

KNOW-NOTHING CONVENTION.

OF PHILADELPHIA.

The proceedings of this turbulent gathering were of such a remarkable character, that we devote a large space in to-day's paper with a record of its proceedings. All accounts agree in representing that it was composed of the most discordant, distracted, fractious and noisy set of individuals that ever assembled in this country. We give the new platform adopted by the Convention. It will be seen that the 12th or Southern Section of the old platform has been discarded—and a string of evasive, milk-and-water, unmeaning, wordy and silly resolutions adopted by a fragment of the Convention, to dupe and humbug, if possible, the people.

It will also be seen that a fragment of the Convention nominated Millard Fillmore, for President, and Andrew Jackson Donelson, for Vice President—a ticket of which we shall take occasion to speak in our next. It, and its twin sister, the Black Republican ticket, will receive about votes enough to give the Democratic party nearly every State in the Union.

To show the character of this Convention we will introduce Know-Nothing evidence. Mr. Boteler, a leading Member from Virginia, after the admission of the avowed abolitionists of Pennsylvania, and the repudiation of the "12th section," addressed the Convention, and said:

"I am ever striving to believe that Americanism is being fast merged into Abolitionism. Practically the Americanism of the North is Abolitionism. I say of the American Party, I watched by its cradle, I now stand by its grave. It no longer exists in the land. The elements of which it was composed are dissolved. We will go home and take our principles, and make them the basis of the union of the whole Union. She will present an unbroken front in defence of her rights."

The Know-Nothing "Nationals" at Philadelphia have gone through the most ridiculous farce ever enacted. In the first place, upon the adoption of the new platform, ignoring the 12th section, a number of Southern members seceded, as shown by the following:

PROTEST:

At a meeting of the Southern members of the National Council of the Native American Union, and of others intending to adhere to the twelfth article of the platform of the American party, held on the evening of the 29th of February, 1856, it was with great unanimity resolved, (and the result lauded with nine cheers), that, in case the National Council should strike out, or materially modify the twelfth article, the Southern delegates would at once retire in a body from the hall, and proceeding to the Ninth Ward coffee room, would there, with such other members as might unite with them, continue the session of the true National American Council. Some of the undersigned retired, in pursuance of the above resolution, the moment the entire platform was stricken out; others remained to witness the result. The undersigned deem it due to themselves, and those they represent, to declare that they cannot stand upon the new platform, nor continue members of any national organization of which it is the supreme law, or of which those who represented several of the Northern States, are members; and they have, therefore, resigned their commissions as members of the National Council, and severed their connection with the national organization, as at present constituted, and, notwithstanding their sincere adherence, with undiminished loyalty, to the American party of their respective States.

A. PIKE, of Arkansas.

C. MATHEWS, of California.

In the next place, a large number of Southern members, including several Virginians, seceded, in consequence of the admission of the anti-twelfth section delegation from Pennsylvania, and for the reasons set forth in the following report of the minority of the Committee on Credentials:

The undersigned members of the Committee on Credentials find themselves constrained to differ from the majority, in regard to eligibility of those claiming to be delegates to this Convention from the State of Pennsylvania. We regard the Convention as having been called for the purpose of nominating candidates for President and Vice President of the United States, and upon the basis of the conservative and national adjustment of the vexed question of slavery embodied in the platform of June 12, 1855, and that no political organization, which has repudiated or rejected the substance and principles of that adjustment is entitled to a representative in this Convention. Understanding that the delegates whose claims have been admitted by a majority of the committee were elected under authority of a body known as the Edie Council of Pennsylvania, which claims to be the organ of the American party in Pennsylvania, after having, as was admitted, rejected and repudiated the twelfth section of said platform, we are of opinion that said delegates have no right to seats in the Convention, and submit for the adoption of the Convention the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the delegates from Pennsylvania, elected under the authority of the organization commonly called the Edie Council, are not entitled to seats in this Convention.

A. KENNEDY, of Maryland.
W. A. LAKE, of Mississippi.
J. W. BROWNLOW, of Tennessee.
R. K. CALL, of Florida.
J. A. BAKER, of North Carolina.
W. P. SANFELY, of Texas.
J. D. IMBODEN, of Virginia,
—with a note from Hon. Percy Walker saying, that though not present in the committee, he should have voted with the minority.

The admission of the Anti-12th section Pennsylvania delegation produced the highest excitement among the Southern members, who held a caucus on Saturday night as to their future course. The result of their deliberations is thus stated in a despatch to the New York Times.

Eleven o'clock, P. M.—The Southern men have been in caucus to-night, and have taken important action. They passed a resolution to stand by the platform of June 12, twelfth section, and all, and to vote if it is not accepted by the Nominating Convention. Subsequently they appointed a committee to draw up a document expressive of their views. That document is to be shown to the New York and other delegations, for them to alter or amend. If the amendments are such as the South can entertain, a Committee of Conference will be appointed to produce a platform that shall be mutually acceptable.

On Monday morning, although nothing

had been done to conciliate the 12th section men, the Southern seceders sneaked back into the convention and carried a resolution to proceed to the nomination of candidates for President and Vice President. Thereupon, another grand Hagra took place, but this time it was from the North. The secession of the delegations from the following States was then formally announced, viz: Ohio, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, and parts of the delegations from Pennsylvania, Illinois and Iowa!

The Convention, thus emasculated, nominated Millard Fillmore for President, and A. J. Donelson, the broken down renegade from Tennessee, for Vice President. This fragmentary ticket, brought about as it has been, will fall still-born upon the public. The South, conscious that they have been trodden down and crushed by the "Abolitionist Americans," (as Mr. Boteler of Virginia, called them,) in the repudiation of the 12th section, and the total "ignoring" of the slavery question, will refuse to go into the contest with any spirit. It requires no demonstration to prove, that the North will refuse to sustain such a mongrel ticket. The whole concern is a miserable abortion.

There were ten States not represented in the "National" Convention. The vote, in making nominations, was as follows: For President of the United States—Millard Fillmore of N. Y., 175; George Law of N. Y., 24; Davis 10; Husted 3; Kenneth Rayner of N. C., 14; Judge McLenn of Ohio, 13; Com. Stockton of New Jersey, 3.

For Vice President—Andrew Jackson Donelson of Tenn., 181; Kenneth Rayner of N. C., 12; Wm. R. Smith of Alabama, 8.

How can Southern Know Nothings, who insisted that the 12th section should be made a test at Philadelphia, sustain the nominees of the Convention, where that test was entirely ignored and repudiated!—What evidence have they that Fillmore stands on the 12th section, or was, or is in favor of the Kansas-Nebraska act? Can they, with any consistency, vote for him in the dark? and will they not require from him special pledges on these points? Already, a leading Know Nothing paper in the South, the Montgomery (Ala.) Mail, has come out in advance against the nomination of Mr. Fillmore, and for unanswerable reasons. That paper dissented from Mr. H. W. Hilliard's preference for Mr. Fillmore, and gives its reasons as follows:

"He (Mr. Fillmore) is not the man for the times—he will never stand on our platform on slavery—and he is a politician against whom every Democratic member of the American party has already once voted. We have strong reasons for believing that Mr. F. is not opposed to the principle of Squatter Sovereignty. There is no need to send out a man doubtful on this important point."

But it is useless to comment upon the prospects of a party, whose rottenness is universally acknowledged, and whose constant attempts to patch up a "nationality" have produced the heartiest disgust with the people. The Philadelphia News, a leading organ and advocate of the Order, has but confessed the truth when it said last week:

"In common candor and frankness, we must admit that we look no longer for any good to result from the deliberations of Know Nothing Councils, nor the organization of the American party. The fact is—and it would be worse than folly to disguise it—Know Nothingism is effete. It has lost the respect and confidence of the mass of the people, and is now only the foot hall of corrupt and unprincipled political demagogues, who seek place and power by means of its secret machinery, but in whom the people have no confidence, and never will support in any movement they may undertake.

PROTEST OF THE BOLLTERS.

The Philadelphia papers contain a report of a meeting of the delegates from the several States, who bolted from the above convention. Ex-Governor Ford, of Ohio, presided. Delegates from eight States were present. They adopted the following protest:

"To the American Party of the Union.—The undersigned, delegates to the National Nominating Convention now in session at Philadelphia, find themselves compelled to dissent from the principles avowed by that body. And holding the opinion, as they do, that the restoration of the Missouri Compromise, and is now only the foot hall of the North, is redress of an undeniable wrong, and the insertion of it, in spirit at least, indispensable to the response of the country; they have regarded the refusal of that Convention to recognize the well defined opinions of the North and of the Americans of the Free States upon this question as a denial of their right and a rebuke of their sentiments."

"They have therefore withdrawn from the nominating convention, refusing to participate in the proposed nominations, and now address themselves to the Americans of the country, especially of the States they represent, to justify and approve their action; and to the end that nominations conforming to the overriding sentiments of the country on the great issue may be regularly and auspiciously made, the undersigned propose to the Americans in all the States to assemble in their several State organizations, and that delegates be sent to the convention to meet in the city of New York on Thursday, the 12th of June next, for the purpose of nominating candidates for President and Vice President of the United States."

Some of the delegates decided in favor of uniting with the republicans, while others said that if that were done they could not remain in the organization. Two of the delegates from Connecticut stated that they would go for Mr. Fillmore if he would place himself on the anti-Nebraska platform.—Governor Johnson, of Virginia, was at this meeting.

THE PLATFORM.

The reader will know no more in respect to the great questions which have always divided and often continue to divide parties of this country, after reading the following jumble of generalities, than he did before. What are the opinions of the authors of this extraordinary Platform in relation to a high Tariff, the Free-soil and Kansas questions, and many others of vital importance to the South? Such a Platform may suit politicians without political and governmental principles, but no one else.

THE KNOW-NOTHING PLATFORM.

1. As humble acknowledgement to the Supreme Being who rules the universe for his protecting care vouchsafed to our fathers

in their successful revolutionary struggle, and hitherto manifested to us, their descendants, in the preservation of the liberties, the independence, and the union of these States.

2. The perpetuation of the federal Union and Constitution as the palladium of our civil and religious liberties, and the only sure bulwark of American Independence.

3. Americans must rule America, and to this end native-born citizens should be selected for all State, federal and municipal offices or government employment, in preference to all others; nevertheless,

4. Persons born of American parents residing temporarily abroad should be entitled to all the rights of native-born citizens; but

5. No person should be selected for political station, (whether of native or foreign birth), who recognizes any allegiance or obligation of any description to any foreign prince, potentate or power, or who refuses to recognize the federal and State constitutions (each within its sphere) as paramount to all other laws, as rules of political action.

6. The unqualified recognition and maintenance of the reserved rights of the several States, and the cultivation of harmony and fraternal good will between the citizens of the several States; and to this end, non-interference by Congress with questions appertaining solely to the individual States, and non-intervention by each State with the affairs of any other State.

7. The recognition of the right of the native-born and naturalized citizens of the U. States, permanently residing in any Territory thereof, to frame their constitution and laws, and to regulate their domestic and social affairs in their own mode, subject only to the provisions of the federal constitution, with the privilege of admission into the Union whenever they have the requisite population for one representative in Congress. Provided always, that none but those who are citizens of the United States, under the constitution and laws thereof, and who have a fixed residence in any such Territory, ought to participate in the formation of the constitution, or in the enactment of laws for said Territory or State.

8. An enforcement of the principle that no State or Territory ought to admit others than of the United States to the right of suffrage or of holding political office.

9. A change in the laws of naturalization, making a continued residence of twenty-one years of all not heretofore provided for an indispensable requisite for citizenship hereafter, and excluding all paupers and persons convicted of crime from landing upon our shores; but no interference with the vested rights of foreigners.

10. Opposition to any union between Church and State; no interference with religious faith or worship, and no test oaths for office.

11. Free and thorough investigation into any and all alleged abuses of public functionaries, and a strict economy in public expenditures.

12. The maintenance and enforcement of all laws, constitutionally enacted, until said laws shall be repealed, or shall be declared null and void by competent judicial authority.

13. Opposition to the reckless and unwise policy of the present administration in the general management of our national affairs, and more especially as shown in removing "Americans" (by designation and conservatives in principle) from office, and placing foreigners and ultraists in their places; as shown in a truckling subservience to the stronger, and an insolent and cowardly bravado towards the weaker powers; as shown in re-opening sectional agitation by the repeal of the Missouri Compromise; as shown in granting to unnaturalized foreigners the right to suffrage in Kansas and Nebraska; as shown in its vacillating course on the Kansas and Nebraska question; as shown in the corruptions which pervade some of the departments of the government; as shown in disgracing meritorious naval officers, through prejudice or caprice; and as shown in the blundering mismanagement of our foreign relations.

14. Therefore, to remedy existing evils, and prevent the disastrous consequences otherwise resulting therefrom, we would build up the "American party" upon the principles hereinbefore stated.

15. That each State Council shall have authority to annul their several constitutions so as to abolish the several degrees, and substitute a pledge of honor instead of other obligations, for fellowship and admission into the party.

16. A free and open discussion of all political principles embraced in our platform.

THE FREE-SOIL CONVENTION.

The Free-Soil National Convention, which met last week at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, previous to its adjournment, adopted resolutions to the following effect:

First—Demands the repeal of all laws allowing the introduction of slavery into Territories once consecrated to freedom, and the resistance by constitutional means of the existence of slavery in any Territory.

Second—Supports by all lawful measures the free State men in Kansas in their resistance to the usurped authority of lawless invaders, and favors its immediate admission into the Union as a free State.

Third—Strongly urges the Republican organization to resist and overthrow the present national administration, as it is identified with the progress of the slave power to national supremacy.

This Convention adjourned to meet in Philadelphia, in June next, to nominate candidates for President and Vice President. Seward and Banks may obtain the nomination.

THE INFIDEL BIBLE CONVENTION.

The following is the call for this out-and-out infidel convention, which appears in the last number of Lloyd Garrison's Liberator, of Boston:

WORLD'S BIBLE CONVENTION.
We, the undersigned, desirous of promoting the improvement of our race, and

believing that the doctrine of the Divine authority of the Bible is one of the greatest hindrances to its improvement, and believing further, that this doctrine has no foundation in truth, and that a fair and thorough investigation would lead to its speedy and general abandonment, invite all, in whatever part of the world they may dwell, who feel an interest in the matter, to meet us in New York in May next, and to adopt such measures as may be calculated to spread through the world what may appear to be the truth on this important subject.

The alleged evidences of a fair and thorough investigation would lead to its speedy and general abandonment, invite all, in whatever part of the world they may dwell, who feel an interest in the matter, to meet us in New York in May next, and to adopt such measures as may be calculated to spread through the world what may appear to be the truth on this important subject.

To secure the order and efficiency of the convention, it is required that all who contemplate taking an active part in the discussion, will please apply to the Committee of Arrangements, accompanying their application with suitable references as to character and talents, and, in case they are delegated by churches, or by liberal associations, with certificates of their delegation. The discussions will take up the forenoons and afternoons. The evenings will be given to lectures and addresses.

JOSEPH BAKER, Salem, Ohio.
REUBEN WEBER, Philadelphia.
EMERSON L. ROSE, New York.
AUG. THEO. STAMM, "
HORACE SEEVER, Boston,
J. P. MENDUM, "
J. M. BECKETT, "
These deluded visionaries, who seek "the improvement of the human race" by abolishing the Bible and constitution and laws, and all the institutions which constitute the strength, the glory, the safety, and the hope of civilized society, and mankind—these repulsive and atrocious fanatics—are but the auxiliaries of the Seward Holy Abolition Alliance. And they glory in their shame!

CONGRESS.

FEB. 25.—In the Senate, a communication was received from the Secretary of the Navy, enclosing a report of the Naval Board, and stating that it was unaccompanied by any journal, record or other papers; and, further, that the causes of action in the several cases, were not made known to the Department.

Mr. Mallory, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a bill to amend the act to promote the efficiency of the Navy.

Mr. Mason submitted a resolution requesting the President to transmit to the Senate all correspondence with Great Britain on the enlistment question, accompanied by such evidence and documents as he may deem proper, to show the connection of the agents or officers of the British government with this violation of our laws and national rights. Mr. Mason spoke in favor of the resolution. Mr. James concurred.

Mr. Cass, who appeared in his seat for the first time since his recent accident, and apparently perfectly recovered, said that Lord Clarendon's statement in the House of Lords was utterly contrary to fact. From the evidence on the trial of the British agent the complicity of the British government could not be successfully denied.

Mr. Mason's resolution was adopted.—Mr. Jones of Tennessee made a speech on the Kansas question, condemnatory of the anti-slavery men. The Senate then adjourned.

In the House, on motion of Mr. Thorton, the Military Committee was instructed to enquire into the expediency of establishing a Military Academy and school of practice in the Valley of the Mississippi.

Mr. Orr made an ineffectual effort to introduce a resolution instructing the Committee on Naval Affairs to enquire into the expediency of constructing 15 additional steam frigates. There was no quorum, and the House adjourned.

FEB. 26.—In the Senate Mr. Mallory, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a bill authorizing the construction of ten sloops of war. He would ask its consideration on Monday. Mr. Bell, of Tennessee, spoke at some length on the Central American question, taking moderate grounds. Several unimportant bills were passed, after which the Senate adjourned.

In the House Mr. Spenser Banks nominated a Special Committee on the subject of a railroad between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, as follows: Denver, of California; Woodworth, of Illinois; Houston, of Alabama; Mott, of Ohio; Wells, of Wisconsin; Kidwell, of Va.; Jewett, of Kentucky; McCarty, of New York; Evans, of Texas; Reader, of North Carolina; Wood, of Maine; Lindley, of Missouri; Kunkel, of Pennsylvania.

A message was received from the President of the United States asking the appropriation of three millions for the manufacture of additional arms and munitions of war, which was debated, but remained undisposed of, when the House adjourned.

FEB. 27.—In the Senate, Mr. Weller, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill increasing the efficiency of the Army, in accordance with the recommendation of the President. Mr. Butler, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill on the Trumbull election case. Senator Pugh gave notice that he should offer a resolution declaring that Lyman Trumbull was not entitled to his seat. Mr. Crittenden gave notice that he should offer a resolution that Trumbull was entitled to his seat. The subject was made the order of the day for Monday. A bill for fortifications in California, Texas and Florida, was discussed, and on motion recommitted to the Military Committee with instructions to report such new works as may be necessary. Mr. Grow, from the Committee on Territories, reported a bill authorizing the people of Oregon to form a State Government. Mr. Grow reported a bill annulling the acts of the Kansas Legislature, which require certain oaths of the officers of the Territory; including one to support the Fugitive Slave Law. The President's message of yesterday was discussed, and referred to the Military Committee.

FEB. 28.—In the Senate, Mr. Toombs offered a resolution, which lies over, calling for the Secretary of the Navy to furnish

charges and causes specifically assigned by the Naval Board for removing or discharging naval officers.

Mr. Weller reported a bill making appropriations for new fortifications.

Mr. Mason offered a resolution requesting the President to inform the Senate whether any offer had been made by Great Britain to arbitrate the differences on the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, which was adopted.

The Kansas question next came up, and Mr. Hale made a speech, attacking the administration. Mr. Toombs replied, defending the administration.

The correspondence on the enlistment question was then laid before the Senate. It occupies about 500 pages of foolscap paper.

In a letter from Marcy to Buchanan, bearing date December 28th, the latter is instructed to request the unconditional recall of Mr. Crampton, as well as of three consuls engaged in enlisting men for the Crimea. (This demand has not been complied with.) The Senate then adjourned until Monday next.

In the House, the Deficiency Bill was discussed, after which they adjourned until Monday.

A SPECIAL MESSAGE.

The President, on Tuesday, transmitted to Congress the subjoined special Message, recommending an appropriation for certain improvements in the defenses of the country.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26, 1856.

To the House of Representatives:

I herewith transmit and recommend to the favorable consideration of Congress, a communication from the Secretary of War, asking a special appropriation of three millions of dollars to prepare armaments and ammunition for the fortifications, to increase the support of improved small arms, and to apply recent improvements to arms of old patterns belonging to the United States and the several States.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25, 1856.

SIR: Improvements in arms and munitions of war having been recently perfected, whereby their efficiency has been much increased, it is very desirable that these improvements should be applied as far and as soon as practicable to the arms on hand, both in the Government arsenals and in the possession of the States.

Although our present supply of arms is as good as and probably superior to those of the same date of manufacture of any other nation, we should have in the use of them, in their present condition, to cope at disadvantage with others who may have been beforehand with us in the actual application to their arms of the recent improvements.

It has been our policy heretofore to carry on gradually and slowly the work of preparation for military efficiency, both offensive and defensive; and in pursuance of this policy the estimates of the War Department, from year to year, have been limited to the execution of such work only as accorded with the ordinary means of our armories and arsenals, with but a small force of operatives in employment.

The regular estimates last submitted to Congress are based on these considerations. In view however of the propriety of assuring at the earliest practicable period, military efficiency as regards armament and munitions, (we have it abundantly as regards men,) it seems proper that more active and vigorous measures should now be adopted; that we should increase the capacity for production and the force in employment at our armories and arsenals; that we should prepare more rapidly armaments and ammunition for our fortifications; that we should increase our supplies of improved small arms, by the manufacture of new ones and by the alterations, including both United States and State arms; and that we should provide ample supplies of ammunition accoutrements, and implements for the immediate and most efficient use of the whole.

In order to effect this it is necessary that more than ordinary means be placed at the disposal of the Executive, and I respectfully suggest and recommend that application be made for an early appropriation of three millions of dollars for increasing the military efficiency of the country, to be applied at the direction of the President, towards the objects before stated.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JEFFERSON DAVIS,
Secretary of War.

To the PRESIDENT.

MESSRS. CRAIG & RICHARDSON.

On Monday last, in the House of Representatives, the Hon. Burton Craig, of this State, having obtained general consent to make a personal explanation, said:

"Mr. Speaker, I have received within the last few days several papers, published in my own State, and several out of it, which, in order to fix the responsibility of your election as Speaker upon the Democratic party, have given, among other reasons, the fact that, on the final vote, my name did not appear upon the record."

"Now, as I do not think proper to have this impression go to the country without correction, I desire to state to the House, what is well known here, that, on the 25th day of January last, my colleague (Mr. Ruffin) announced upon this floor that I had paired off from that day until the 9th day of February, with Mr. Hughton."

You, Mr. Speaker, were elected on the 24 day of February. Neither of us, therefore, were present on that day, and neither of us voted. Had we both been here and voted, the result would have been precisely the same. I need not say to you, sir, nor to the members of the House, that I number more strenuously opposed your election than I did; and I need not add in this connection, that had I been present, and at liberty to vote on that occasion, I should have voted for Mr. Aiken, of South Carolina, for whom I have always entertained the kindest personal feelings, and with whom I have been in the habit of associating, during the time I have served with him in Congress."

Mr. Hughton followed, also setting himself right before his constituents. "He stated that he had paired off with Mr. Craig on

all questions during the time mentioned, and neither had voted until the time fixed had elapsed. He added—

"I had perfect confidence in Mr. Craig's integrity; I suppose he had like confidence in mine. No harm was done on either side. The Democratic party, to which he belonged, was not harmed by his absence; nor was the Republican party, the principles of which I professed, in the least injured by my absence."

Mr. Richardson also took occasion to repeat that he had paired off with Mr. Emrie; otherwise he would certainly have voted for Mr. Aiken for Speaker. He stated to the Speaker (Mr. Banks) that it was well known he was opposed to his election; and, he added—

"If, sir, I had reasons for that opposition then, they are doubly strengthened now.—I know that, if my friend from South Carolina had been placed in that chair, the section of the country from which I come—the fifteen States west of the Alleghany mountains—would have had some Representatives upon the Committee on Naval Affairs; that, in the danger which is now impending over us, some voice would in that committee be heard in favor of increasing the Navy till our guns could protect our commerce, and take care of our interests in every ocean upon the globe. There would have been from those fifteen States more than one voice upon the Committee on Foreign Affairs, to urge, by all honorable means, the settlement of all difficulties between this country and Great Britain; but if our difficulties cannot be honorably settled, if war must be, then there will be a heart of soldiers ready to pour out their hero's blood to defend our honor, our rights, and our soil beneath the flag of our whole country."

Where was Mr. Fuller? Had he paired off? If so, let the country have the proof. Where is it? Who will answer for Mr. Fuller?

A WEATHERCOCK.

Our readers, says the Fayetteville Observer, will doubtless remember that Mr. Fuller, of Penn., one of the candidates for Speaker, was supported by Southern men on the position that he was sound on the Southern question. All his antecedents were adverse; but he managed (while aiming to be Speaker) to wheedle the South into a belief of his friendliness. The following letter written by him on the 18th of August, 1849, will show what sort of a man he is:

"You state in your letter that the free-soilers will hold a convention at Hyde Park on the 31st inst.—There is a pretty strong probability of my being in the field for canal commissioner, and it would certainly aid my prospects very materially to receive a nomination from your party. I am in favor of free soil, free speech, free labor, and free men, being a Wilmot-proviso man up to the hilt, and utterly opposed to the extension of slavery."

The matter will require prudent management, and I know of no man who can accomplish it better than yourself. It would be bad policy to attempt it without a certainty of success. If done, it would be as well done by the adoption of a resolution, &c., which you will understand how to prepare. Consult with our mutual friends, Hackley and Johnson, and write me soon.

Yours, truly,
HENRY M. FULLER.

What will the Know-Nothings now say in regard to Mr. Fuller's "Nationality" and soundness on the Southern question?

KANSAS.

The late news from Washington is that Governor Shannon has been required to return immediately to his post. Rumors are thick of outbreaks likely to occur in that direction, and from the signs of the times we may expect difficulties.

"The 'Free State men,' as they call themselves, have elected officers for the Territory, from Governor down, and the people of the Territory have done the same; there are now two governments—one of which only is legal and can exist. On the 1st of March, the 'Free' government is to commence, and then we may expect the beginning of hostilities. The abolitionists are arming all their emigrants, and it is not to be disguised that the pro-slavery men are doing the same. A collision is imminent, and most likely the destiny of the present United States hangs on the result of the contest. If 'the border ruffians'—the pro-Southern party—are whipped, we need no longer claim equal rights in the Confederacy; free-soilism will predominate, and our fate be sealed, and submission become a privilege and even a prerogative."

We have borne the progress of abolition advancement with only the opposition of words. A few years since meetings were held, and postmasters directed to return incendiary papers through the post office, and much feeling was exhibited at the idea of the North daring to interfere with our "peculiar institution" and Southern rights.

Now, the incendiary representative of the rankest Abolition district in Massachusetts, presides in the representative branch of the Government; and every important committee is packed and officered by his voice. We are a patient people. We submit with entire equanimity, and escort to the highest seat the hand that is to hold the rod over us. Where is the spirit of Seventy-six? Have we no Marion to recruit a regiment of such rangers as did duty in those days? Where are the descendants of the men who followed Sumpter to the fight? Where are those whom the voice of John Rutledge successfully counselled never to spike the guns that were once used in the glorious cause of freedom and the rights of Carolinians? Where is the impulse that produced the Palmetto Regiment—that undying band that has ever been ready to represent South Carolina where freedom's banner is presented to the breeze. When the cause of the South is the issue, shall her sons be backward in the fray?—We trust not.

We trust not. The conflict approaches. Why do not our young men spring forward and claim the post of honor in the approaching contest? Why should the South be lukewarm, when her birthright is in danger. Why, when her very existence is threatened? The voice of the South is the voice of

true republican freedom—the interests of the South are of civilization and progress—the duty of the South is the protection of those interests—and now is the time to show true patriotism, in defending honor and political equality.

Our private advices from Kansas are of serious preparation for the great issue soon to occur. With the opening spring the war will begin. Notwithstanding the severity of the winter, the blood has been warm in that region, and personal collisions have been frequent. They are not likely to cease until Northern joint stock companies overcome patriotism, or the fires of Southern liberty blaze on the watch towers of constitutional right.

The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Herald states that Gov. Shannon has express orders to arrest all the members of the government established by the Free State party of Kansas, and apprehensions are entertained of a collision between the federal authorities and the Free State men.

MASSACHUSETTS AND GEORGIA.

THE CONTRAST.

Massachusetts, in the hands of two abolition legislators, in 1854 and 1855, incorporated such men as Henry Wilson, now U. S. Senator, Anson Burlingame, member of Congress, Charles Allen, Stephen C. Phillips, Samuel E. Sewall, Sam. G. Howe, Francis W. Bird, Otis Clapp, Eli Thayer, John M. S. Williams, and Thomas Webb, with power to hold an aggregate capital of Six Millions of Dollars "for the purpose of assisting emigrants to settle in the West, directing emigration westward, and providing accommodations for the emigrants after arriving at their places of destination."

Some well-meaning persons who were drawn into this scheme doubtless believed it to be a lawful money-making corporation, a speculation in land, and had no idea of a civil war. But with such men as we have named, most of them notoriously unscrupulous free-soil men, the design was purely political—to make Kansas an abolition State, and manufacture capital for the Free-soil party.

The result was that these corporations were taken possession of by the abolition fanatics, and their whole occupation has been to stir up strife, rebellion and civil war between the North and South, and make Kansas the battle field.

Hence at Worcester, Lowell, and wherever these men hold Kansas meetings, they are carrying out the purposes of their charter "in providing accommodations for the emigrants" in Kansas, by supplying them with Sharps' rifles to make war upon the constituted authorities of the United States!

These men