

For Canal Commissioner, ARNOLD PLUMER, of Venango Co.

MAIL AND STAGE ROUTE.—By the late act of Congress the road from Glenrock, on the line of the Baltimore and Susquehanna Railroad, to Manchester, in Carroll county, Md., was declared a Post-route, and the contract for carrying the mail over this road has been awarded by the Department to Mr. Wm. White, of this place. It is proposed to run the stages connecting with the railroad trains, which will reduce the time between Baltimore and Manchester 44 hours.

Something Good.

The following is Mr. E. Z. Little's recipe for making Mead, as pleasant a beverage as could be wished, this warm weather. Mr. L. contributes it for publication because he wishes to do the public a service, and at the same time save himself the trouble of writing out the recipe almost daily. It is as follows: To 5 gallons milk warm water, take 5 lbs. white sugar, 1 quart hot sops, 1 pint hot water, 2 ounce cream tartar, 1 ounce ginger, with oil of lemon to suit taste. Mix all together—let it stand 9 or 10 hours in the sun, or some warm place—then bottle and cork tightly.

A Whig convention was called in Washington county, a few days since, for the purpose of forming a county ticket, but the Know-Nothing elected nearly all the delegates, and when the convention met resolved not to form a ticket. Great dissatisfaction prevails in consequence, among the few remaining old-line Whigs of Washington.

Gen. Lane, Democrat, has been elected Delegate to Congress from Oregon, beating his Know-Nothing competitor 2,000 votes.

Gen. Cass presided at the celebration of the fourth in Detroit, and introducing the orator, made a brief and eloquent speech.

MURDER AND SUICIDE.—At St. Louis, on Tuesday, a young man named Belsing, of good family, whose sister had been leading a dissolute life, in that city, invited her to ride with him into the country, where he shot her dead, and returning to the hotel blew his own brains out.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—John Allen, Jr., of the firm of John Allen & Co., forwarders New York and Buffalo, had one of his legs cut off on the Erie Railroad at Corning on Monday. The accident was owing to his attempting to jump from the train when it was in motion.

The Know-Nothing of Warfordsburg, in Fulton county, held a meeting on the 28th ult., and passed resolutions endorsing "the principles and sentiments enunciated by the American Convention." This puts the Warfordsburg K. N.'s in antagonism to the great body of their party in Pennsylvania.

The Know-Nothing Convention of Massachusetts met on Tuesday, and, like the Cleveland Convention, resolved in favor of Free-soilism and Temperance.

HEAVY SENTENCE.—A man was recently sentenced to two years' imprisonment in the penitentiary, in Mississippi, for stealing goods of the value of 30 cents.

STEAMBOAT BURNED.—LOSS OF LIFE.—The steamer Magnolia, Captain Barner, was burnt below Baton Rouge, on Saturday week, with 1,000 bales of cotton.—Eight of her crew perished on board.

ANOTHER LIQUOR LAW DECISION.—Judge Birdsall, of New York, decided on Wednesday, that the selling of imported liquor by the glass is no violation of the law.

A paper mill in Chester county, Pa., has been leased to a party who propose to manufacture paper from wood.

The Queen of England, it is said, is now the temporal monarch of more Roman Catholics than the Pope, and of more Musselmans than the Porte.

BRITISH TROOPS FOR THE CRIMEA.—The Royal Artillery garrison at Halifax have been ordered to the Crimea.

The Foreign Legion enlisted principally in the United States, at Melville Island, have revolted, and complain strongly of deception both by the parties who enlisted them and also by the government.—A strong force of the 76th regiment have been sent to quell the mutiny, and to bring the ringleaders to the citadel.

Walker's filibustering expedition from California to Central America has landed in Nicaragua and captured the town of Rivas, causing intense excitement throughout the country.

WHEAT CROP OF ILLINOIS.—The New York Post has information from Illinois that the product of wheat in that State is expected to be at least 25,000,000 bushels the present year, which gives a bushel to every inhabitant of the United States, young and old. The largest product of Illinois hitherto has been not more than 16,000,000 bushels.

PACIFIC WHEAT.—The Eastern (Md.) Gazette has received from Mr. John Baggs, of Trappe district, a bunch of forty-six stalks of blue wheat, from one root, all evidently the product of one grain, from the heads of which Mr. B. counted 2,000 grains of wheat.

The Kentucky Wheat crop is said to be the largest ever grown in that State.

A lot of new flour from North Carolina was sold in New-York at \$12 a barrel.

Arnold Plumer. The people of Pennsylvania have so long been accustomed to associate the name of Arnold Plumer with the character of a perfectly honorable and highly talented man, that they will hail with the liveliest satisfaction his nomination by the late Democratic State Convention. In times like these, when men of little talent and less principle wield high powers procured by equivocal means, it is encouraging to find a man of fine abilities, unimpeachable character and commanding position, willing to accept the very important but unremunerative office of Canal Commissioner. In consenting to accept the nomination for this office, ARNOLD PLUMER could have been influenced by but one consideration, and that one of the loftiest, noblest and most unselfish character—a desire to promote the interests of the State. Such a man deserves the choicest encomiums of his fellow-citizens, to whose service he dedicates himself and whose confidence and gratitude are his chief reward. Of Mr. PLUMER, with whom they are intimately acquainted, our friends of the Pittsburg Union say—He is a safe and prudent practical man, who has managed his own finances and those of the State, while under his control, with equal care, vigilance and success. He is a consistent member of a church; and yet free from every taint of bigotry or intolerance. He is a man of rigidly temperate habits, and yet not one who would catch eagerly at every chimerical scheme for legislating mankind into morality. It was but lately that we had an opportunity of hearing him, in a most enthusiastic Democratic meeting, express in vigorous and appropriate terms his earnest hostility to the doctrines of the proscriptive organization, which he characterized in no inappropriate terms as the wooden-nutmeg party, and denouncing its corrupting and immoral tendencies. Besides this, Mr. Plumer belongs to that class of Democrats who, in all the fluctuations of party questions, have maintained a uniform consistent course. He has never been anything else than a thorough radical Democrat. He has been a representative in Congress, Marshal of the Western District of Pennsylvania, under President Polk, and State Treasurer; and yet no man can be less entitled to the name of office-seeker. Often when his friends have urged him to become a candidate for more important stations, he has declined the proffered boon. His nomination at the present time has not been sought by him. He has made no bargains, promises or efforts to obtain it. But he is willing to assume the responsibilities into which an almost certain election will introduce him, and bring the force of his judgment again into public service. Those who know him best are fully aware that his election to the office to which he has been nominated will confer no favor upon him, other than the satisfaction which must always be incident to popular approval. But, in a time of general laxity in legislation—at a time when the most valuable interests of the Commonwealth are trifled with, or squandered by inexperienced or reckless hands, it is absolutely necessary that every position under the State government should be filled with men of tried integrity, and that novices should be, as far as possible, dispensed with. We have had enough of rash experiment—enough of blind innovation—enough of insanity under the name of progress. Let us rally once more around one of that venerable band of tried Democrats who have been with the party in the days of its former triumphs, and have not deserted its principles in the hour of defeat.

A resolution was introduced in the Democratic State Convention at Harrisburg, denunciating the anti-license law passed by the last Legislature, and laid on the table. Upon this action the Democratic Union remarks: We may as well state in this place that, in our judgment, the Convention should have taken a decided stand in regard to the "jug law" of the last Legislature. But it was held that, as a Canal Commissioner had nothing to do with the question, it belonged alone to the Legislature, it should be left to the people of the respective counties, when they came to select men to represent them in the next Legislature. A majority of the Convention entertaining this view, a resolution denouncing the "jug law" was laid on the table, embracing a question on which the Convention could not properly be called upon to act. We are opposed to that law—we believe it injurious in its tendency, and calculated to work more injury than it can possibly remedy. It was enacted in the face of the declared will of the people, and we unhesitatingly say it should be repealed. This, we believe, was also the opinion of nearly every delegate in the Convention, but as they believed the question a local one, they refused to take action on it, except so far as it was embraced in another resolution denunciating the acts of the last Legislature.

MINISTER TO ENGLAND.—The Pittsburg Union mentions with commendation the name of ex-Governor Bigler as a proper person to fill the vacancy in the mission to the Court of St. James, which will be occasioned by the return of Mr. Buchanan.

MIND WHAT YOU EAT.—Cholera morbus and bilious colic are rather prevalent in some sections of the country, and therefore people should pay attention to what they eat and when they eat it.—Nothing unripe or difficult of digestion should be taken into the stomach of delicate persons, nor should food be eaten when the body is overheated with exercise. Mr. Meigs describes, in the Medical Examiner, a fatal case of cholera caused by eating a single piece of dried apple.

CROPS IN FRANCE.—The French government is represented as being exceedingly anxious about the coming harvest, which will, it is said, be considerably below the average. The discontent caused by the continued high prices of provisions in the provinces has been the cause of the return of so many opposition candidates to the councils-general in the south of France. The failure of the vines will throw the whole population into distress, and Louis Napoleon is endeavoring to get up an exodus to Algeria—an emigration scheme on a large scale. The exhibition is said to be slowly gaining ground in the favor of the people.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

The Democratic State Convention to nominate a candidate for Canal Commissioner, assembled at Harrisburg on Wednesday, the 4th inst., and was called to order at 10 o'clock, A. M., by Hon. H. B. Wright, of Luzerne, who nominated John B. Guthrie, Esq., of Allegheny, as temporary Chairman, which was agreed to. Wm. V. McGrath, of Philadelphia, and Thomas A. Maguire, of Cambria, were then chosen Secretaries.

The Convention then proceeded to dispose of the matter of the contested seats from Dauphin county, when Messrs. Alricks, Ileck, and Bowman, were admitted. The Convention was very full, nearly every district in the State being represented.

A Committee, consisting of one from each Senatorial district, was then appointed to select officers for the permanent organization of the Convention, and an adjournment was had until 3 o'clock.

Upon the Convention re-assembling at 3 o'clock, the committee on officers reported Hon. J. GLANCY JONES for President, Hon. J. B. DANNEB, and seventeen others, for Vice Presidents; and five Secretaries—as follows:

President—Hon. J. GLANCY JONES, of Berks. Vice Presidents—Hon. Joel B. Danner, of Adams; Cameron Lockhard, of Carbon; Jesse Leazar, of Greene; John M'Carthy, of Philadelphia co.; Nathan Worley, of Lancaster; Thomas Adams, of Perry; J. R. Jones, of Sullivan; Thomas Grove, of York; John Platt, of Lycoming; David R. Miller, of Allegheny; Jesse Johnston, of Bucks; Wilson Laird, of Erie; Riter Boyer, of Chester; Charles Carter, of Beaver; Timothy Ives, of Potter; Joseph Lippincott, of Philadelphia; Asa Lathrop, of Susquehanna; R. W. Weaver, of Columbia. Secretaries—Alex. M'Kinney, of Westmoreland; John A. Innis, of Northampton; Thomas A. Maguire, of Cambria; Wm. V. McGrath, of Philadelphia; John Orr, of Franklin.

Mr. Ludlow then conducted the President to the Chair. On taking the chair, Mr. Jones said:

Gentlemen of the Convention, I sincerely thank you for the honor you have done me in selecting me to preside over the deliberations of this Democratic Convention of Pennsylvania. I know of no higher honor. The Democratic party, gentlemen, at this particular crisis, occupies a peculiar position before the country. Surrounded by enemies, well organized in their common hostility to Democracy, although convulsed to the very centre with the elements of disorganization and demoralization, on all the great questions of national and constitutional law; they now present the noble spectacle, not only to the country but to the world, of an organization resting upon the firm basis of unbroken political faith, bound together by the ligaments of a constitution which, in all political matters, recognizes no higher law, and exacts implicit obedience to a strict construction of its decrees.

Efforts, it is true, have been recently made by other organizations in our country, to establish a National platform, which would enable them to go before the whole country, and all the ingenuity and power of interested men have been brought to bear to effect this object. That it has signally failed, every man in this Convention and in this country knows. While discussions on the question of platforms, occupy the papers of the day for other organizations, the Democratic party is spared the trouble; because in all the essentials of nationalities it is and has been nearly always unanimous. This is a proud position to occupy before the country—it is a proud position to triumph upon, and the proudest positions to fall with. Who is there in whose veins the true blood of Democracy runs that would not be proud even to fall in such a cause? Not only would he fall upon principles pregnant with truth, securing his own self respect and the respect of all honorable men, but he would have the approval of his conscience in the justice of his cause, and the certainty of future success, because it is just to nerve him for renewed efforts for his country, his whole country, and nothing but his country. It is not for me to pretend to dictate to you what should be your action, nor do I intend to occupy the time of this Convention in attempting it. We do not assemble to make a platform, but to declare one. Our platform is already made and understood. We are in power. Our sentiments have gone before the country and triumphed, and many years of practice in administering the government have changed what was once theory in our political creed, into fixed and sober historical facts. By these facts we are willing to be judged; which of our enemies can say the same? Is this a free, happy, prosperous country? If so, then what party, not by loud professions of political faith, but by actual government upon fixed principles, has made and kept it so? Let our enemies be our judges; history shows that all the little experimental success they ever had, has been in the ratio of the incorporation into their creed of our principles, never it is true voluntarily adopted, much less believed in, by them; but used for the occasion under the stress of a popular necessity. Recently, our party has met with some reverses; the courage of some began to fail, and those not heartily with us, took French leave, so as not to be behind in the new organization, as they were in the old one; but truth is mighty and will prevail. This freshet has carried off the drift-wood of the party. What some feared was going to be a permanent disease, has only proved to be a slight epidemic, and our party now rises purer, nobler, and higher than ever. (Applause.)

It is some years since I had the honor of a seat in a Democratic Convention of the State of Pennsylvania. On this occasion, when called upon by my colleagues to serve, I availed myself of the opportunity of contributing my aid to my party if she needed my humble services. I believed this Convention was not one merely for the purpose of nominating a Canal Commissioner, but one to reiterate principles, and whose acts done this day we may not hear the last of for the next twenty years. We may differ among ourselves about minor matters, but in essentials we agree. In non-essentials we agree to disagree—in essentials the party has nearly always been a unit. The opposition press with peculiar pleasure publishes that we are divided into "Hards" and "Softs," Nebraska and anti-Nebraska, Free Soil and pro-Slavery, Temperance and anti-Temperance factions. They forget that in the Democratic party every man may have his own private opinions on all subjects not organic, while on the essentials of the National Democratic faith we are and always will be a unit. I regard this Convention, therefore, in that light. The nominee put forth to the people is a secondary consideration. To me the best recommendation is a character for integrity and honesty, and I have not a doubt but that you will nominate just such a man. You are now one year in advance of the Presidential election, and you are declaring a platform out of which you dare not take one plank in this nor the next election. You are now planting the seed and this fall and next fall you will reap the harvest. Whether that harvest will be good or evil you acts this day will show. (Applause.) I have unlimited faith in our party. I have the fullest confidence in you, its representatives.

Gentlemen—I shall endeavor to discharge the duties you have imposed upon me with impartiality, and to the extent of my ability. I hope, therefore, that I may have not only your indulgence but your cordial support. (Great applause.)

On motion of H. B. Wright, a committee consisting of thirty-three, was then appointed to report resolutions for the consideration of the Convention.

The Convention then, on motion, went into nominations of candidates to be balloted for, for the office of Canal Commissioner, when Col. Black nominated Wm. S. Campbell; Mr. Reilly nominated John Rowe; Mr. Blair nominated John F. Hoover; Mr. Butler nominated Bernard Reilly; Mr. Palmer nominated Robert Irvin; Mr. Pratt nominated H. B. Packer; Mr. Reilly nominated James Worrel; Mr. M. P. Boyer nominated Arnold Plumer; Mr. Laird nominated J. Murray Whallon; Mr. Anderson nominated Alexander Small; Mr. Maxwell nominated George Scott.

The following resolution was twice read, considered and adopted, viz:

Resolved, That the candidates for nomination for Canal Commissioner be severally pledged that they are not at the present time, members of, or in any way connected with, any secret political association; that they will not become connected with such association, if nominated, at any time prior to their election, nor, if elected, during their continuance in office; and that the nominee of the Convention shall give to the State Central Committee a pledge, which they shall prescribe, in relation to the subject of Know-Nothingism, and that if he decline to take such pledge, the State Central Committee is authorized to make a nomination in his stead.

The following communication, addressed to the Convention by Mr. WILLIAM S. CAMPBELL, was then read, viz:

To the Members of the Democratic Convention assembled at Harrisburg: WEDNESDAY, July 4, 1855.

GENTLEMEN:—The undersigned having been presented by many of his fellow citizens, residing in different sections of the Commonwealth, as a candidate for nomination, at your hands, for the office of Canal Commissioner, and having received the, to him, astounding intelligence that the grave and unfounded slander has been circulated, "that he is connected with the secret order commonly known as Know-Nothing," deems it due to himself and his friends to give a most solemn and sincere denial to the malignant imputation. He can do this more effectually in the form of an affidavit, having in view all the high responsibilities of an oath.

Personally appeared before me, a Justice of the Peace, in and for said county, WILLIAM S. CAMPBELL, who, on his solemn oath, deposeth and saith, that he is not now, never has been, nor does he intend to be a member of any secret political organization known by any name whatever—that the only political party to which he belongs, or ever has belonged, is that known as the Democratic party of the State and Nation. WM. S. CAMPBELL.

Sworn and subscribed before me, this 3d day of July, A. D., 1854.

C. A. SNYDER, Justice of the Peace.

A communication from ARNOLD PLUMER, addressed to a member of the Convention, fully meeting the requirements of the foregoing resolution, was also presented to the Convention.

The Convention then proceeded to ballot for a candidate for Canal Commissioner, when three ballots were had, resulting as follows:

Table with 3 columns: Candidate Name, 1st ballot, 2d do., 3d do.

Arnold Plumer, of Venango co., 47 60 77  
W. S. Campbell, Allegheny, 37 43 46  
John Rowe, Franklin, 10 16 16  
Geo. Scott, Columbia, 7 5  
Robert Irvin, Centre, 5  
John F. Hoover, do., 4  
Bernard Reilly, Schuylkill, 4 1  
Alexander Small, York, 4 4  
Jas. Worrell, 2  
H. B. Packer, 2

Hon. Arnold Plumer, of Venango, was, therefore, declared the nominee of the Democratic party for the office of Canal Commissioner, and, on motion, the nomination was made unanimous.

On the first ballot, Mr. Danner voted for John Rowe, and on the subsequent ballots for Arnold Plumer. Mr. Marshall was not in attendance, owing, we suppose, to the throng of the season, usual with the farmers about harvest time.

The Convention re-assembled at 7 o'clock, and was called to order by the President.

Col. Black, from the Committee on Resolutions, submitted the following, which were read amid loud applause: Resolved, That the Democratic party need not, on old and settled issues, to declare its principles in detail. It is sufficient for us to say that we belong to the Democracy of the Union, and recognize no geographical lines between the North and South. The interests of all parts of the country are the same to us, and so far as in our power we will maintain the Constitutional rights of every State with uniform fidelity.

Resolved, That every one who makes our country his home, and loves the constitution, the laws and the liberty of the Union, is in its largest sense, a true American.—His birthplace was not of his own selection, and should do him neither good nor harm—his religion is between himself and his God, and should be left to his own judgment, conscience and responsibility.

Resolved, That we regard the secret order, commonly called "Know-Nothing," as an organization dangerous to the prosperity and peace of the country. We consider its designs as unconstitutional and void of patriotism; being at once opposed to the spirit of Christianity and a just and manly American sentiment.

Resolved, That the Democratic party reiterate and re-assert their confidence in, and adherence to the political creed promulgated by Thomas Jefferson, in his first inaugural address, and practiced by Madison, Monroe, Jackson, Van Buren, Polk, and Pierce, in their administrations—that these principles require no concealment, and that experience has fully determined their applicability to all the interests of the American people.

Resolved, That we have undiminished confidence in the ability and integrity of Franklin Pierce, and his administration of the government of our country.

Resolved, That the views and principles of the present State Administration, as embodied in the acts passed by the recent Legislature, and approved by the Governor, by which the interests of the State have been or are proposed to be seriously and injuriously affected, contrast strongly with the wise and judicious management of the Government by Governor Bigler, and tend to show the danger of entrusting the control of the Commonwealth to the hands of men who are swayed by fanaticism and governed by prejudice.

Resolved, That we pledge our hearty and united efforts to the election of Arnold Plumer, the candidate for Canal Commissioner, whom we have this day nominated without a dissenting voice.

Hon. H. B. Wright submitted a minority report, because he thought that of the majority should have embraced the Nebraska and temperance issues. The report of Col. Black, however, was adopted unanimously, after being amended as follows:

Insert after the word "State," in the first resolution, the words "and recognize in its widest extent the principle of popular sovereignty in the territories;" so that the sentence will read—"The interests of all parts of the country are the same to us, and so far as in our power, we will maintain the constitutional rights of every State, and recognize in its widest extent the principle of popular sovereignty in the territories, with uniform fidelity."

The following resolution was then twice read, considered and adopted, (Mr. Danner in the chair):

Resolved, That the thanks of the Convention be presented to its President and officers, for the able manner in which they discharged their respective duties.

The Convention then adjourned sine die.

The Harrisburg Patriot says: We were pleased with the Convention—pleased with its honesty and fairness—pleased with the ability and the eloquence displayed in it—pleased with its Democracy—pleased with its determination to place that party in a position that every man not wedded to its opponents must approve of. The harmony and enthusiasm displayed there was the harbinger of a victory in Pennsylvania, on the second Tuesday of October next, over the hordes who are banded together for "treasons, stratagems, and spoils."

The Portland Riot.

THE VERDICT AGAINST NEAL DOW.—The Portland Advertiser contains the verdict of the jury in the case of the second inquest on the body of John Robbins, shot during the late riot in Portland. The jury find that Robbins came by his death, from a musket ball, fired either by a member of the Rifle Guard or some person acting as a volunteer, by order and command of Neal Dow, the mayor of the city; that the Rifle Guards were called out under a precept signed by said Dow, which was unauthorized by any law of the State, and wholly void; that, although the mayor and some of the aldermen had reason in the early part of the day to apprehend a disturbance, they took no means to prevent the assemblage; and that, in the early stage of the proceeding, a few policemen, acting in concert, could easily have dispersed it, and that the military, when they discharged their muskets, were wholly out of sight of the crowd upon whom they fired, and who appear to have had no previous notice of their presence or designs. The jury say no proof was furnished of any exigency existing requiring a resort to such extreme measures, and that the act is without any legal justification or excuse. John Robbins, they decide, died by felony, and not by mischance; but whether his death was a murder or a homicide they leave for the State tribunals to decide. It is supposed, therefore, that Dow will be indicted and tried.

A Remarkable Man.

AND A UNIVERSAL REMEDY FOR DISEASE.—This city is now the home of one of the most remarkable men of the age—a man who has traversed the civilized globe, and established in almost every country which he has visited, the sale of his medicines for the relief of human suffering, and which are a certain cure for disease in all its forms. We allude to PROFESSOR THOMAS HOLLOWAY, of London. It is now several years since this benefactor of the human race first proclaimed to the world, through the British press, that he had, after deep research, prepared a remedy that was sure to eradicate disease. Years of patient investigation into the laws of human physiology which control our bodies in health and when diseased, led to the invention and preparation of the world-renowned HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT. Nearly, if not quite one half of the human race have taken his medicines! His name is as universally known over the globe as that of Alexander, Napoleon, or Washington, when in the height of their ambitious career. If they conquered nations on the field of battle, Professor Holloway has, with no weapon but that of science, conquered disease in all its forms. His meritorious career is bounded by no imaginary lines of latitude and longitude short of those marking the confines of civilization itself. No isolated country or nation was sufficiently extensive for the operation of his enterprising and gigantic intellect. Wherever disease has a residence, there he has penetrated with his medicines, and left an enviable and enduring reputation. After enlightening Europe, his fame spread over Asia and the civilized portions of Africa, and finally appeared in America. He has translated the cures he has performed, and the virtues of his medicines into as many languages as the missionaries have the Bible. Governments, otherwise the most despotic, have been forced by the great value of his medicines, and their popularity with the people, to remove the antiquated and time-honored restrictions upon the introduction of foreign medicines, and open their custom houses to a free introduction of the pills and ointment of this distinguished man. Empires and kingdoms removed the barriers of ages against the introduction and sale of proprietary or patent medicines, and freely permitted Holloway's medicines to become the physician of the masses.—V. Y. Dispatch.

A SINGULAR BREAK OF LIGHTNING.

During a thunder storm on Sunday evening last, the lightning struck a post in front of Mr. Platt's house, in Pen Yan, N. Y. The fluid descended in the form of a ball, and shivered the post to atoms.—A small particle of the fluid separated from the ball and passed through a window in which sat Mr. Platt and his daughter, and through the room into the kitchen, and striking Mrs. Platt, who was standing near and directly in front of the stove, in the mouth, passing down the entire length of her body and left leg, and out at her big toe. She was struck perfectly senseless, and remained so for some 15 or 20 minutes, when she partially recovered, and complained of violent pain in the breast, side and leg. She is still in considerable pain, and it is impossible as yet to determine what the result may be.—Troy Times.

THE KNOW-NOTHING COUNCIL.

FLARE-UP BETWEEN SAM AND SAMBO!

Sambo Carries the Field!

The State Know-Nothing Council met in the city of Reading, in secret session, on Tuesday—the 3d inst., and adjourned on Thursday, the 5th. It was composed of three delegates from each subordinate Council, but the Northern and Western counties only were fully represented—they being on the spot in full force, to prevent the adoption of the Philadelphia Platform, in which they succeeded. Ex-Governor Johnston was the leader of the free soil and abolition division, and under his skillful generalship, the only national plank which the Philadelphia Platform contained, was knocked into splinters by a full two-thirds kick. The following are the proceedings, as we find them in yesterday's Sun:

The Convention repudiated the 12th section of the National Platform adopted at Philadelphia. A session was adopted in place of the 12th, declaring in favor of the re-enactment of the Missouri Compromise, and opposing the admission of any more slave States north of the Missouri Compromise line. Yeas 153, nays 53. The Eastern delegates stood 73 to 27. Thirty Western men opposed the platform as not Free-Soilish enough for them. A resolution was offered, calling a National Convention at Cincinnati, on January 8th, to act on the Pennsylvania Platform, as follows: Resolved, That a Committee of Thirteen be appointed to invite the co-operation of all the State Councils in the Confederacy, who may be willing to concur in the principles and platform this day adopted by the State of Pennsylvania, as and for her National Creed; and that a Convention be held at Cincinnati, on the 8th day of January next, to concert measures to secure the nomination in the Convention, called by the National Council, of candidates for President and Vice President, who are willing to stand upon the platform this day established, and transact such other matters as may be deemed necessary to secure the success of the American party in the Union. The representations of each State in said Convention to be equal to the number of members such State is entitled to in the National Congress.

The Convention adjourned sine die on Thursday, having passed the resolution calling a Convention at Cincinnati, without a division. These proceedings disgusted the national portion of the K. N.'s—a mere corporal's guard, however, numbering 20 all told—and with JACOB BROOM, member of Congress elect from Philadelphia, at their head, they denounced the majority body as disorganizers and traitors, who had "turned the Convention into an abolition gathering, and set at defiance the entire authority and jurisdiction of the National Council,"—and forthwith set up on their own hook as the State Council, pure and simple, to whom all rightful authority in things K. N. belonged. We find a report of their doings also in the Sun, with the editorial sanction to the act of these faithful few among the faithless:

At a meeting of the American State Convention, held at Reading, on the 5th instant, the following preamble and resolutions, reported by the Hon. Jacob Broom, chairman of the committee on resolutions, were unanimously adopted, and ordered to be published, signed by the officers of the Council, viz: Whereas, The National Convention at its late session at Philadelphia established and promulgated "The platform and Principles of the Organization,"

And whereas, according to the constitution and laws of the Order, the National Council is the supreme head of the Order, and as such is entitled to the respect and obedience of the subordinate branches thereof. And whereas, the unfortunate agitation of sectional matters within the said National Council has resulted in the introduction of an article (xii.) to which there appear to be serious and grave objections on the part of a portion of the members of the Order, therefore Resolved, That while we deprecate and disapprove of the agitation in any manner of the subject of Slavery, or any other question of local or sectional concern, in the consideration of the principles of the American party, as being incompatible with harmony, and destructive of that concert of action which is indispensable to the well-being of our nation at large, and the peace and security of posterity; yet, nevertheless, our imperious sense of duty and subordination to the National Council, and devotion to the great American cause, which we hold to be paramount to all other political or sectional considerations, impels us to ratify, adopt and confirm the said platform and principles.

Resolved, That the minutes purporting to be the proceedings of the State Council of Pennsylvania, which assembled at Reading on the 3d inst., disclose the fact of the secession from the National organization of a large number of those in attendance, who have repudiated the National Council and disowned its authority, and that therefore their entire proceedings are, in the opinion of this State Council, disorganizing, and are hereby repudiated and disavowed.

ILLEGITIMATE CHILDREN.—The last Legislature passed the following important section, relating to the name and right of illegitimate children to inheriting the estate of the mother—and the mother to inherit the estate of such child: SECTION 3. That illegitimate children shall take and be known by the name of their mother, and they and their mother shall respectively have capacity to take or inherit from each other personal estate as next of kin; and real estate as heirs in fee simple; and as respects said real or personal estate so taken and inherited, to transmit the same according to the intestate laws of this State.

The State Know-Nothing Council met in the city of Reading, in secret session, on Tuesday—the 3d inst., and adjourned on Thursday, the 5th. It was composed of three delegates from each subordinate Council, but the Northern and Western counties only were fully represented—they being on the spot in full force, to prevent the adoption of the Philadelphia Platform, in which they succeeded. Ex-Governor Johnston was the leader of the free soil and abolition division, and under his skillful generalship, the only national plank which the Philadelphia Platform contained, was knocked into splinters by a full two-thirds kick. The following are the proceedings, as we find them in yesterday's Sun:

The Convention repudiated the 12th section of the National Platform adopted at Philadelphia. A session was adopted in place of the 12th, declaring in favor of the re-enactment of the Missouri Compromise, and opposing the admission of any more slave States north of the Missouri Compromise line. Yeas 153, nays 53. The Eastern delegates stood 73 to 27. Thirty Western men opposed the platform as not Free-Soilish enough for them. A resolution was offered, calling a National Convention at Cincinnati, on January 8th, to act on the Pennsylvania Platform, as follows: Resolved, That a Committee of Thirteen be appointed to invite the co-operation of all the State Councils in the Confederacy, who may be willing to concur in the principles and platform this day adopted by the State of Pennsylvania, as and for her National Creed; and that a Convention be held at Cincinnati, on the 8th day of January next, to concert measures to secure the nomination in the Convention, called by the National Council, of candidates for President and Vice President, who are willing to stand upon the platform this day established, and transact such other matters as may be deemed necessary to secure the success of the American party in the Union. The representations of each State in said Convention to be equal to the number of members such State is entitled to in the National Congress.

The Convention adjourned sine die on Thursday, having passed the resolution calling a Convention at Cincinnati, without a division. These proceedings disgusted the national portion of the K. N.'s—a mere corporal's guard, however, numbering 20 all told—and with JACOB BROOM, member of Congress elect from Philadelphia, at their head, they denounced the majority body as disorganizers and traitors, who had "turned the Convention into an abolition gathering, and set at defiance the entire authority and jurisdiction of the National Council,"—and forthwith set up on their own hook as the State Council, pure and simple, to whom all rightful authority in things K. N. belonged. We find a report of their doings also in the Sun, with the editorial sanction to the act of these faithful few among the faithless:

At a meeting of the American State Convention, held at Reading, on the 5th instant, the following preamble and resolutions, reported by the Hon. Jacob Broom, chairman of the committee on resolutions, were unanimously adopted, and ordered to be published, signed by the officers of the Council, viz: Whereas, The National Convention at its late session at Philadelphia established and promulgated "The platform and Principles of the Organization,"

And whereas, according to the constitution and laws of the Order, the National Council is the supreme head of the Order, and as such is entitled to the respect and obedience of the subordinate branches thereof. And whereas, the unfortunate agitation of sectional matters within the said National Council has resulted in the introduction of an article (xii.) to which there appear to be serious and grave objections on the part of a portion of the members of the Order, therefore Resolved, That while we deprecate and disapprove of the agitation in any manner of the subject of Slavery, or any other question of local or sectional concern, in the consideration of the principles of the American party, as being incompatible with harmony, and destructive of that concert of action which is indispensable to the well-being of our nation at large, and the peace and security of posterity; yet, nevertheless, our imperious sense of duty and subordination to the National Council, and devotion to the great American cause, which we hold to be paramount to all other political or sectional considerations, impels us to ratify, adopt and confirm the said platform and principles.

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