they had no idea the table would ever be so completely turned against them. Will they not, by and by, see the evils growing out of sumptuary legislation; or must more blood be shed? It surely will be, if the thumb-screws of bigotry and tyranny are not loosened soon.

OLD SCHOOL PRESBYTERIAN STATISTICS.—The Presbyterian General Assembly, old school, which held its annual session in Nashville, Tennessee, a few days ago, has under its jurisdiction 28 Synods and 146 Presbyteries. In its connection are 2,966 churches, 2,203 ministers, and 225,000 communing members.

ROWDYISM PUNISHED.—Recently, at New Orleans, La., a noted rowdy, named Bill Martin, went to the house of an old colored man, on the McDonough estate, and threw himself on a bed. Being gently remonstrated with, he drew a knife and plunged it into the old man, wounding him very severely. Last week Martin was tried for an assault with intent to kill, convicted and sentenced to the penitentiary at hard labor for twenty-one years.

☞ The Pottsville Mining Register was formerly one of the best Democratic papers in Pennsylvania. But it has been degenerating for some time past, and is now an out-and-out Know-Nothing print. While two-third of the Whig papers of the State have gone over to the dark-lantern party, it is creditable to remark that only two, making any pretensions to Democracy in politics, have committed the like act of desertion.

☞ The Farmers' High School, incorporated by the last Legislature of this State, was organized at Harrisburg on the 14th. The offer of Gen. Irvin to give 150 acres of land, if the school shall be located in Centre county, and other propositions to give or sell sites, were referred to a committee, to be reported on early in July, after an examination of the localities.

☞ Mr. Leavenworth, wounded in the late duel with Mr. Breckenridge, is said to be lying in a very critical condition, his physician being doubtful of his recovery. Mr. Breckenridge is believed to be secreted at Niagara.

"Americans Ruling America."

ANOTHER KNOW-NOTHING LAW!

FARMERS DARE NOT MAKE CIDER! PENALTY, HEAVY FINE AND IMPRISONMENT!!!

The Rev. Mr. Lovejoy, speaking of the late law passed by the Massachusetts Legislature, on the subject of liquor, holds the following language:

"A man who manufactures a barrel of cider, is fined under this law $50, and imprisonment from three to six months for the first offence, $200 and imprisonment for six months for the second offence, and $200 and imprisonment for twelve months for the third offence! If you make one gallon of wine, squeezed from the currants that grow in your garden, and give away or sell a glass of it, that act entitles you to imprisonment for twelve months, and this in the old Commonwealth of Massachusetts, in the year of our Lord, 1855!"

There is a truth in the above, which cannot but strike the human mind with peculiar force. We have often said, the result of all such laws is to lead to a dangerous extreme, and produce a state of society in this country of the most fearful character. Although we considered the last Massachusetts Legislature capable of anything, we scarcely believed a point in legislation would be reached so supremely ridiculous.—Who ever dreamed that the year 1855 would witness the enactment of a law by a sovereign State of this Union, prohibiting the farmer from making *a barrel of cider?* Who ever supposed a law would be passed to imprison a farmer for six months, if he dared manufacture *a barrel of cider?* Is it any wonder that the common sense of the people is beginning to revolt at this outrageous humbuggery? The people may be called rum-suckers and rum-sellers, by those whose sense of justice and right has been eaten out by fanaticism; but the time is coming when truth and genuine morality will prevail, and laws which are but the result of a miserable catering to fanatics shall be wiped from the statute books.—*Dem. Union.*

ANOTHER CLERICAL VILLAIN.—We learn from the Elmira (*N. Y.*) *Republican* of the 18th inst., that a Methodist clergyman named SILK had suddenly disappeared from that place, taking with him the wife of a gentleman residing on South Creek. The "gay Lothario" in clerical orders, some two or three weeks since, being called to the neighborhood of South Creek, was invited home by the gentleman. He pretended to be unwell, and stayed some days at the house. He then took a brief trip abroad, lecturing on *Know-Nothingism, and returned to the house* of his hospitable friend, quite sick—*so much so*, indeed, as to be closely confined to the house. He was a guest for some three or four days, when, on Thursday, the 10th, his host, having some business to transact in Pennsylvania, left home, not suspecting anything amiss. Hardly had he gone than the clerical scoundrel suddenly recovered his health. His carriage was got out, and the unfaithful wife, packing up her things and some of her husband's, had them conveyed to the carriage, and with her sanctimonious paramour took her seat, and bade adieu to pleasant home and her two children, her innocence and peace of mind, to link her destiny to shame and the veriest rascal that ever the sun shone upon.

☞ President Sparks, the biographer of Washington, having been written to as to the genuineness of the phrase so often attributed to the chief—"put none but Americans on guard to-night"—replies that he has never met with any such expression in Washington's writings, and he feels safe in pronouncing the quotation a sheer invention and fraud.

☞ Postmaster-General Campbell, was applied to recently by the Postmaster, at York, Pa., to know whether a letter containing, as was supposed, counterfeit money, could be opened at the request of the police authorities, in order that the money contained therein might be identified as the same as that passed by the prisoner, and that thus further evidence might be furnished to aid in his conviction and punishment. The Postmaster-General replied, emphatically, that it could not, that he had no right, nor any officer under him, to open any letter until it reached the Dead-Letter Office, and that this principle must always be acted upon by those in the employment of the Department.

PRACTICE VS. PRECEPT.—The K. N. platform adopted last week in the Philadelphia Convention, has a good deal to say about reverence for "the Almighty Being who rules the Universe," belief in Christianity, and love for the Bible. To show that this is only the cant of hypocrites, intended to deceive religious people, let us look for a moment, at the following specimen of blasphemy which was telegraphed on Thursday of last week, from the K. N. Convention in Philadelphia to the Know-Something Convention at Cleveland:

"The North defeated! The pro-slavery platform adopted!! Thirteen States withdrawn!!! God eternally d——n slavery and doughfacism!!!!"

GOV. REEDER AND THE STATE DEPARTMENT.—There has been considerable controversy going on between some public officers in Kansas, respecting certain speculations in public lands with the half-breeds, in violation of acts of Congress. President Pierce has called upon Gov. Reeder, the District Attorney and the associate Justice of Kansas to explain. Mr. Marcy, in a letter, has informed Gov. Reeder that he cannot be kept in office unless the impressions now on his mind shall be removed by satisfactory explanations. Gov. Reeder promises to give the required explanations when he shall have reached Kansas.

THE PLATFORM REPUDIATED.—The Pittsburg *Despatch*, the western Know-Nothing organ in this State, don't like the Platform established for it by its masters. It says "that the party in Western Pennsylvania will spit upon and repudiate any such platform, and refuse to sustain the nominees who may stand upon it." The same paper says that "the only course now for the Northern Know-Nothings is to form an open organization, and to proclaim from the hill-tops a perpetual opposition to the aggressions of the slave power."

THE WHIG PARTY.—Last fall the Whig party fused very quietly with Know-Nothingism, congratulating themselves that the Cayennes would *help* elect their ticket. But the result proves that it was the whigs who *helped* the K. N's. to elect, consequently a large and respectable portion of the party who "helped" to secure the election of the present K. N. state functionaries—Pollock, Curtin, & Co., are now bitterly opposed to the "oath-bound" clique. Among the most prominent papers that have "spoke out" on this subject, are the Lancaster *Examiner*, the Norristown *Herald*, the Delaware county *Republican*, the Chambersburg *Whig*, Washington *Commonwealth*, and Pittsburg *Gazette*.

ILLINOIS AND PROHIBITION.—The question of a prohibitory liquor law having been submitted to a vote of the people of Illinois, they decided against such a law, by a majority of over 14,000.

Know-Nothingism in a Court in California.

In the last session of the court in Calaveras county, Cal., the counsel for the defendant, who was a Catholic foreigner, considering that he would not have a fair trial if there were any Know-Nothings on the jury, put the following interrogatinos to every juror:

1. Are you not a member of a secret or mysterious order known as, and called Know-Nothings, which has imposed on you an oath or obligation, besides which an oath administered to you in a court of justice, if in conflict with that oath or obligation, would be by you disregarded.

2. Are you a member of any secret association, political or otherwise, by your oath or obligations, to which any prejudice exists in your mind against Catholic foreigners?

3. Do you belong to any secret political society known as, and called by the people at large in United States, Know-Nothings; and if so, are you bound by an oath or obligation not to give a prisoner of foreign birth in a court of justice, a fair and impartial trial?

4. Have you at any time taken an oath or other obligation of such a character that it has caused a prejudice in your mind against foreigners?

5. Are you under any obligation not to extend the same rights, privileges, protection and support to men of foreign birth as to native born citizens?

6. Have you any prejudice whatever against foreigners?

The time will soon come when to be a Know Nothing, will disqualify a man from being a Judge, juror or a witness in a court of law.

"GUESS AGAIN!"—The ten thousand Irishmen who defeated the K. N's. in Virginia, unfortunately for the veracity of the Washington *American Organ*, are disposed of by the census which shows that there are about 7000 foreign born persons in Virginia—*men, women and children!* The K. N's. will have to guess again for a reason for their unexpected defeat.

AFTER SAM.—The Boston *Post* is after Sam with a funeral text. It suggests "that the following will answer very well as a text for 'Sam's' funeral sermon: Job, 8th chapter, 9th verse—'For we are but of yesterday, and know nothing because our days upon earth are a shadow.'"

CAUTION TO "READERS IN BED."—Mr Lewis, of Ashtabula, O., just after retiring, heard a moaning noise, which he traced to the room of a young lady boarding in his family. On forcing the chamber door he found the room filled with smoke and fire, while the feather bed, straw bed and bedding were about half consumed, and a candlestick with the solder melted, and a half burned book lay on the bed. The lady was but slightly burned, but very nearly suffocated.

THE COMING CROP.—Intelligence from nearly every part of the Union speaks of the approaching harvest in the most favorable terms. There is every prospect, indeed, that the yield will be an extraordinary one, for not only do the fields promise to be unusually fertile, but the number of acres under cultivation is much larger than last year, most farmers having sown a greater breadth of land.

ESCAPE OF SLAVES.—The Washington *Union* learns by a private letter from Martinsburg, Va., that some abolition emissaries succeeded on Friday evening last, in enticing from the residence of the Hon. C. J. Faulkner, six of his slaves. After the slaves had been run off, the telegraph wires east and west of Martisburg were cut, to prevent the transmission of intelligence.

KILLED BY LIGHTNING.—As Mr. David Bennett and his nephew, Joseph Bennett, were engaged breaking prairie, with three yoke of oxen, on the 9th inst., at Quebec, Iowa, the two men and four of the oxen were instantly killed by lightning, and J. R. Crumpacker, who was about 40 rods away, was considerably stunned at the same time.

CLAY MONUMENT AT POTTSVILLE.—Eight sections of the iron column of the Clay monument, at Pottsville, have been placed in their proper position. The cap of the column and the iron statue of Mr. Clay, alone remain to be raised. On the coming 4th of July the monument will be fully completed and will be inaugurated with interesting ceremonies. Pottsville will be the only place in the United States possessing a completed monument to the memory of the illustrious statesman.

HUNG IN EFFIGY.—Mayor Dow, of Portland, who has made himself so notorious by shooting down men in the streets, was hung in effigy in Charleston, Mass., on the 5th inst., on the telegraph wires opposite the Russell House, in Main street. On the back of the figure was a placard with the words, "Neal Dow the murderer." The right hand held a jug, while the left held a copy of the Maine Law.

☞ The Know-Nothing mass, at Philadelphia, has resulted as was expected. The party is irrevocably rent in twain—the house is divided against itself and must fall. The sequel has proved (says the *Boston Post*) what we have always asserted, viz:—that the New England Know-Nothings were nothing but free soilers—they changed their name but not their natures.

The Cleveland convention was an undisguised, free-soil-dissolution-Union-convention; black as abolitionism in its darkest hue—nothing more or less; and now masks are off, the true characters of the men who composed the new party will be seen—their designs exposed, and their purposes defeated.

☞ The few Whig papers that believe the old Whig party still lives, are making anxious inquiries after the Whig State Central Committee, and want to know whether there is to be any Whig State Convention held this year. They express lively fears that the Committee has sold out the party to the K. Ns. The Washington *Commonwealth* says:

"There is certainly something wrong somewhere; our State Central Committee are perfectly indifferent or have betrayed and sold the Whig party! We should regret to believe that this were true—but, judging from the appearance of things, we can scarcely come to any other conclusion."

To which, the Lancaster *Examiner* adds, as though it spoke knowingly:

"The fears of the Commonwealth are doubtless too well founded. The administration and the State Central Committee have evidently been guilty of treachery to the Whig party not surpassed in infamy by that of John Tyler or Benedict Arnold. History will class them all in the same catalogue of traitors."

☞ A horse of Mr. Lyman B. Britten trotted in harness, on the 2d inst., at the Cambridge park, the distance of sixteen miles in fifty-eight minutes and fifty seconds, thereby winning a bet of $2000. The horse carried with him a weight of 414 lbs. and accomplished his task with apparent ease.

Latest From Europe.

By the Asia, we have foreign advices to the 9th inst. The arrival of the St. Louis at New York has already furnished details of the entrance into the Sea of Azoff and the capture of Kertch by the Allies, previously reported.—The Russians must have relied for their security in this direction on the ship sunk at the mouth of the harbor, which the winter storms had washed out, but it is still inexplicable how a point of such immense importance could have been so inadequately protected. Advances are still being made, towards Sebastopol. The Mamelon and the White Tower have been taken. The Tchernaya, it seems, has not been crossed, and the Allies are still on their own side of the river. There are conflicting accounts of the progress made at Genitchi, but it was still in possession of the Russians at the last dates. The conferences at Vienna have been formally abandoned, but Austria is still holding herself in position to mediate. It is not probable, however, that negotiations will be speedily resumed. The British and French fleets were in the vicinity of Cronstadt on the 4th of June, but as Admiral Dundas ascertained that new fortifications had been erected since last year, it is not likely that any immediate attack will be attempted. The communications between France and England, on the subject of the railway across the Isthmus of Suez, are not yet disposed of. Louis Napoleon has approved of Benedetti's proceedings, and actually promoted him. It is said the King of Sardinia, and possibly the Sultan of Turkey will visit the Queen of England on he projected visit to Paris.

The correspondent of the *London Times*, writes that "the news of the entrance of the allied fleet into the Sea of Azoff has caused a great sensation at St. Petersburg. The Government is accused of having neglected this last refuge of the commercial flag of Russia, and of having spent millions on Sebastopol while nothing was done for the protection of the Sea of Azoff."

LATE FROM CALIFORNIA.

The steamer Star of the West arrived at New York on the 24th with California news to the the 1st inst. She brings 500 passengers and $625,000 in specie.

The Municipal election in San Francisco was held on the 28th ult., and resulted in the election of James Van Ness, Democrat, as Mayor, by a majority of 65. Four Democratic and four Whig Know-Nothing Aldermen were elected: The number of Assistant Aldermen elected also stand four Democratic and four Whig Know Nothings.

The mining news from all parts of the State is most encouraging, and it is thought that at no previous time has the yield of gold been as great as at present.

On the 18th ult., the entire block of buildings bounded by Davis, Front, Commercial and Sacramento streets, San Francisco, was destroyed by fire. The loss was $75,000.

The deposits of gold at the Branch Mint at San Francisco amounted to 40,000 ounces in eight days.

If the reported defalcation of Angus Frierson, of Wells, Fargo & Co.'s banking house, proves correct, his deficit will amount to $177,000.

The affairs of Adams & Co. are before the Courts, and it has been decided that the firm is entitled to the benefit of the insolvent laws.

Sanders, the alleged forger, has gone to China.

At a meeting of the creditors of Page, Baron & Co., held on the 29th ult., C. K. Gardiner pledged the sum of $400,000 to support the house, by way of securing the creditors and staying further legal proceedings. The proposition gave general satisfaction, and the creditors are looking forward with renewed hope of being finally indemnified.

The papers contains accounts of an unusual number of big strikes among the miners, and the usual record of crime in different parts of the State.

Trade in San Francisco was dull, but the market had undergone no essential change in prices. Flour is still inactive; small sales were making at $6 50 for domestic, and $13 for Gallego. Wheat has declined, with sales for export at $1 87. Pork was rather higher.

Money continues tight; and, although the alteration in the time of the steamer's sailing had afforded seasonable relief, it was thought the ensuing week would find many parties in an uncomfortable position.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—While Mrs. Charles Rodeback, of West Whiteland township, Chester county, was walking on the Pennsylvania Railroad, a short distance below the Washington store, a train of cars were coming toward her, and she being unable to get out of the way in time, was struck and received a fracture of both legs, and otherwise so much injured, that she died almost instantly.

CHILD KILLED THROUGH INTOXICATION.—Edward Hogan, aged 8 years, was playing with other children in the yard of a brewery, in New York, on Saturday last, when one of the hands gave the poor child a pint of beer, which he drank, and became quite drunk, in which state he fell, injuring his head so badly as to cause death the next day.

HARD TO LIGHT.—A man got up the other night, and took, as he supposed, a card of matches, and began to break off one by one, trying to light a lamp, until the whole card was used up without accomplishing his object, when he discovered he had used up his wife's comb!

☞ An indignant citizen of Iowa, who don't like the K. N.'s says, "My boys are sons of the sires of '76 (Puritan stock, not Hessian like some Know Nothings.")

☞ An old lady down East being at a loss for a pincushion, made one of an onion. On the following morning she found that all the needles had tears in their eyes.

OHIO.—We learn from the Columbus Journal that the American party of Ohio, at the recent State Convention, voted to abolish the system of oaths, and substitute merely an honorary obligation.

☞ The Odd-Fellows of Catasauqua, Lehigh county, are going to have a grand celebration on the Fourth of July. They invite their brethren from abroad to join them.

CHOLERA.—The cholera still pervails at New Orleans to a considerable extent. From 70 to 100 deaths a week are reported.

☞ The best certificate of a man's character is, "He keeps his promises."