MISCELLANY.

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"SAM:"

OR THE

HISTORY OF MYSTERY!

[CONTINUED.]

Written for the Louisville Courier.

CHAPTER XII.

Having examined the process by which a man is annihilated and a Jesuit manufactured, it only remains for us to glance at the 'model code' of this holy company. This becomes the more necessary that, even taking into consideration all the probabilities of corruption to be anticipated as growing naturally out of the irresponsible control of many minds and bodies by the single will of one man—the General—who alone retains the right of willing, it yet becomes impossible for any human imagination to at once realise and compass the enormities to which this flagitious despotism led. Enormities that were not merely consequential upon gradual abuse, but were cotemporaneous with the 'Constitutions,' *ab origine*, a part and essential element of the system of Loyola.

As the order of Jesus had been especially 'raised up by God' to battle with the austere doctrines of Luther and the spiritual asceticism of the vigilant Calvin, so it became necessary that, by what one of their authorities calls 'an obliging and accommodating conduct' in the confessional, they should court popularity in opposition to these strict tenets.

The great contest with the Protestants had left among the Roman Catholics a tendency, a wish, we do not say to become better Christians, but to make a greater display of their religion. All the external practices of devotion which, in their eyes, constituted the true believer, were more eagerly resorted to, and, above all, the confessional was frequented with unprecedented assiduity. To have a confessor exclusively for one's self, was the surest sign of orthodoxy, and became as fashionable as it is now to have a box at the opera. Sovereigns, ministers, courtiers, noblemen—every man, in short, who had a certain position in society, had his own acknowledged confessor. Even the mistresses of princes pretended to the privilege, and Madame de Pompadour will prove to her spiritual guide that it is dangerous to oppose the caprices of a favorite. The Jesuits saw at once the immense advantage they would derive if they could enlarge the number of their clients, especially among the higher classes. They were already, in this particular, far advanced in the public favor; they were known to be very indulgent; had long since obtained the privilege of absolving from those sins which only the Pope himself could pardon; and Suarez, their great theologian, had even attempted to introduce confession by letter, as a more easy and expeditious way of reaching all penitents.*

But by this time they had made fearful progress in the art of flattering the bad passions, and winking at the vices of those who had recourse to their ministry, in order to make, as they believed, their peace with God.

So, for example, if the Jesuit confessor perceives that a penitent feels inclined to make restitution of ill-gotten money, he will certainly encourage him to do so, praise him for his holy resolution, insist to be himself the instrument of the restitution, taking care, however, that it should be known again. But if another person accuse himself of theft, but show no disposition to make restitution, be sure that the Jesuit confessor will find in some book or other of his brother Jesuits some sophistry to set his conscience at rest, and persuade him that he may safely retain what he has stolen from his neighbor.

The existence of books to which those pernicious maxims have been consigned, having put it out of the power of the Jesuits to impugn their genuineness in order to exculpate their Society, they have cast a reproach upon the teachers of their own church and even blasphemed Christianity. 'The probabilism,' says their historian, 'was not born with the Jesuits; at the moment of their establishment, probabilism reigned in the schools.'† And again, 'Ever since the origin of Christianity, the world had complained of the austerity of certain precepts; the Jesuits came to bring relief from these grievances.‡

But, that our readers may judge for themselves of the character of Jesuitical morality, we shall lay before them some of their doctrines; and in doing so (be it observed), we shall quote as our authorities none but Jesuit authors, and such as have been approved and are held in veneration by the Society.

It is evident that, in the confessional, everything depends upon the conception formed of transgression and sin. Now, according to the Jesuitical doctrines, we do not sin, unless we have a clear perception and understanding of the sin as sin, and unless our will freely consent to it.§ The following are the consequences which the Jesuit casuists have deduced from that principle:

'A confessor perceives that his penitent is in invincible ignorance, or at least in innocent ignorance, and he does not hope that any benefit will be derived from his advice, but rather anxiety of mind, strife or scandal. Should he dissemble? Suarez affirms that he ought; because, since his admonition will be fruitless, ignorance will excuse his penitent from sin.‖

Although he who, through inveterate habit, inadvertently swears a falsehood, may seem bound to confess the propensity, yet he is commonly excused. The reason is that no one commonly reflects upon the obligation by which he is bound to extirpate the habit; ....and, therefore, since he is excused from the sin, he will also be excused from confession. Some maintain that the same may be said of blasphemy, heresy, and of the aforesaid oath.......and, consequently, that such things, committed inadvertently, are neither sins in themselves nor the cause of sins, and therefore need not necessarily be confessed.'¶

Wherever there is no knowledge of wickedness, there is also of necessity no sin. It is sufficient to have at least a confused notion of the heinousness of a sin; without which knowledge there would never be a flagrant crime. For instance, one man kills another, believing it indeed to be wrong, but conceiving it to be nothing more than a trifling fault. Such a man does not greatly sin, because it is knowledge only which points out the wickedness or the grossness of it to the will. Therefore, criminality is only imputed according to the measure of knowledge.

If a man commit adultery or suicide, reflecting indeed, but still very imperfectly and superficially, upon the wickedness and great sinfulness of those crimes; however heinous may be the matter, he still sins but slightly. The reason is, that as a knowledge of the wickedness is necessary to constitute the sin, so is a full clear knowledge and reflection necessary to constitute a heinous sin. And thus I reason with Vasquez: In order that a man may freely sin, it is necessary to deliberate whether he sins or not. But he fails to deliberate upon the moral wickedness of it, if he does not reflect, at least by doubting upon it during the act. Therefore he does not sin, unless he reflects upon the wickedness of it. It is also certain that a full knowledge of such wickedness is required to constitute a mortal sin. For it would be unworthy the goodness of God to exclude a man from glory and to reject him for ever for a sin on which he had not fully deliberated; but if reflection upon the wickedness of it has only been partial, deliberation has not been complete; and therefore the sin is not a mortal sin.**

The practical consequences of this doctrine have been admirably represented by Pascal in his happiest vein of irony. 'Oh, my dear sir,' says he to the Jesuit who had exposed to him the aforementioned doctrine, 'what a blessing this will be to some persons of my acquaintance! I must positively introduce them to you. You have never, perhaps, in all your life, met with people who had fewer sins to account for. In the first place, they never think of God at all; their vices have got the better of their reason; they have never known either their weakness or the physician who can cure it; they have never thought of 'desiring the health of their soul,' and still less of 'praying to God to bestow it,' so that, according to M. Lemoine, they are still in the state of baptismal innocence. They have 'never had a thought of loving God, or of being contrite for their sins; so that, according to Father Annat, they have never committed sin through the want of charity, and penitence. Their life is spent in a perpetual round of all sorts of pleasures, in the course of which they have not been interrupted by the slightest remorse. These excesses had led me to imagine that their perdition was inevitable; but you, father, inform me that these same excesses secure their salvation. Blessings on you, my good father, for this new way of justifying people! Others prescribe painful austerities for healing the soul; but you show that souls which may be thought desperately diseased are in quite good health. What an excellent device for being happy both in this world and in the next! I had always supposed that the less a man thought of God, the more he sinned; but from what I see now, if one could only succeed in bringing himself not to think upon God at all, everything would be pure with him in all time coming. Away with your half-and-half sinners, who retain some sneaking affection for virtue! They will be damned, every soul of them. But commend me to your arrant sinners—hardened, unalloyed, out-and-out, thorough-bred sinners. Hell is no place for them; they have cheated the devil, by sheer devotion to his service.†

*Cret. vol. ii. p. 224.
†Cret. vol. vol. iv. p. 36.
‡Le monde s'était plaint depuis l'origine du Christianisme de l'austérité de certains preceptes; les Jesuites venaient au secours de ces doléances, &c.—Cret. vol. iv. p. 36.
§Rosenbaum, apud Ranke, vol. ii. p. 396.
‖Antony Escobar. E. Theol. moralis viginti-quatuor [illegible] (Lugduni, 1659. Ed. [illegible])
¶Thomas Tamburin. Methodus Expedita Confessionis. [illegible] (Lugduni, 1659. Antverpiae, 1656. Ed. Coll. Sion.)
**Georgius de Rhodes. Disput. Theologiae Scholasticae [illegible]

But if you are not such an arrant hardened sinner but that your conscience warns you of your guilt, then come to the doctrine of probability, the A B C of the Jesuitical code of morality, which will set your troublesome conscience at rest. Listen!

'The true opinion is, that it is not only lawful to follow the more probable but less safe opinion ....but also that the less safe may be followed when there is an equality of probability.

'I agree in the opinion of Henriquez, Vasquez, and Perez, who maintain that it is sufficient for an inexperienced and unlearned man to follow the opinion which he thinks to be probable, because it is maintained by good men who are versed in the art; although that opinion may be neither the more safe, nor the more common, nor the more probable.

'Sotus thinks that it would be very troublesome to a penitent, if the priest, after having heard his confession, should send him back without absolution, to confess himself again to another priest, if he could absolve him with a safe conscience against his own (the priest's) opinion; especially when another priest might not perhaps be readily found who would believe the opinion of the penitent to be probable.

'It may be asked whether a confessor may give advice to a penitent in opposition to his own opinion; or, if he should think in any case that restitution ought to be made, whether he may advise that the opinion of others may be followed, who maintain that it need not be made! I answer that he lawfully may......because we may follow the opinion of another in his own practice, and therefore he may advise another person to follow it. Still it is better in giving advice always to follow the more probable opinion to which a man is ever accustomed to adhere, especially when the advice is given in writing, lest contradiction be discovered. It is also sometimes expedient to send the consulting person to another doctor or confessor who is known to hold an opinion favorable to the inquirer, provided it be probable.‡

'Without respect of persons may a judge, in order to favor his friend, decide according to any probable opinion, while the question of right remains undecided!

'If the judge should think each opinion equally probable, for the sake of his friend he may lawfully pronounce sentence according to the opinion which is more favorable to the interests of that friend. He may, moreover, with the intent to serve his friend, at one time judge according to one opinion, and at another time according to the contrary opinion, provided only that no scandal result from the decision.'§

'An unbeliever who is persuaded that his sect is probable, although the opposite sect may be more probable, would certainly be obliged, at the point of death, to embrace the true faith, which he thinks to be the more probable.........But, except under such circumstances, he would not. ..Add to this that the mysteries of faith are so sublime, and the Christian morals so repugnant to the laws of flesh and blood that no greater probability whatever may be accounted sufficient to enforce the obligation of believing.‖

'Indeed, while I perceive so many different opinions maintained upon points connected with morality, I think that the Divine Providence is apparent; for in diversity of opinions, the yoke of Christ is easily borne.¶

'A confessor may absolve penitents, according to the probable opinion of the penitent, in opposition to his own, and is even bound to do so.'**

'Again, it is probable that pecuniary compensation may be made for defamation; it is also probable that it cannot be made. May I, the defamed, exact to-day pecuniary compensation from my defamer, and to-morrow, and even on the same day, may I, the defamer of another, refuse to compensate with money for the reputation of which I have deprived him!.......I affirm that it is lawful to do at pleasure sometimes the one and sometimes the other.

Those ignorant confessors are to be blamed who always think that they will do well in obliging their penitents to make restitution, because it is at all times more safe.†

By this abominable doctrine the confessors were made to answer yes or no, as might be most agreeable to their penitents; and these might oblige the confessor to absolve them of their sins if they only themselves believed that they were not sins. Imagine what an arrant knave the person inclined to do evil must have become, when to the firm belief that the absolution of the confessor cleanses from all crimes, was superadded the certainty that this confessor must absolve him almost according to his own wishes. We shudder to think of it.

The doctrine of equivocation came in aid of that of probabilism. By the former, according to Sanchez, 'it is permitted to use ambiguous terms, leading people to understand them in a different sense from that in which we understand them.'‡‡ 'A man may swear,' according to the same author, 'that he never did such a thing (though he actually did it), meaning within himself that he did not do so on such a day or before he was born, or understanding any other such circumstances, while the words which he employs have no such sense as would discover his meaning.'§§ And Filiutius proves that in so speaking one does not even lie, because, says he, it is the intention that determines the quality of the action; and one may avoid falsehood if, after saying aloud, I swear that I have not done that, he add in a low voice, to-day; or, after saying aloud, I swear, he interposes in a whisper, that I say, and then continue aloud, that I have done that, and this is telling the truth.'

With mental reservation and probabilism, they have sanctioned all sorts of crimes. The varlet might help his master to commit rape or adultery, provided he do not think of the sin, but of the profit he may reap from it—so says father Bauny. If a servant think his salary is not an adequate compensation for services, he may help himself to some of his master's property to make it equal to his pretensions—so teaches the same father. You may kill your enemy for a box on the ear, as Escobar asserts in the following words: 'It is perfectly right to kill a person who has given us a box on the ear, although he should run away, provided it is not done through hatred or revenge, and there is no danger of giving occasion to murders of a gross kind and hurtful to society. And the reason is that it is as lawful to pursue the thief that has stolen our honor as him that has run away with our property. For, although your honor cannot be said to be in the hands of your enemy in the same sense as your goods and chattels are in the hands of the thief, still it may be recovered in the same way—by showing proofs of greatness and authority, and thus acquiring the esteem of men. And, in point of fact, is it not certain that the man who has received a buffet on the ear is held to be under disgrace until he has wiped off the insult with the blood of his enemy?'

†In quoting Pascal, we make use of the translation of Dr. M'Crie, to render the author's meaning better than we could do. P. 107.
‡John of Salas. Disputationum R. P. Joannis de Salas, e Soc. Jesu, in primam secundae D. Thomae, tom. i. tr. 8, sec. 1, 8, N. 74, 81. (Barcinone, 1607. Ed. Bibl. Acad. cant. Lond.)
§Gregory of Valentia. Commentariorum Theologicorum, tom. iii. dis. v. quaes 7, punct. iv. (Lutetiae Parisiorum, 1609. Ed. Coll. Sion.)
‖Thomas Sanchez. Opus morale in precepta Decalogi. I. i. c. i. N. 5. (Venetiis, 1614. Antverpiae, 1631. Ed. Coll. Sion.)
¶Antony Escobar. Universae Theologiae Moralis Receptiores absque lite Sententiae, necnon Problematicae Disquisitiones, tom. i. L. [illegible] (Lugduni, 1652. Ed. Bibl. Acad. Cant.)
**[illegible] Propositiones dictae dans le Cahier des Jesuites d'Anvers. In praecept. Decal. [illegible]
†Thomas Tamburin. Explicatio Decalogi. [illegible] N. 15. (Lugduni, 1659. Lugduni, 1662. Ed. Coll. Sion.)
‡‡Op. Mor. p. 2.
§§Ibid.

In short, you may be a fraudulent bankrupt, thief, assassin, profligate, impious atheist even, with a safe conscience, provided always you confess to a Jesuit confessor. It is doubtless in this that we are to see the efficacy of that miraculous gift, which we read at page 13, Loyola had received from heaven, and transmitted to his successors—the gift of healing troubled consciences; and this is even boldly asserted by themselves. In the *Imago primi Saeculi*, S. 3, ch. 8, are words to this effect: 'With the aid of pious *fraus* and holy artifice of devotion, crimes may be expiated now-a-days *alacrius*, with more joy and alacrity than they were committed in former days; and a great many people may be washed from their stains almost as cleverly as they contracted them.' After this quotation, we need not trouble the reader with any more regarding the doctrine of the Jesuits on social duties. We only beg of him, in order that he may well understand all the enormity of these doctrines, to look at them from the point of view of the Papists, who consider the confessional as the only way of salvation, and who blindly obey their spiritual fathers, especially if they flatter their passions and promise them paradise as the reward of their vices.

But we have seen enough of the internal Jesuit; the entire structure of the incarnated machine, with all its hideous enginery of evil, has been revealed to us; let us now regard him as the external man, historically as holding his place among the brotherhood of mankind.

That brotherhood to which he alone has proven himself the monstrous recreant; that brotherhood against which his fratricidal malice has perpetually wielded the assassin's weapon beneath the assassin's cloak; that brotherhood against which this Jesuit Judas has betrayed with the kiss and for the thirty pieces of silver, too; that brotherhood unto the grievous oppressing of which he, with the accursed mark of Cain, beneath the white-wash on his brow, has ever abetted the tyrant and oppressor, upholding with a sanctimonious unction the bloated arm of massacre, whose carnivals have been St. Bartholomew's day; whose spiritual ecstaticisms have been in the debauchment of the consciences of kings and queens, and the ravishment of provinces and of nations; whose darling pieties have been death-bed triumphs over dotard superstition; whose chiefest glory is in having been extirpated, as a slow and silent fungus from the bosom of every nation of Europe, at one time or another; and then with the indestructible vitality of evil to have forced its cancerous roots to sprout again through the old cicatrice; whose greatest honor is to have grown fat, and flourished apace, battening upon the juices of that offal of ignorance upon which it has nourished mankind, as the ant feeds its aptride that it may live upon its milk.

To be sure the ant drinks the milk of another insect, yet it is of a different race, but you, amiable Jesuit, have indulged a cannibal proclivity for the milk of your own. Out-Heroding Herod, outvulturing the vulture, ye have preyed upon the minds and souls of men. The spiritual carrion on which ye gloat has been a decay within the moral atmosphere which the exhausting suction of your vampire presence has produced; and ye have gone about among the nations rejoicing in your rags, your lank, cadaverous fingers with their filthy nails resembling most the Ghoul that digs at Charnals. And yet, ye, the assassins of kings, the conspirators against the peace of nations, familiars of poison, of the 'dagger and the rope,' ye have set up to have been, forsooth, the mild conservators of learning, the intelligent disseminators of its luminous rays to the benighted regions of paganism. Your boast, your vaunt has been that ye alone have carried light into the dark places; that, under the inspiration of your diabolical motto, *ad majoram dei gloriam*, the arts have been protected, letters encouraged, and all the subordinate conditions of civilization advanced. '*Ad majoram gloriam*' Loyola! and the 'Company of Jesus' is the true interpretation.

That this is the true meaning of this hideous myth, we will take their own authorities, quoting from the origin of Jesuit Missions. After the death of Xavier, who was their first missionary to India, and who also appears to have been the first self-deluded 'Knight-errant of an idea,' plausible and imposing enough in itself, we find that the society re-asserts its legitimacy in his successor.

The man who after Xavier had the greatest success in India, but who also perverted the character of the mission, and introduced the most abominable idolatry was Father Francis Nobili. He arrived in Madura in 1606, and was surprised that Christianity had made so little progress in so long a time, which he attributed to the strong aversion which the Indian had for the European, and to the fact that the Jesuits, having addressed themselves more especially to the Pariahs, had caused Christ to be considered as the Pariah's God.* He therefore resolved to play the part of a Hindoo and a Brahmin. After having learned with wonderful facility their rites, their manners, and their language,† he gave himself out as a Saniassi, a Brahmin of the fourth and most perfect class; and with imperturbable impudence, he asserted that he had come to restore to them the fourth road to truth, which was supposed to have been lost many thousands of years before. He submitted to their penances and observances, which were very painful; abstained from everything that had life, such as fish, flesh, eggs;‡ respected their prejudices, and, above all, the maintenance of the distinction of classes. It was forbidden the catechumen Pariah to enter the same church with the Sudra or Brahmin converts. All this was the beginning of those heathen ceremonies and superstitions with which the Christian religion was contaminated.

Great care was taken by these Roman Saniassi that they might not be taken for Feringees,§ and still greater care not to hurt the prejudices of the Hindoos. We might multiply quotations *ad infinitum* to prove our assertions, but we shall content ourselves with two. 'Our whole attention,' writes Father de Bourges, 'is taken up in our endeavor to conceal from the people that we are what they call Feringes; the slightest suspicion of this would prove an insurmountable obstacle to our success.‖ And Father Mauduit writes: 'The catechist of a low caste can never be employed to teach Hindoos of a caste more elevated. The Brahmins and the Sudras, who form the principal and most numerous castes, have a far greater contempt for the Pariahs, who are beneath them, than princes in Europe can feel for the scum of the people. They would be dishonored in their own country and deprived of the privileges of the caste, if ever they listened to the instructions of one whom they look upon as infamous. We must, therefore, have Pariah catechists for the Pariahs, and Brahminical catechists for the Brahmins, which causes us a great deal of difficulty. Some time ago, a catechist from the Madura mission begged me to go to Pouleour, there to baptise some Pariah catechumens, and to confess certain neophytes of that caste. The fear that the Brahmins and Sudras might come to learn the step I had taken, and thence look upon me as infamous and unworthy ever of holding any intercourse with them, hindered me from going. The words of the holy apostle Paul, which I had read that morning at mass, determined me to take this resolution—'Giving no offence to any one that your ministry might not be blamed' (2 Cor. vi. 3). I therefore made these poor people go to a retired place, about three leagues from here, where I myself joined them during the night, and with the most careful precautions, and there I baptised nine.'¶

*Ranke's Hist. of the Popes, vol. ii. p. 231. English translation.
†Jouvency Hist. Soc. Jesu, pars v. tom. ii. lib. xviii.
‡Lettres Edifiantes, tom. x. p. 224.
§Feringe was the name given by the Hindoos to the Portuguese.
‖Lettres Edif. tom. xxi. p. 77.
¶Idem, tom. x. pp. 341-343.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

WHAT WILL OLE BULL SAY.—One reason, says the Tribune, for the great popularity of Monsieur Strakosch in Chicago, is the fact that his interest is partially identified with the growth of the city. Some two or three years ago he made an investment of a few thousands here in real estate, out of which in a short time he realized a moderate profit of 200 per cent. Encouraged by this fortunate termination of a venture, he has since then bought property within the city limits, for himself and friends, to the amount of $80,000, all of which is rapidly rising in value. Of course his opinion of Chicago is peculiarly favorable, and we are happy to know that all the liking is not on one side. His rare musical skill and personal qualities of good fellowship have endeared him to all his acquaintances.

Mails by the Atlantic.

PROGRESS OF THE WAR.

The Seige of Sevastopol.

The official despatches go back to the 15th of May, on which day Lord Raglan writes that the fire of the enemy had been slack, being chiefly directed against the French works. The Sardinian troops were landed, and the 12th English lancers had arrived. Fifty cases of cholera and 20 deaths were reported in the English army, with some cases among the French. Abundance of food was supplied to the troops. Much praise is bestowed on the appearance of the Sardinians, who have landed in fine condition and well supplied with all the *materiel* of war.

MAY 19.—The fourth parallel was completed. Heat had succeeded to rain. There had been hardly any firing on either side. Large convoys had entered Sevastopol from the north side. The Russians worked vigorously at the north side, where they were erecting an earth-work. The British were moving all their heavy mortars of 13 and 10 inches into the advanced parallels. Two deserters from Sevastopol reported the garrison very strong, numerically, but the hot weather was causing sickness.

Private letters, dated Kamiesch, the 19th ult., state that the Russians having made a sortie during the day to retake two redoubts near the Careening ravine, captured by General Pelissier, were observed by a frigate stationed at the entrance before Sevastopol. An alarm was given, and General Pate advanced with his division to meet the Russians. The enemy, who debouched from the side of the Quarantine Fort along the sea, was received with a brisk fire of musketry, and the artillery, acting on compact bodies of troops, produced a terrific slaughter. The Russians fled in confusion, leaving about 1,000 dead on the ground. The fourth parallel had been firmly connected with the other works.

No apprehension was entertained for any attempt the Russians might make against it. In fact, it was generally remarked that their attacks were much less determined than formerly. The troops from the camp of Maslak had arrived in excellent condition, and were halted in front of the Bay of Kazatch.

The Piedmontese contingent was landed at Balaklava. Omer Pacha was expected with 25,000 men from Eupatoria. It was believed that General Canrobert would take the command of the division intended to operate on the North side of Sevastopol, while General Pelissier would press the town on the South.

Canrobert's Farewell.

The following is General Canrobert's address to the army on giving up the command to General Pelissier:

Soldiers: General Pelissier, Commander of the First Corps, assumes from this day's date the chief command of the army in the East.

The Emperor, by placing at your head a general accustomed to great commands, grown old in war and in the camp, has wished to give you an additional proof of his solicitude, and to prepare still more the success which, believe me, shortly awaits your energetic perseverence.

In leaving the exalted position where circumstances and the will of the Sovereign had placed me, and where you maintained me in the midst of severel trials by your warlike virtues and that confiding devotion with which you never ceased to honor me, I do not separate myself from you; the happiness of taking a closer share in your glorious fatigues and your noble labors has been granted to me, and it is together, under the skillful and firm guidance of the new Commander-in-Chief, that we will continue to fight for France and for the Emperor. CANROBERT.

Head-quarters before Sevastopol, May 19.

Capture of the Place d'Armes.

Gen. Pelissier, in despatches dated the 23d and 24th of May, says:

The enemy had formed between the central bastion and the sea a large *place d'armes*, where they proposed assembling considerable forces to make important sorties. In the night, between the 22d and 23d, we attacked those works, which were defended by nearly the whole garrison. The combat was fierce and lasted during nearly the whole night. We carried and occupied half the works. I hope to be able to announce to-morrow that we shall have taken the remainder.

On the next morning, accordingly, the General telegraphs:

"We last night very successfully carried the remainder of the works we had attacked on the previous evening. The enemy, whose losses were enormous the night before, did not make so stout a resistance. Our losses, though considerable, were much less. The allied armies to-day cordially celebrated together the birth day of her Majesty Queen Victoria."

Prince Gortschakoff's account of the affair is this:

"Yesterday evening 17 battalions of the enemy, with reserves, attacked our trench of counter approach, commenced the day before in front of bastions No. 5 and 6. The combat was sanguinary, and lasted during the whole of the night. Our twelve battalions lost nearly 2,500 men in driving back the enemy. They fell mostly by the bayonet."

In the *Debats*, Col. St. Ange thus writes with regard to the attack on the Russian works on the nights of the 22d and 23d.

"The works in question had been dug and constructed between the Central Bastion and the Quarantine Bay. It will be easy to explain the locality if the reader has seen some of those plans of Sevastopol now so common in shop windows. The general enclosure of Sevastopol is divided by the great ravine of the military harbor. We have only to consider here the part comprehended between this ravine on the East and the sea on the West. On the extreme right rises the great Flagstaff Bastion, a culminating point; then, to the left, in going toward the sea, we come to the Central Bastion, so called by the besiegers because it faces nearly the center of the line that we are considering; further on lie the bastion and the batteries that command Quarantine Bay.

On this side our troops already occupy the external part of the Flagstaff Bastion, the cemetery near the Quarantine, and lastly, but quite recently, the counter-approaches that lie between this latter point and the Central Bastion; that is to say, we appear to be now in possession of all the chief external parts on the extreme left of the siege works. We ought to explain how they proceed at these attacks to establish themselves in the conquered work.

The attack is the affair of the battalions previously assembled in the trench; there is not much firing, everything is carried at the point of the bayonet by a sudden charge. Behind the attacking troops march detachments of workmen, armed with spades and pickaxes, and having muskets slung at their backs; these are accompanied by sappers and miners of the engineer corps, commanded by their officers. As soon as the attacking troops have dislodged the enemy, they proceed to make good their own lodgment there. This the workmen and sappers work indefatigably to effect, while the battalions keep the repulsed enemy in check.

The object to be now effected is to turn the work against the besieged, that is to say, to give it the form or direction of a siege trench, while preserving every part of the enemy's work conducive to that end. The workmen here are entitled to quite as much merit as the attacking battalions, for they find themselves equally exposed to a fire of grape and musketry; and that too without the powerful distraction of excitement that men feel when under fire and charging with the bayonet. The officers of the engineers, on these occasions, are to be admired for their cool courage, as they point out the work to be done, and trace out the direction to be taken, in order that the men may suffer least from the enemy's fire. They are active and courageous, but they are also as passionless as if they were working on the Polygon.

The report in detail of the two last nocturnal engagements of May 22 and 23, which will reach us in a few days, will naturally excite great interest on account of the severity of the action and the importance of the result. General Pellissier has inaugurated his advent to the chief command by a vigorous demonstration, uniting prudence with boldness.

We see that the seige of Sevastopol is being carried on with energetic consistency; its successive progress ought to prove to Europe that the powers allied in arms before the walls of Sevastopol will no let go their hold, and that they will end by achieving a triumph, which, we have reason to expect, will be all the speedier, inasmuch as several letters agree with General Pellissier's despatch in declaring that the Russians are beginning to show in their sorties symptoms of relaxation and discouragement.

Occupation of the Line of the Tchernaya.

The Moniteur publishes the following despatches received by the Minister of war from Gen. Pellissier:

CRIMEA, May 25, 16, P. M.

To-day we have occupied the line of the Tchernaya. The enemy, who were not in force, offered little resistance in disputing the ground and retreated rapidly into the hills. We have definitely established ourselves in the works carried during the nights of the 22d and 23d. An armistice was agreed upon for burying the dead, and we were enabled to form an estimate of the enemy's losses. They must be about 5,000 to 6,000 men killed and wounded.

May 26th, 10 P. M.—The enemy has not made any demonstration either in front of the place or against our lines on the Tchernaya. The works of fortification at Kamiesch are progressing. The sanitary condition of the army continues good.

On the 24th of May the French made a reconnoissance across the Tchernaya with 35,000 men, and established a camp at Tchorgoun.

Capture of Kertch—The Allies Command the Sea of Azoff.

On the 24th of May, says a despatch from Varna, the allied expedition, under command of Sir George Brown, arrived off the straits of Kertch. The troops landed and ascended the heights, and the small steamers went up to Kertch. The Russians blew up their fortifications and fled, after destroying several ships, and very large quantities of wheat, flour and oats. Thirty vessels were burnt, thirty taken, and fifty guns. Reinforcements were daily arriving at Constantinople. The occupation of Galatz, and an attack upon Ismail and Reni, are confidently spoken of.

Intelligence has been received from Lord Raglan, announcing that Lieut.-Gen. Sir G. Brown had reached Yenikale at 1 p. m., on the 25th inst., and that the day before he destroyed a foundry near Kertch, where shot, shells and Minie balls were manufactured. In the advance, Sir George Brown had placed the French on the right, the English on the left, and the Turks in reserve.

Lord Raglan writes, May 27, 1855.—We are masters of the Sea of Azoff, without a casualty. The troops landed at Kertch on her Majesty's birthday, and the enemy fled, blowing up their fortifications on both sides of the Straits, and destroying their steamers. Some vessels of fifty guns have fallen into the hands of the Allies.

General Pellissier writes.—The expedition to Kertch and Yenikal has been attended with complete success. The enemy fled at the approach of the allies, they blew up their powder magazines, destroyed their batteries, and burnt their steamers. The Sea of Azoff is occupied by the allied squadron.

The French Minister of the Marine and Colonies received, via Bucharest, the following despatch from Vice-Admiral Bruat:

SEA OF AZOFF, May 25.

The expedition has perfectly succeeded. The batteries on the coast of Kertch and Yenikale are in our power. The Russians have burned three of their steamers and some thirty transports and trading vessels. As many were captured. In the evening we entered the Sea of Azoff. The Russians burnt their magazines at Kertch, which contained 100,000 sacks of oats, 360,000 sacks of corn, and 100,000 sacks of flour.

Bombardment of Arabat—Further Destruction of Russian Vessels.

ADMIRALTY, May 31, 6.15 p. m.

The Secretary of the Admiralty presents his compliments to the editor of the Standard, and begs to inform him that a telegraphic dispatch has just been received at the Admiralty, with the intelligence that on the 22d* of May on the appearance of the allied squadron before Berdianski, the Russians burnt four war steamers and considerable stores of corn.

On the 23d the forts of Arabat were bombarded and the powder magazines blown up.

One hundred and six merchant vessels have been destroyed; and only one small Russian steamer remains in the Sea of Azoff.

[The following relates, doubtless, to the same affairs:—]

WAR DEPARTMENT, May 31—9 P. M.

Lord Panmure has great pleasure in transmitting the enclosed intelligence, which has this day reached him from Lord Raglan:—

SEVASTOPOL, May, 30.

"Letters received from Sir George Brown and Sir E. Lyons, of the 29th, announce the destruction by the enemy of four Russian war steamers and large depots of corn. The allied ships have succeeded in blowing up a magazine at Arabat, and in destroying about 100 merchantmen. Only one steamship remains of the enemy in the Sea of Azoff."

PARIS, Friday morning.—The Moniteur of this morning says, under date of Kertch the 29th May, that the Allied squadron had returned from Azoff, after having destroyed at Berdianski on the 26th* inst., 160 merchant vessels. A strong garrison was left at Yenikale. The fleets had taken ninety pieces of cannon. The Bay of Arabat had been visited without finding any ships. The squadron had cannonaded the forts, and blown up a powder magazine. Only one small Russian steam vessel of thirty-horse power remained in the Sea of Azoff. The enemy had burned four of his steamships; as also several depots filled with corn.

The following are among the latest telegraphic despatches received:

"VIENNA, May 31.—The Œsterreichische, under date of Constantinople, May 24, has the following:

"'100,000 Allied troops are about to attack the Russians at Inkermann.

"'18 steamers are cruising in the Sea of Azoff.'

"A report is current here that the Grand Duke Constantine has resigned his functions as Grand Admiral of the Russian navy.

"The peace party is again in the ascendant at St. Petersburgh.

"Another note will be despatched to the German Courts."

"VARNA, May 31.—Two thousand men of the Turkish Contingent have arrived.

"The French have taken one thousand oxen at Kertch.

"At present there are 24 steamers of the Allies in the Sea of Azoff."

The War in Asia.

According to letters from Erzeroum, Gen. Williams was busy fortifying the city with earth-works.

Kurdistan is not yet quiet.

The Russians have recently manifested an intention to attack Kars.

Naval Operations in the Baltic.

It was reported at Dantsic on the 23d, that the first division of Russian gunboats, stationed at Sweaborg, had made a movement toward the opposite coast of the Gulf, in the direction of Riga.

The Russians are making a land communication with Tornea, at the extremity of the Gulf of Bothnia.

The French squadron, under Admiral Penaud, sailed from Kiel, May 22, to join the English fleet, which was last reported beyond Nargen. Crowds of persons witnessed the departure of the French ships, and saluted them with cheers, as did the Danish war-steamer Hecla, which happened to be in the roadstead.

"BERLIN Friday.—The following has been received here, dated Dantzic, Thursday, May 31:

"'The fleet is at anchor sixteen miles below Cronstadt.

"'There is no news of importance. The health of the fleet is very satisfactory.'"

Various War Items.

It was rumored in Paris that Pelissier had attacked and routed Gen. Liprandi's force. Canrobert was reported wounded, and another general killed. This news was very doubtful.

Lord Raglan writes, May 19th, that the British prisoners who are sick in the hospital at Simpheropol receive equal, if not greater attention, than the Russian soldiers from the authorities, and are constantly receiving presents from visitors.

Seven hundred and forty-six Russians are prisoners in the hands of the English, while the Russians have but 108 private men and 10 officers belonging to the British. We have no return of the French prisoners.

Prince Menschikoff has returned to St. Petersburg, where he was well received by the Emperor.

Letters from the Sisters of Mercy, of whom there are 63 within Sevastopol, portray in lively colors the scenes of carnage they have to witness, and give a romantic account of their celebrating Divine worship in the Malakoff Tower while it was under the fire of the enemy in the recent bombardment.

All stratagems, they say, are fair in love and war. The British ship Highflyer captured a boat containing a new carriage belonging to the Governor of Kertch, and the Captain of the cruiser sent in a flag of truce offering to restore the carriage. The offer was accepted, and English boats took it in, at the same time taking soundings which enabled the English fleet to follow.

Miss Nightingale had been laid up with fever, but was recovering.

Apprehensions had been loudly expressed in camp that the army would soon be destitute of water, but the possession of the river Tchernaya will supply the want.

During a recent encounter before Sevastopol, a Russian bugler, quite a young boy, leapt on the top of the British parapet and sounded the charge. He was instantly shot with numerous balls, and his body fell into the English trench.

*It will be seen that there is a discrepancy between the dates of the English and French reports. The latter, however, is no doubt correct, for as the capture of Kertch was made, according to Lord Raglan's dispatch, on the 24th May, the appearance of the Allied squadron before Berdianski and Arabat would take place subsequently and not previously to that memorable event.

IMPORTANT FROM PHILADELPHIA.

Meeting of Northern Members.

A DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, June 14—11, A. M.

In view of the action of the National Council of the Know Nothing organization, last night, in repudiating the proposed platform of the Free States for the restoration of the Missouri Compromise, a meeting of Northern Delegates was held this forenoon.

Henry Wilson, of Massachusetts, was appointed Chairman, and H. M. McAllen, 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 to be published to the Nation:

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 restoration 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, or 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 the growing evil, the importation 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 judgment or to influence their official action.

Massachusetts—Henry J. Gardner, Henry Wilson, J. W. Foster, A. C. Carey, H. W. Rugg, James Buffington, and Andrew A. Richmond.

New Hampshire—Anthony Colby, Jessee Mann, Stephen B. Sherman.

Vermont—Evelyn Pierpont, Joseph H. Barrett, Ryland Fletcher, R. M. Guilford, Jo. D. Hatch.

Maine—Louis O. Cowan, A. S. Richmond, B. D. Peck, John L. Stevens, John S. Sayward, Joseph Covell, James M. Lincoln.

Ohio—Thomas H. Ford, L. N. Olds, Joshua Martin, J. K. Marlby, Geo. R. Morton, A. McKay, H. M. McAlen, John E. Rees.

Indiana—Wm. Cumback, Schuyler Colfax, Godlove S. Orth, J. L. Harvey, F. D. Allen, Jas. R. M. Bryant.

Michigan—Isaac Cogshall, Mos. A. McNaughton.

Illinois—W. W. Danenhower, W. H. Young, Henry S. Jennings, D. L. Eastman.

Iowa—James Thorington, Wm. Laughbridge.

Rhode Island—Jacob C. Knight, Nathaniel Green, Wm. H. Sweet.

Connecticut—David B. Booth, Thomas Clark, N. D. Sperry.

Wisconsin—D. C. Wood, R. Chandler, C. W. Cook.

Amazonian Encounter—Cowhide and Pistol Affray.

The head of Centre market was the scene of great excitement about eight o'clock this morning. Near the fecal stall of Mr. Feast, which is the first one from Baltimore street, two well-known keepers of houses of bad repute, Eliza Simpson and Margaret Hamilton, got into a collision. When first observed they were down upon the pavement, one flourishing a cowhide, and trying to lay it upon the shoulders of the other. Mr. Feast parted them, and supposing that the affair had ended, turned to attend to his business, when Eliza Simpson drew from her pocket a pistol and discharged it directly at the head of Margaret Hamilton the whole load taking effect in her left cheek, producing a frightful wound. Officer Frederick Davis, hearing the report of the pistol promptly rushed into the house and arrested the woman Simpson.

In the mean time Miss Hamilton, the wounded one, was taken to the drug store of Dr. Laroque, where Dr. John Morris dressed the wound and extracted the shot from her cheek. The pistol was a single-barreled one, and was loaded with double Bshot, eleven of which were taken from her face. She was then sent home in a hack, and although frightfully disfigured for life, will doubtless soon recover. Officer Davis conveyed Miss Simpson before Justice Lawder, who committed her to jail for a further examination. When before the justice, Eliza Simpson freely acknowledged the commission of the act, but alleged that she did it in self defence, she having first been attacked by Margaret Hamilton with a cowhide.

We understand that a feud of long standing has existed between the rival parties, that several collisions have heretofore occurred between them, and that the Grand Jury is now investigating a charge against Simpson preferred by Hamilton. It is also said that Simpson, whilst passing her rival's house a few days since in a carriage, saw her in the door, and shot at her from the window of the carriage.

Baltimore Patriot, June 9th.

The Know-Nothing Convention.

Proceedings of the National Council at Philadelphia.

PRO-SLAVERY PLATFORM ADOPTED.

PHILADELPHIA, June 11—10, P. M.

The two resolutions sent in to-day constitute the platform on the subject of slavery in the general sense. It will be added to and construed in substance as follows:

To the first resolution will be added this provision, viz.—Subject to the decision of the proper courts having judicial cognizance thereof, and such amendments as shall be needed to fully carry out their spirit, and more fully give to the inhabitants of the Territories the entire power of local sovereignty, as the same is possessed by the people of the States.

After the second resolution will be added the following, giving the scheme of the American party for the solution of the problem of Union:

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this National Council that the people of the Territories of the United States should possess as full and actual sovereignty within the same as the people of the States do; that Congress, in passing the organic law for the organization of a Territory, should put therein no more provisions than will merely authorize the people of the Territories to act for themselves; and should empower them to create their own scheme of government, limited to a republican character, authorizing them to determine upon what officers, from Governor to the lowest subordinate, they will possess, and to elect the same, to establish what courts they choose, and appoint or elect the judges of the same as they may decide for themselves, and give to their courts the power to adjudicate on their own laws as the courts of States possess the power to do, subject to the laws of the States and the decisions of the courts of the States to review by the Supreme Court of the United States in case of a conflict with the Constitution of the United States and the laws passed in pursuance thereof. That Congress shall create within the Territories such courts of the United States as exist by law of Congress in the States, and the President of the United States shall appoint, with the consent of the Senate of the United States, the judges thereof, and the judges thereof shall hold office and possess jurisdiction as all such judges do in the like courts of the United States in the States; that Congress shall create all such offices and officers in said Territory as are now existent in the States, and said officers shall be appointed by the President as the same are appointed by him, either alone or with the consent of the Senate of the United States, and that the Territories should in general possess like powers, rights, privileges, and immunities as do the States, except a representation in Congress, they having neither Senators nor Representatives therein, but only a single delegate.

Whereas, the constitution of the United States contains the provision following, being the third clause of the second section of article four thereof, viz: "No person held to service or labor in one State, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due.

Resolved, That this National Council recognize the full and binding obligation of this provision of the Constitution upon the States of this Union and the people thereof, and that it is due to the Constitution and to good faith in one State towards another that the proper laws should exist to fully, fairly and honestly carry out the said provision in letter and spirit, and that all the courts of this Union and of the States should fully, honestly and with alacrity enforce all laws made in pursuance of said provisions of the Constitution and render at all times and in all places the said provision operative and effective, for keeping of good faith of one State with another, and for the rendering of justice and the protection of property; and this National Council pledges itself to all just and proper measures to secure that this provision of the constitution and the laws made in pursuance thereof shall be duly enforced, and that faith shall be kept and justice done in its regard.

The platform as sent was adopted in the committee of thirty-one on that subject by seventeen to fourteen. The Abolitionists all standing in opposition on the one side and the National men in support on the other. Its adoption was an overthrow to them—they will now strive in the convention to carry their views, and failing in that will bolt. They came to Abolitionize the order, and when defeated will secede. Their departure will clear the skies and brighten prospects. Everything now looks well, and the friends of the Union and of George Law are in high spirits.

How the Reports get Out.

The Tribune's correspondent writes as follows regarding the manner in which the news leaks out:

The meeting this morning amused itself with expending a great deal of indignation and wonderment over the reports of the Council in the Tribune. Extracts from its correspondence of this morning were read, and a variety of measures suggested for discovering the leaks. Brother Barker, of New York, proposed swearing each member, to see if he had told any of the secrets of the order. General Wilson suggested if members would drink less liquor and talk less freely and loudly in public places, they would have less cause for complaint on this score. Members too should be certain that who they talk with are really members of the convention before they "let on" to them about what is done. Some verdancy is excusable, but the greenness of supposing that every gentleman who is stopping at the hotel is a fellow-member, is literally that of a Know-Nothing. Finally the committee appointed a committee of three to investigate as to how the reports in the New York papers got out. Let me recommend them to Judge Edmond's voluminous works on Spiritualism, and to the highest authorities on the laws of accoustics. A few weeks' careful study of these sciences will give them an idea or two germane to their investigation.

Ex-President Barker took occasion this morning to deny having taken a contract for the "Live Oak" candidate, as has been intimated in the papers on the authority of Daniel Ullman and others, and he showed some sensitiveness at an allusion of Senator Wilson's, that the New York Herald got its reports from the George Law runners, outside and inside.

I am glad to have the testimony which several gentlemen gave in the Council to-day to the faithfulness of my reports. The means by which they are obtained are not yet reduced to a science, and it would not have been strange if in the infancy of the art some errors should have been made, but this morning's proceedings fully vindicated the value of the invention and its entire practicability.

[Correspondence of the New York Tribune.]

SEVENTH DAY—TUESDAY.

PHILADELPHIA, June 12, 1855.

The opening demonstration of Gov. Gardner, of Massachusetts, on the slavery platform, yesterday evening, was quite effective. The slave party have quite calculated on the Governor, and courted him with much assiduity. The story of the hotels is that they offered to run him for Vice President if he would turn his back upon his colleagues and follow the slimy course of the New Yorkers. They thought that because he resisted anti-slavery ultraism at home he would not stand up against pro-slavery ultraism at Philadelphia, and so plied their seductions upon him. When the New York insult was given to the minority, therefore, on the submission of the resolutions as to slavery, and the Governor got the floor, much interest was manifested to hear him speak. Silence prevailed as he remarked that the question of the gentleman from New York was a pertinent, if not a polite one, and should be calmly looked in the face, and frankly, clearly and decidedly answered. It was asked whether any man of the convention felt that he was not bound by the decision of a majority of its members? He would answer it for himself for Massachusetts, for an all but unanimous North, and, turning to the New York gentlemen, he would it were an entire unanimous North, for then the Council could not, and would not dare, deny its demands. His answer was that they *would not* be bound by the action of that or any other body of men for a single moment to a declaration of principles that were false to the Constitution, to liberty, and to the rights of the humblest citizen of this Republic. On the proposed platform they would not stand for a moment in a single village of New England, and they ought not, if they could.

Gov. Fletcher, of Vermont, handsomely responded to his Massachusetts brother, saying that he spoke the sentiments of the free States nobly; that he thanked him for it, and was proud of him for it.

There was another manly speech on Monday evening. Mr. Clement, of Delaware, who had signed the minority report, in favor of the restoration of the Missouri Compromise, was denounced by his associate delegates for so doing and charged with misrepresenting them upon the committee. He explained this to the Council, and assumed to himself the responsibility of his agreement with the minority.

The resolutions of the majority of the committee were drawn by Mr. Burwell, of Virginia, and submitted by Mr. Lyons, of New York. The committee adopted them, 17 to 14—the nays being those who signed the minority report. Previously another set of resolutions had been adopted by the committee, which, if anything, were more objectionable still. They were the production of Vespasian Ellis, of the American organ at Washington, and proposed in one of the series to forbid the discussion of the slavery question, in or out of its Councils, in any of its forms, by the American party. This was adopted by the committee—yeas 15, nays 14.

There has been a great debate all this forenoon on the slavery question, in which Judge Hopkins, of Alabama, John W. Foster, of Massachusetts, S. Squires, of New York, Senator Wilson, of Massachusetts, Mr. Morse, of Alabama, Mr. Carey, of Massachusetts, Mr. Cumback, of Indiana, and Mr. Barker, of New York, have participated. Judge Hopkins made an elaborate, specious legal argument for slavery on the Calhoun ground, that the Constitution carried slavery wherever it carried its own supreme authority.

The speeches of Messrs. Foster and Wilson, of Massachusetts, were given with effect. They were directed largely against the Northern doughfaces, and embraced a withering exposition of the sham pretensions of the New York delegates. Massachusetts comes here, said Gen. Wilson, with 80,000 men at her back; but these men of the Empire State have nothing at their backs but their colonies. Wm. H. Seward has his heels upon their necks and will crush them out so soon as the people get a chance at them. They are as impotent in their influence as beggarly in character. New York is thoroughly anti-Nebraska, and has so exhibited herself in her elections of Congressmen, and in the unanimous declaration of her Legislature.

The speech of Mr. Morse, in defence of the Southern view was a fine one, and that of Mr. Cumback was very effective. He stood up boldly for the position of the North. Mr. C. is a young man (but 26 years old) formerly a Democrat, and is elected to the next Congress from Indiana on the Anti-Nebraska issue. He has been prominent and very effective here in concentrating a true Northern feeling, and stands fully upon the Massachusetts platform, as do all his colleagues.

Mr. Barker's speech was a bitter reply to the attacks upon him from the Massachusetts members. He undertook to carry the war into Africa.

[Special Correspondence of the New York Tribune.]

PHILADELPHIA, June 12.—The debate on slavery has raged all day with great vehemence. On the part of the South it has been conducted with much fearlessness and power. Foster and Wilson, of Mass., and Ford, of Ohio, have made speeches showing the impossibility of union on the majority resolutions, denouncing the repeal of the Missouri Compromise and demanding its restoration. The New York delegates have been riddled fore and aft for doughfaceism. Men here are beginning to find out that the North are in earnest. Seymour, of New York, has deserted his associates, and come on to the restoration platform. Pennsylvania has seen new light, and says she can be saved only on that platform. Foster's speech was admirable. Wilson came down with crushing force on the New Yorkers, and Ford swept the field. Richmond, of Massachusetts, Cumback, of Indiana, Baker, of New York, and Cunningham, of South Carolina, have been among the other speakers. Kenneth Raynor has felt stiffened up by a dispatch from a reliable friend in New York, saying that not a single Free State can be carried on the majority platform.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, June 13.

At noon to-day the American National Council was again as far from any unity of sentiment on the position the order should assume on the question of slavery as when it was first organized. As you were informed by telegraph last night, a proposition was made by Mr. Ellis, of the District of Columbia, during the evening, in effect suggesting that the order, on the question of the admission of new States, declare in favor of the admission to the Union of no State with slavery north of 36° 30', and in favor of the admission of States south of that line, either with or without slavery, as the inhabitants may choose.

The proposition had previously been stated to many of the delegates, and a number of them, from both North and South, viewed it as *the* proposition on which they could all agree, and with it settle the matter so far as the order was interested. But when it was brought forward in Council, there was opposition where none had been anticipated. Arkansas, Tennessee, Kentucky, and North Carolina were satisfied. So was New York, or nearly so, although it was an important modification of the platform reported on Monday, which platform was drawn by New York men, inside and outside of the Council.

Southern extremists, however, refused to give it their support, and they were soon followed by Northern delegates, who declared that if that proposition would not go, nothing but a repeal of the Kansas-Nebraska bill and entire restoration of the Missouri Compromise would meet their approval. Some insisted upon a declaration in favor of repealing the fugitive slave law as the only means of securing success to the order at the North. So the proposition, from which so much had been expected, failed entirely.

The remainder of the evening session was spent in fruitless discussion of the slavery question; and again this morning the same course was pursued, and thus far (2 P. M.) without result.

Soon after the Council gathered this morning, Mr. Jennings, of Illinois, made a strong Abolition speech, which, in consequence of his excited manner and the extremeness of his views, produced but little effect—certainly none that was beneficial.

He was followed by Mr. Burrill, of Virginia, who took opposite ground—at least he is supposed to have intended to do so, but some five or six of those I have seen who heard him, failed to discover his exact position on the subject under discussion, notwithstanding he occupied the floor more than an hour and a half.

He was followed by Mr. Raynor, of North Carolina, who is said by all parties to have made one of the best speeches yet uttered in the Council. Mr. Raynor was eloquent in his appeals to the South to continue in a mild and conciliatory spirit, and begged of the North to exhibit a disposition to arrive at some safe and just compromise on the subject. He said, and correctly, too, that unless there was a mutual desire to leave the extremes of the slavery question, a union of the North and South on any platform would be of no avail. That is just what all parties agree is true; but the Northern delegates claim that as all the concessions heretofore made have been made by the people of the North, it is now only just that the South should evidence the evidence of its desire for the union and harmony of all the States by doing as the North has so often done before.

Mr. Raynor, at the close of his remarks, presented a series of conciliatory resolutions, which, however, were not adopted.

Mr. Raynor's resolutions were, in substance, condemnatory of the course of Southern men, enemies of the order, who are straining to make it appear an Anti-Slavery organization, and also condemning its Northern enemies, who are endeavoring to make it appear an advocate of slavery. They would leave the subject of slavery where the Constitution leaves it, so far as the order is concerned—leaving the States, North and South, to make their own issues upon it.

Proceedings of the Afternoon Session.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, June 13.

At the opening of the afternoon session Col. Williams, of Kentucky, addressed the Council for an hour in favor of the majority report of the committee, presented last Monday. He was followed by Governor Johnson, of Pennsylvania, in favor of the minority report.

His arguments were forcible, his points well taken. Although in favor of the minority report, he was willing to concede something for the sake of harmony, though he was anxious for the restoration of the Missouri Compromise.

The next speaker was Mr. Pilcher, of Kentucky. He favored a restoration of the Missouri Compromise. That would cause agitation on the subject to cease. Next arose Mr. Peck, of Maine, also in favor of restoring the Missouri Compromise. He occupied about fifteen minutes' time and spoke with good effect.

Mr. McCall, of Texas, expressed his sentiments in favor of a restoration of the Compromise.

Mr. Booth, of Conn., spoke next, and in opposition to the majority report. He objected to the declaration that Congress had no right to interfere in the subject of slavery, but was conciliatory. He wished, if possible, that a platform might so be constructed as that all could stand upon it with consistency.

Mr. Deshler, of N. J., followed in favor of a restoration of the Compromise, but was willing to ignore the subject of slavery rather than go without a platform.

Mr. Barker, of N. Y., (late President of the National Council) followed. He said, in substance, that he was with the order at its commencement; that then the subject of slavery did not form any part of its creed, and he hoped the subject would not now cause estrangement among its members.

The session now adjourned to 8½ o'clock, or later. At 10 o'clock a vote on the several propositions now before the Council will be taken.

Judge Cone, of Georgia, Chairman of the Platform Committee, is down for the closing speech.

Evening Session.

PHILADELPHIA, June 14, 1 A. M.

The Convention has passed a terrible night. Crimination and recrimination have been the order of the night. After a desperate struggle, a vote was reached on the majority report of the Platform Committee, and as I am, I believe, credibly informed, it was carried.

1½ A. M.—The American National Convention has this moment adjourned. The speeches during the night were numerous, and many of them pithy. Although the excitement was intense, good order was preserved, and before adjournment the following votes had been declared:

In favor of majority report of Committee on Platforms, eighty; against it, fifty-nine.

In favor of the minority report, fifty-one; opposed, ninety-two.

In favor of Mr. Rayner's proposition, forty-four; opposed, ninety-seven.

The Convention adjourned until 9 A. M., when the injunction of secrecy will probably be removed.

Western Railroads.

We perceive by the Louisville papers that the Lexington and Big Sandy Railroad Company have proposed to that city to adopt the guage of the Lexington and Louisville railroad for their own road, upon certain conditions, thus giving Louisville the opportunity of securing one unbroken guage to the seaboard. The Lexington and Big Sandy Railroad connects immediately with the Virginia Central, and will also ultimately connect with the Baltimore and Ohio road and with the Pennsylvania Central.

It can be seen at a glance the importance to Louisville of securing the adoption of their guage, which will give them such extensive connections in so many different directions, and place them in a position, as regards the question of guage, unequalled by any other Western city.

The Lexington and Big Sandy Railroad Company is one of the few that have kept their work constantly progressing during the past money crisis, and one that is likely to identify itself very much with the progress of that portion of the State through which it traverses—viz: from the centre to the extreme east.

Already has one place sprung into existence by means of this Company, and although less than a year old, it numbers a population of 1,100, and is rapidly progressing and extending itself in every direction. Abounding in iron and coal, the region extending from the highlands of the river far into the interior, will afford it facilities for manufacturing equalled only by those of Pittsburgh.

Ashland, the new city at the mouth of Big Sandy river, is doubtless destined to become a place of much interest and importance.

In order to demonstrate the importance of a through guage on such an extensive line of railroad communication, we will enumerate the roads that are directly concerned, all to have the 4 foot 8½ inch guage, viz:

1. Louisville to Lexington, Ky.	96 miles.
2. Lexington to Big Sandy (State Line between Kentucky and Virginia)	133 "
3. Virginia Central Railroad, from Big Sandy river to Alexandria, via Covington, Staunton, Charlottesville, &c., including the Covington and Ohio Railroad Line	500 "
Louisville to Alexandria	729 "
Or—	
1. Louisville to Va. State line	229 "
2. Thence to Parkersburg, via N. W. Railroad, and B. and O. Railroad to Baltimore	510 "
Louisville to Baltimore	739 "

If the Lexington and Big Sandy Railroad Company adopt the 4 foot 8½ guage for their line, then the city of Louisville becomes a party deeply interested, and should come forward to aid the new Company to the extent of half a million of dollars, either in the shape of a subscription or a loan of credit. This should be readily granted, when the City Councils of Louisville take into consideration the importance to them of this through travel from the Mississippi to the Atlantic, which will be thus secured. In fact the great commercial and agricultural interests of the State of Kentucky are involved in this matter, and that State should lend its credit (or its direct aid in the shape of subscription) to any Company that has already constructed two-thirds of its line. On the Lexington and Big Sandy Railroad, one of the great arteries of the State, the Company has already expended half a million of dollars in its construction, without the aid of one dollar from the State. Whereas Virginia, no more deeply interested, has already aided the Virginia Central Railroad Company to the extent of three-fifths of its outlay.

When we see what has been done by the States of New York, Massachusetts, Maryland, Virginia, Pennsylvania, and even by the State of Missouri, in aid of their own railroads, it will be to most persons a matter of great surprise that the solid, substantial and conservative State of Kentucky has not already contributed handsomely to one of the most important railroad movements of that State.

Our papers give, daily, records of the great losses of property by steamboat communication, on the Mississippi and Ohio rivers. This aggregate annual loss is computed by millions, and it will eventually lead to the adoption of railroads generally for the transportation of freight. Hence the importance to Kentucky, Illinois, Tennessee, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas and Missouri, as States, of encouraging a well-matured system of railroad routes near the Mississippi river. It has been reasonably estimated that the value of property lost annually on that river is equivalent to the interest of a sum that would be required to build a railroad from St. Louis to New Orleans; and when we estimate the vast importance of such a railroad system to the commerce and agriculture and the mineral resources of the Mississippi Valley, no doubt can exist as to the utility of such a well devised system to each of the States named.—*N. Y. Cour. and Enq.*

MORE FUGITIVES.—The Detroit *Democrat* of June 15, has the following:

We are informed by a Conductor of the Underground Railroad, that six fugitives from slavery—the last of the Gilliner estate—have arrived in this city, and are properly cared for. Some *hunters* from Carroll Co., Ky., were here last week looking for these very slaves, but they did not find them.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Further News by the Steamer—Very Latest.

When the steamer Driver entered the Baltic to serve the vessels with the official notice of the blockade she found the American vessel Samuel Appleton, of Boston, in one of the ports and served her with a warning to clear out within four days.

The Driver afterwards went out cruising. She fell in with the Appleton, and an officer was sent on board to examine her papers, and found them in perfect order, whereupon the officers demanded to see the bill of lading. The captain of the Appleton objected to this, and began to make difficulties. The officer of the Driver insisted on his demand.

The Appleton had just turned out a part in the Baltic, 30,000 rifles, 30,000 revolvers, besides about 800 bales of cotton as an ostensible part of her cargo. The ship was carefully overhauled, but nothing was found.

Two Russian batteries and several battalions had been detached from the north of Sevastopol, and were advancing to support the returning forces.

There was a report that the Grand Duke Constantine has resigned his position as Grand Admiral of the Russian navy.

It is stated that the peace party are in the ascendent at St. Petersburg.

The stock of bullion in the Bank of England has increased 467,075 pounds.

New Hampshire Legislature.

CONCORD, N. H., June 13, P. M.—The Senate caucus last night nominated the Hon. J. Bell for the long term and Jno. P. Hale for the short term for U. S. Senators. The election takes place this afternoon.

From Mexico.

NEW ORLEANS, June 14.—We are in possession of Brazos dates of the 10th.

Monterey was taken on the 27th by the revolutionists.

Gen. Cardona, together with sixty-seven officers, were taken prisoners, and their munitions of war, consisting of twenty-six pieces of cannon, were taken.

Business is entirely suspended.

Carvajal had crossed the Rio Grande, and it is reported had encountered the government troops.

Know Something Convention.

CLEVELAND, June 14.

The Know Something Republican Convention assembled yesterday, Mr. Stebbens, of Rochester, being President.

Every free State is represented. Kentucky, also, has a representation.

Senator Wilson and a number of delegates from Philadelphia are expected.

The Convention will take grounds against slavery, for a restoration of the Missouri Compromise, internal improvements and the protection of American industry.

Session Continued.

PHILADELPHIA, June 14.—The Know-Nothing Convention continued in session until 1 o'clock this morning.

The majority report of the Committee on Slavery was adopted by a vote of 80 to 59. The minority report was rejected by 59 to 92.

Election of U. S. Senators.

CONCORD, June 14.—The House proceeded to the election of U. S. Senators, and made a choice of Mr. James Bell for the long term, and Jno. P. Hale for the short term, by large majorities.

The Senate may not go into an election for a day or two.

Secession from the Know-Nothing Convention—U. S. Senators Elected.

PHILADELPHIA, June 14, P. M.—Fifty-three members of the Know-Nothing Convention seceded in consequence of the action of the Convention in passing majority resolutions reported by the Committee on Slavery. The Pennsylvania and New York delegates continue to act with the Convention.

Messrs. Bell and Hale have been elected Senators from New Hampshire.

Preliminary, &c.

WASHINGTON, June 15, P. M.—The recent removal of the Know-Nothing messengers from the Treasury and Post Departments is regarded as preliminary to the decapitation of a higher grade of officers. There is much alarm among the clerks, especially of the Treasury.

The Secretary of the Interior returned to Washington.

Capt. Ingraham is here.

The Know-Nothing Convention.

PHILADELPHIA, June 15.—The Know-Nothing platform is published. It embraces the majority resolutions on slavery, and declares the principles of the order henceforth to be open and avowed. Members are at liberty to declare their membership, and there is to be no concealment.

The Boston seceding delegates returned to the convention.

The free States are recommended to concentrate their action the present crisis.

The Know-Somethings.

CLEVELAND, June 15, P. M.—The Know-Somethings resolved to dispense with the oath, substituting the pledge of honor. They are anti-slavery and anti-papal. An attempt was made to bind the organization to support Mr. Seward, by inserting a clause in the constitution.

A constitution was adopted last evening, and Hiram Grinstead, of Ohio, elected President, and Mr. Richardson, of Albany, Secretary. The convention is nearly ready to adjourn.

The Seceding K. N's.

BOSTON, June 15.—The Massachusetts delegates to the K. N. Convention have all returned home.

We learn from a reliable source that the Massachusetts Convention ordered this State to call for a general convention of the people of the Northern and North-Western States. The proposal is favorably received and will be powerfully acted upon with a view of concentrating action upon the present crisis.

Later from Havana.

CHARLESTON, June 14.—The Isabel has arrived, bringing Havana dates of the 9th; also the passengers from New York who had been waiting for the Granada.

Havana was healthy.

Four Chinamen were garroted at Cardenas for murder.

Further From Mexico.

NEW ORLEANS, June 14.—Guanajuato is in possession of the insurgents.

Victoria and Saltillo have joined the revolution party.

NOT AGREEING TO DISAGREE.—The following remarks from that excellent and conservative paper the New York *Express*, are to the point:

The American Convention assembled in Philadelphia profits but little from the instructions of that locality in 1787, where and when the framers of the Constitution, unable to agree upon "slavery," ended in saying nothing about it, in words, and acting upon it only as they were compelled to the principle of representation and in the surrender of fugitives from service. Instead of following this wise example, the reports now from Philadelphia go to show that the Convention is in the midst of ethnological, territorial, and Constitutional discussions upon this never to be settled subject. We hear outside of very interesting discussions going on within Massachusetts and Virginia, upon the ethnology of races, the white and the black, and of proposed propositions to restore the Missouri Compromise line, and to repeal the Nebraska Kansas act, &c., &c.

It was our very absurd impression—we do not know how we got it—that the American party was instituted and organized for the white race, and not to settle questions about the black. The founders of the party had an idea that its business was immigration, naturalization, citizenship, political and Papal power, &c., &c.,—cognate matters,—but it really seems, judging by their outgivings from Philadelphia, that the object of the organization is to adjust questions between the American and the African.

The moment that slavery, in any form, gets into the American organization, that moment, in our judgment, it ceases to be an American, and becomes a sectional organization. For near about seventy years, our fathers and ourselves have been trying to agree upon slavery, but the result has been that the dispute has put them farther apart than they were when they started. Hence, the idea that the American organization was to have better fortune in this respect, if it touched it at all, than other organizations, is all an imagination. If the Americans could stick to their principles, and only to their principles, they would work together, but if they go to bringing into their councils slavery in any form, or liquor laws, nay, ethics, and ethnology, and metaphysics in general, they must necessarily part, for on all such things, among them, there can be no concord or harmony.

Important from Havana—Banishment of Felix—Abolition of Slavery in Cuba—The Island to be placed under the Protection of Great Britain!

HAVANA, June 4, 1855.

The United States war steamer Princeton, Commander Engle, will leave this morning for New York.

J. H. Felix, Esq., was shipped on board of a vessel bound for Spain two days since, to go thence to Ceuta to serve his sentence, unless met by the Queen's clemency at Madrid. It has been confidently asserted that he would be released here, so that I very much doubt, with the want of action on the part of the United States, if he finds any relief in Spanish mercy.

The rumors for some time past in our midst begin to assume tangible and palpable conditions; and there is now no doubt but that the intention is seriously entertained to procure the abolition of slavery in Cuba, and put the island under the protection of Great Britain, in order to avoid the more serious evil which is being in course of cultivation under the policy of Gen. Jose de la Concha, sure to insure, but with a civil sacrifice of the white population.

The United States will be compelled in the matter by those who represent Creole interest in the affair, because they have no confidence in the present administration, or its adherence to any given line that it may assume. The influence of the Abolitionists of England will settle the Cuba question, and Mr. Pierce may as well withdraw his fanciful Gulf drama before people begin to suspect that they have no business here.—*Cor. N. Y. Times.*

☞ The Lafayette American says that there is a man now in prison in Massachusetts who has been confined there five years for a debt of $25. This is a progress peculiar to that region. If a black slave is reclaimed under the provisions of the National Compact, the Bay State is thrown into spasms. But let a white man lay five years in jail for a trifling debt, and not a pulse of the great heart of Massachusetts beats more rapidly—not a public symptom of indignation is exhibited—not a meeting is held—Faneuil Hall echoes not to the notes of eloquent patriots denouncing the inhumanity of such an outrageous statute! The Theodore Parkers, the Garrisons, the Wendell Phillipses, and that ilk, can find nothing in such a case to arouse the blood to mob heat. It requires a black skin to get up a *furor* in the bailiwick of these gentlemen.

☞ The capital invested in the manufactories of Lowell, on the 1st of January, amounted to over $14,000,000. There are fifty-two mills running, 371,828 spindles, and 11,401 looms. At these and other departments of the woolen and cotton manufacture, 7,723 females, and 4,547 males are employed. This working force produces weekly 2,228,000 yards of cotton cloth, 30,000 yards of woolens, 33,000 yards of carpeting, and 50 rugs, consuming therefor 735,000 lbs. of cotton, and 90,000 lbs. of wool.