

## HORDEN, HUBBARD, &amp; CO.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune.

St. Louis, Monday, June 11, 1855.

I have just been conversing with a friend of mine who has recently visited the seat of war—Western Missouri—and has learned from him some facts which should be known to the many readers of *The Tribune*. The papers of this city, and many of the so-called "conservative" sheets of the North, are so in the habit of crying Peace, Peace, when there is in reality no peace, but on the contrary most violent strife and confusion; it is getting no common to say that "quiet is beginning to reign on the Missouri frontier," and that "all will yet be well," that it is high time for the real facts in the case to be published at the East, where every one may read them without prejudice, and where the truth may assault even the deaf ears of our imbecile and impotent Administration.

My friend of whom I speak is by birth and education a Pro-Slavery man; yet his good sense and honesty lead him to speak the truth always. He says that Western Missouri is at present under a Reign of Terror more terrible than that of Robespierre, because existing in a land claiming to be free, enlightened and Christianized. The fire-eaters are organized in a secret band, and conspire together in secret meetings. Their hand is against every man who will not loudly advocate their damnable doctrines. Those who are not with them these Slavery propagandists consider to be against them, and no ancient ban of excommunication could be more fearful than their avowed enmity. Whisky is their inspiration, and hemp and tar and feathers are their arguments. They have resolved to hang, burn and destroy, to bully and intimidate, until the curse of slavery shall be fixed on Kansas. You have learned of the conduct of these men toward Mr. Phillips, a lawyer of Leavenworth, whose only crime was a remonstrance against perjury and illegal voting (for the charge that he was engaged in the affair, in which that notorious rascal, Malcolm Clark, was justly slain, is now acknowledged to be false); how they dragged him over to Weston, tarred and feathered him, rode him on a rail, and sold him at auction. Such an outrage has never before been committed in our State. Its brutal details make one's heart sick. Yet my informant says that Phillips bore the ordeal like a hero, and refused, though he was threatened with hanging, to sign a written obligation to leave Kansas. Though a man of slender form, he has a fiery eye and a daring heart. Those twelve men who have so deeply injured him will hear from him yet, if appearances are not very deceptive. They profess to be respectable—some of them are editors and lawyers and physicians; and Phillips will yet teach them that the rights of a freeman are not to be trampled upon with impunity.

Affairs on the frontier are in a very threatening state. The fire-eaters, though a minority in Western Missouri, bully and beat down the peaceable and conservative inhabitants. They are well armed, and devote themselves assiduously to their work. Led on by that drunken demagogue, Davy Atchison, they believe themselves in the full tide of success. They prate of dissolving the Union as crazy sailors talk of scuttling a ship in a storm. They trample upon law and order daily, and unless a reaction takes place soon, there will be bloodshed in abundance.

Meantime our President of shreds and patches, careless or ignorant, sits at his ease in Washington. Why should he do anything? Atchison, the damnable bloated traitor, is Pierce's Attorney in fact for Missouri and Kansas. He will take care of the interests of the South, which are in truth, if our national politicians are to be believed, the only affairs in the country worthy of attention. He is amply able to do all the dirty work of the Administration in this quarter without any help from his masters.

As for Nebraska, the following from *The Nebraska City News* may interest your readers:

"The question of Slavery or no slavery has at last been raised in regard to the southern portion of Nebraska. We have with us many Missourians and Virginians—some of them have their slaves already here—who are among our most enterprising and popular citizens; and we are well aware that though they say but little in regard to the matter, they are bent upon establishing 'the peculiar institution' in Southern Nebraska, if it can be done by a majority vote. Emigrants from Southern States are moving here, south of the Platte, faster perhaps than any other class of settlers. Emigrants from Northern States are scarce at present in proportion to those from the South; and as south of the Platte River is already the most populous portion of the territory, and as it is acknowledged by all to be far the best agricultural part of Nebraska, it is a matter of importance to all whether it be a Free or a Slave State."

"We do not affirm, as many unacquainted with our settlers do, and will, that there is no possibility of Southern Nebraska ever becoming a Slave State. On the contrary, we see no impossibility about it; we see no reason why with a majority of Slave States, emigrants for her population, South Platte Nebraska should not eventually become a powerful supporter of Slavery."

In regard to this paragraph *The Kansas Pioneer* says:

"We say by *The Nebraska News* that the question as to whether the country south of the Platte River shall be a Slave Territory or not, is being agitated. That is better than we hoped for. Two Slave Territories, instead of one! Pleased are we that they should have started the question among themselves. So North Missourians to your posts! Send and hold up the grand army which is now on the road from the South drives to relieve you. North Missourians, yours is the post of honor! You are the vanguard of the South!"

What have Cass and Douglas to say to such an operation of "the great principles" that triumphed in our glorious revolution?

Col. Gentry, the Know-Nothing candidate for Governor of Tennessee, turned out to be a paragon of the Jesus College of Georgia town.

The city prior of Buffalo, colored, was married to Margaret O'Connor, white girl, on Saturday.

## THE AGITATOR.

M. H. OGDEN, Editor.

All Business and other Communications must be addressed to the Editor to insure attention.

WELLSBOROUGH, PA.

Thursday Morning, June 21, 1855.

## REDUCTION IN TERMS!!!

The Publishers of the AGITATOR respectfully inform the Citizens of Tioga County that they will furnish the paper hereafter, to those who pay ONE YEAR IN ADVANCE, at ONE DOLLAR.

BLANK TEACHER'S REPORTS on superior paper, just printed and for sale at this Office. Two Reports on a sheet—91 per quire. They can be ordered by mail, or otherwise.

We are requested to announce that Bishop Porras will hold service in the Episcopal Church in this village, on Thursday morning, 28th inst. Notice will then be given of other appointments.

We regret that a certain groceryman about town should incur the charge of asking an exorbitant price for cider. Other necessities of life are very dear—very dear. Apples were very plenty last fall, and why should cider be so dear? Query: at two dollars a barrel, how much profit will be realized by selling at sixpence a glass?

## Attention, Backbones!

Hon. J. R. Giddings of Ohio, will address the people of this County, on the subject of Slavery, at the Court House in Wellsboro, on the 6th day of July next. Let none miss this opportunity to hear the "Old War-Horse" of the West, who has a development of backbone not surpassed by that of any other man in the country. Judge Wilcox will probably be here also, and a grand time may be confidently expected. Come one and all. Which town shall send the largest delegation?

The Republican Standing Committee, composed of the following gentlemen—G. W. Stanton, L. Bache, C. O. Ely, W. W. McDougall, Edwin Royce, J. C. Whittaker and S. E. Ensworth, are requested to meet on that day without fail, to transact important business.

## The K. N. National Convention.

This body adjourned on the 14th inst., at midnight. The Slave Power having achieved a complete triumph in getting pro-slavery resolutions passed by a vote of nearly two to one; not, however, until thirteen of the Free States had withdrawn from the Convention in disgust. The entire North, New-York excepted, has since entered protest against the action of that body, and have sent out an Address to the people as manly and fearless as it is just and honorable to the people of the Free States. We publish this address in another column.

The whole country has been anxiously looking on to see what position the Order would assume on the great question of the day. Not so much that its adverse decision could permanently or materially affect the cause of Freedom, for every anti-Slavery man has abundant internal evidence that the North with its terribly distinct boundary line, is henceforth to act a prominent part in the political arena; but to ascertain whether the policy of acquiescence would be adopted by the Order as urged by a venal press under the censorship of demagogues. The North has vindicated its integrity; and though the South has nominally gained its ends, the spirit of Agitation has not been laid.

It is not probable, that the decision of a Convention composed of a majority of Southern fire-eaters, will be held as of greater importance than the honest convictions of duty which to a great extent influence the Northern masses. Fortunately, the day has gone by in which freemen will submissively bend to receive and wear the yoke of Southern domination. There is little danger of further cessation of rights on the part of the North. The summer of compromise is past, the harvest ended with the Nebraska infamy, and the North is saved—from further humiliation. The past year has been unusually favorable to a development of "backbone," in this Northern clime, except in the case of a few whose proclivities will not tolerate a spinal column less flexible than that of the sea-serpent. Of such are those

"Who bend the supple hinges of the knee  
That shrill may follow fawning."  
Shakespeare should have been spared to this age; to embellish deathless verse the wonderful manifestations of human nature, exhibited in the "ground and lofty" tumbling of the political-political waltzes of today.

But to the Convention: There was a "lion in the way"—two of them—one displaying the sublime satisfaction that the gorged beast can afford to show; that was the Black Power. The other, exhibited the watchful ferociousness that comes of hunger and insult; this was the true North; for the North did send an unequal number of backbones to that Convention.

We noticed, briefly last week that a number of Catholics applied for admission as delegates, but were refused; they were from Louisiana. A number from Alabama were admitted. And the religious test was finally expunged from the ritual! Loyola himself could hardly find fault with the Order now! But why was the religious test stricken out? For a very plain reason: The Southern Catholics are among the staunchest upholders of the Slave Power; the New York delegation has tolerated itself with shame and disgrace. It stood sponsor for a set of resolutions which the Northern will not read without indignation. Shamelessly aggressive as the South is, indeed, had the cheek to offer such an insult to the Free States. No; and so the usual reason was had for it: "unity"—the only thing more sacred to undertake to dirty a place of work.

And the whole circle of Free States but one delegate was admitted to the Convention! One delegate from the whole circle of Free States but one delegate was admitted to the Convention! One delegate from the whole circle of Free States but one delegate was admitted to the Convention!

But crawling may be carried so low as to go down to the level of the South. It is in the Convention. The introduction of that full body of resolutions by a Southern man, and that man from the great State of New-York, which of all States owes so much to freedom, filled the entire Northern delegation with indignation and disgust. So effectively has party spirit been overpowered in this matter, that the desperate failure of the Order to effect a national organization, must be laid at the door of the Black oligarchy.

The application of the "backbone" was denied by the New-York delegation in the name of 180,000 bondsmen. But the sooner did the Southern States know how they were being treated, the better. They had been told that they were to be treated as equals, and now they found that they were to be treated as dogs.

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delegates, the college of Messrs. Wilson, Foster and Gardner of Massachusetts, and Bond of Ohio, were to give the North from the charge of pusillanimity, selfishly and lifelessly acquiescing in the Black oligarchy. Each of these gentlemen stood up like men—

—who knew their rights,  
And knowing, dared maintain them!  
Ford lashed the South with a sarcasm that pierced to the very marrow. The Southern secession bullies were completely cowed and hung their heads like whipped dogs. Referring to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise he said:

"If the South refuse to right this great wrong we will never make your lickspittles and bootlickers, and demean ourselves to catch your runaway niggers. Two-thirds of the Ohio delegation here, are Virginians by birth, there is one who did not leave Virginia until his head was as white as it is now; but they will repudiate the land that gave them birth—they will no longer be bound by past compromises in favor of Southern Slavery, unless you come manfully forward and return what belongs to us, and what you have stolen after having got pay for giving it to us."

Of the whole Southern delegation, but one had the boldness and honesty to denounce the Nebraska bill in terms as fearless as they were manly. That man was Kenneth Rayner of North Carolina. "I would sooner have cut off my right arm than have voted for that unjust measure," said he. For this he was bullied by the ultra delegates in the Convention, and the Washington Union assigns him a place with the Abolitionists. Wonder if the Abolitionist would not take his case under consideration.

In view of all this, we can see no hope of harmony or fellowship between the North and the South. Freedom and Slavery can never fraternize, and God forbid that one, even an effort should be made to fraternize such antagonisms. No! let the Union perish, but the mighty distinction between Freedom and Slavery never! Freedom first, then union will follow "as the day the night" in obedience to the immutable decrees of Heaven.

That the vengeful question of Slavery can ever again be ignored by the North is not to be thought of. Henceforth the dividing line between the North and the South will be legibly drawn, and we are tempted to add, "We to him who renounce Freedom's landmark." Her "stakes and stones," let no sacrilegious hand profane.

WHERE DID IT COME FROM?—During a recent shower, while the "devil" was engaged in catching water at the rain spout, a little fish came down the pipe and landed in the pail. It is now in the office, swimming about as contentedly in its tub as though it had never visited the upper regions. Where did it come from and how did it get there?—*Corning Journal*.

The circumstance can be accounted for in two ways. The fish might have been drawn up a few hours previously by any of the small whirlwinds that generally precede and foretell a shower. The power of these little whirls is well known, and the facility with which heavy bodies are lifted up into their vortex, needs no explanation here. We have witnessed these phenomena often, though we never saw it rain fish but in one instance. Toads and angle-worms are the most common rain-falls; showers of "fish and blood" are reported in the papers, but we never remember having read of such a shower occurring in the Northern States. In Mississippi and Kentucky such sanguinary showers have been observed, and in this no reference has to woman-whipping. We once saw what purported to be a shower of sulphur, but which upon investigation proved to be a shower of male pollen.

The other way of accounting for the falling of fish and frogs, suggested itself to us while reading a work on Meteorology not long since, by whom we do not now remember, and which, as it is merely speculative, is entitled to just that amount of credence that reason will justify. The author alluded to in treating upon the subject of storms, supposed that the luminous appearance called moon socks, to be the rays of the sun reflected by a frozen cloud. These clouds he conjectured, had much to do with the condensation of vapor and the fall of rain. These masses of ice he supposed might be of vast extent in certain arctic regions, supported by the buoyancy of the atmosphere. This suggested to us the possibility of the existence of clouds dense enough to retain and hatch the roe of fishes and the eggs of frogs, both of which are probably quite often taken up in whirlwinds. This theory will account for the phenomena noticed as well as any other.

## The County Fair.

We notice a communication in the *Eagle* relative to the proceedings of the meeting at the Court House on the evening of the 5th inst., the location of the Fair, &c. This communication, reflects upon the candor and fairness of the Wellsboro committee, and contains, besides, the greatest possible number of falsehoods in a given space of anything since the famous Roebuck fabrications, as we are credibly informed. The facts submitted to us are briefly as follows: The town furnishing the greatest number of paying subscribers was to locate the Fair. On the evening alluded to, the several committees made their reports. Wellsboro and Delmar reported less than the actual number of subscribers on their books, owing to the fact that one of the subscription books had not been returned. The actual number of subscribers on book in Delmar and Wellsboro was 163. Tioga reported 148 bona fide subscribers. The proposition to deliver the names and the money to the Secretary was not voted down by Wellsboro, as stated in the *Eagle*, as it polled but two votes.

Now what did Tioga do? Driven to the point, acknowledged that one hundred and thirty-three bona fide subscribers, instead of 148, as first reported. That \$25 had been placed in the committee's hands by Tioga, to be used as the committee deemed proper. \$15 dollars were used in a game of "bluff," to keep up an ill Secretary's book with. So, the motion to locate the Fair at this place, was not the offering of the redundant magnanimity, self-trumped, as it is more than suspected, of Mr. F. E. Smith, but in accordance with the terms of a mutual agreement by which the town furnishing the most subscribers should locate the Fair.

As a literary effort, the communication is simply contemptible. And in publishing it, our neighbor has violated one of the most important rules, to the strict observance of which, every publisher is bound by every consideration of honor and duty. He is aware that articles relating to public affairs and integrity of a community, are never admissible, except on the basis of truth. This is the rule with all papers that lay claim to respectability, and our neighbor knows it as well as we do. No paper can lend its columns to blackguards, or to redneck private grievances, and longer lay claim to the support of a community.

By reference to our advertisement columns it will be seen that the Tioga friends are determined to have a bank as well as the Wellsboro folk. Of course both applications must succeed, and the town of Wellsboro must have a bank as well as the town of Tioga.

Now, if neighbor Wellsboro will carry out its intention for next week, we will publish an advertisement in the *Agitator* of the fact that the town of Wellsboro, in its determination to have a bank, has been defeated by the town of Tioga.

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you see that Wellsboro has an offer to advance for a moneyed institution? Elkland, Cornington, Blueburg, wake up! It's a free fight—mix it! Well, well. Address our soul good to see advance for a general mass. Tioga and Wellsboro—start fair, take it cool, and 'the de'il take the hindmost!'

Cowper sang—  
"States, intersected by a narrow fifth,  
Abhor each other."  
Churchill shall sing—  
"Towns hitched together by a planken way,  
Envy each other."  
Go-ahead, friends.

We took a peep into the Foundry the other day, and are pleased to notice the evident prosperity of the establishment under its present management, Messrs. Wanda, Roberts & Co., have also attached to their Foundry, a Flow manufactory, where we were shown an improved iron beam blow, that looked as though it would do good execution. They will exhibit one of these Flows at the Fair.

We dropped into Mr. L. C. Pondleton's Wool Factory in the second story of the Foundry building, saw stacks of wool, raw and manufactured, got extensively confused with the hum of the engine and the "mashcon," slid down a steep flight of stairs and went home a wiser, if not a better man.

"Sirius Ross" is the unpretending title of a new story by Dickens, just published by Mr. T. B. Peterson, Philadelphia. Like everything written by Dickens, this tale illustrates a phase of human nature. The scene is laid amid the stirring scenes of the Reign of Terror. In Louis Trudaine we have an exhibition of ambition sacrificed upon the altar of a lofty fraternal affection. There are several excellent characters introduced. It may be regarded as the publisher. Price 25 cents.

WATER-CURE & PNEUMOLOGICAL JOURNAL. Fowlers & Wells, 308 Broadway, New-York. The June numbers are before us, in typography irreproachable, in interest, unflagging, as conservators of health moral and physical, able, fearless and independent. New volumes commence with the July numbers, and we earnestly urge our friends not to neglect this opportunity to secure one or both of these invaluable Journals for the coming year.

The weather is hopelessly Novemberish. Corn can hardly recover from the check it has already experienced. The "oldest inhabitant" knocks under.

A friend has handed in the subjoined extract from the minutes of the Agricultural Society's meetings, which fully exonerate Wellsboro from the imputation of dishonesty in the matter of locating the Fair. It will be seen that the charge of dishonesty naturally enough attaches itself to the individual who scribbled for the *Eagle* last week:

"Resolved that the town furnishing the largest number of members to the Society, by the first Tuesday of May next, shall have the right of designating the place for holding the next annual fair. It being understood that Delmar and Wellsboro be considered as one district."

The committee adjourned to meet the 1st Tuesday of May, being the first week of next Court, the time of holding Court being postponed until June, the Committee did not hold its meeting until June.

June 5th. The committee met, the President in the chair.

"The Committee on motion proceeded to call for the reports of the persons appointed to solicit and procure members; whereupon, Charleston, through J. L. Kingsbury reported 80 members, Tioga, through J. W. Guernsey reported 133, and Wellsboro through Wm. Harrison reported 123 members.

Wellsboro and Delmar being considered one township, on motion resolved that the next fair be located at Wellsboro." Signed, G. D. SMITH, Rec. Sec.

## Tremendous Power of Air.

The tornado that recently passed over Lapeer County, Michigan, was the most violent ever experienced in that State. The damage to houses, barns, fences and forests is very great. The heaviest loss will be the destruction of the valuable pine and other timber in its course. So great was the force of the whirlwind that nothing could withstand it. The giants of the forest which have withstood the storms of a hundred years, were wrenched from their firm roots and tossed about like straws. Even stumps firmly embedded in mother earth, were torn up and carried many rods. Old logs which had lain upon the ground for years, were disturbed and torn from their resting places. The air was literally filled with fence rails, limbs of trees, boards, rafters, shingles, &c., which were lifted to an immense height. The course of the whirlwind was in a nearly east direction, ranging from twenty rods to half a mile in width and making a clean sweep as it went. In some places even the culverts across the roads were torn up by the tornado, and the roads generally are filled up with a promiscuous assortment of timber and rubbish of all kinds. An eye witness says that the whirlwind presented the most singular appearance. He says the wind would rise in an immense whirl, drawing up rails, limbs of trees, boards, shingles, dirt, &c., to a great height, when suddenly it would seem to drop again on the earth, and feed itself with a new supply of such things as were movable and again rise, carrying up with it substances of great weight.

REMARKABLE BALLOON ASCENSION.—THREE HUNDRED AND FIFTY MILES TRAVELED IN FOUR HOURS.—Wm. D. Baanister of Adrian City, Michigan, ascended on Friday last in a balloon from that place at 104 in the morning, and descended in Clarion County, Pennsylvania, at 24 in the afternoon, making the computed distance of three hundred and fifty miles in the extraordinary short time of four hours. This is his second trip, and an experimental one with a balloon of unusually large size. It is thirty feet in diameter, contains over six hundred yards of silk, and is capable of holding nineteen thousand cubic feet of gas. After his ascent to the distance of three miles and a half the aeronaut struck the eastern current of air, which he says is continually blowing in that direction. It carried him south of the lakes through Central Ohio. His intention was not to descend until dark, as he was above the rain clouds in a clear upper sky, but the excessive "drift" to which he was exposed brought on the accustomed drowsy sensation, which prevented him from properly managing his balloon. He was in that sleep state when his "craft" anchored in a tree in Red Hook, having descended in consequence of the exhaustion of the gas. The cold was so severe that his feet were completely frozen.

Phil. Ledger, June 16.

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## K. N. NATIONAL CONVENTION.

INDEPENDENT ACTION OF THE NORTH.

ERN MEMBERS.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, June 14, 1855.

In view of the action of the National Council of the Non-Resisting organization, last night, in repudiating the proposed platform of the Free States for the restoration of the Missouri Compromise, and adopting an ultra Pro-Slavery platform, a meeting of Northern Delegates was held this forenoon.

HENRY WILSON of Massachusetts was appointed Chairman, and H. M. McANZ of Ohio chosen Secretary.

Great unanimity of feeling was expressed and a determination manifested to appeal from the Council to the people in behalf of right principles.

The following Address was submitted, signed by the delegates present and ordered published to the Nation:

## APPEAL TO THE PEOPLE.

To the People of the United States:

The undersigned, citizens of various States, assembled at Philadelphia on the 14th day of June, 1855, feel constrained under the existing state of affairs to affirm the following principles:

First—The unconditional resolution of that time-honored Compromise, known as the Missouri Prohibition, which was destroyed in utter disregard of the popular will—a wrong which no lapse of time can palliate, and no plea for its continuance can justify. And that we will use all constitutional means to maintain the positive guarantee of that compact, until the object for which it was enacted has been consummated by the admission of Kansas and Nebraska as Free States.

Second—That the rights of the settlers in Territories to the free and undisturbed exercise of the elective franchise guaranteed to them by the laws under which they are organized, should be promptly protected by the National Executive whenever violated or threatened. And that we cannot conscientiously act with those who will not aid us in the correction of these National wrongs and who will not even permit their fair consideration and their full discussion.

Third—We further declare our continued and unalterable determination to use all honorable efforts to secure such a modification of the Naturalization laws, aided by such an elevation of public sentiment as will preserve the true interests of the Nation, and will guarantee the three vital principles of a Republican Government: SPIRITUAL FREEDOM, A FREE BIBLE and FREE SCHOOLS—thereby promoting the great work of Americanizing America.

Fourth—That we invoke the arm of legislation to arrest that growing evil, the deportation by foreign authorities of paupers and convicts to our shores; and that, as our National Constitution requires the Chief Executive of our country to be of native birth, we deem it equally necessary and important that our Diplomatic Representatives abroad should also possess no foreign prejudices to bias their judgement or to influence their official action.

The Delegates from Pennsylvania and New-Jersey will also present a Northern Platform. Not a State north of Mason and Dixon's line represented here, save perhaps New-York, will submit to the Platform adopted by the Council.

The Council opened regularly this morning, but not a Northern delegate was present. Nothing was done of importance, save to remove the injunction of secrecy from the more important proceedings. The papers of this city now venture to let their readers know what is going on in their midst.

The pronouncement of the Pennsylvania and New-Jersey delegation is substantially the same as the above.

Before adjourning, the meeting of Northern delegates appointed a Committee of Correspondence that future united action might be had through their hands until a more settled organization representing their views should be established. This Committee consist of Goodlove S. Orth of Indiana, Gov. Gardner of Massachusetts, A. McKay of Ohio, Moses A. McNaughton of Michigan, W. W. Danneworth of Illinois, Stephen B. Sherman of New-Hampshire, Joseph H. Barrett of Vermont, B. D. Peck of Maine, Com. Laughbridge of Iowa, Jacob C. Knight of Rhode Island, N. D. Sperry of Connecticut.

While the ultra South have been happy in the triumph they have won for Slavery, though everything else be ruined, and are relieved at the departure of the Northern members, the "Boobies" are in agony. The Union lowers before their eyes, and with tears streaming down their cheeks, they exclaim, "All is lost"—of their expected offices.

But one or two delegates from the Free State who remained here to-day declined to sign the address. Several States are but partially represented. The unanimity is most happy, and it is the first time the North has been found together for Freedom above Party.

The Massachusetts and Maine delegates mostly satisfied for home to-day, and the Northern and Western members generally, their occupation here being gone—are rapidly leaving for their respective constituencies, to be greeted, no one doubts, with the warmest manifestations of approbation and applause.

Here is a telegraphic response from Massachusetts, received from a Boston Member of Congress this evening:

"Gentlemen of the Massachusetts Delegation: ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND voters salute you, one and all, with 'Well done good and faithful servants.' Prepare the way for a grand Fusion of parties. Let in the light upon your doings. Be liberal. Make as few issues as possible. Let your addresses be sharp, but brief."—N. Y. Tribune.

The National K. N. Council rejected the following minority resolution by a vote of 92 to 51:

Resolved, That the repeal of the Missouri Compromise was an infraction of the pledged faith of the Nation, and that it should be restored; and if efforts to that end 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 Compromise.

The following was Adopted—Yeas 80; Nays, 59.

Resolved, That the American party, having risen upon the ruins and in spite of the opposition of the Whig and Democratic parties, cannot be held in any manner responsible for the obnoxious acts and 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 as 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 its Constitution does or does not recognize the institution of Slavery as a part of its social system; and expressly pretermittting any expression of opinion upon the power of Congress to establish or prohibit Slavery in the Territories, it is the sense of this National Council that Congress ought not to legislate on the subject of Slavery within the Territories of the United States, and that any interference by 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.

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## COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Agitator.

MR. AGITATOR—It is not unfrequently that we see individuals, endeavoring to create notoriety by assuming the character of others. Not believing in the old proverb, "Pluck the beam out of thine own eye, &c.," they stare no pains in order to affect the character of their superiors by keeping up a snower of malicious squibs, through the medium of the Press. Such appears