

ARRIVAL OF THE ST. LOUIS. New York, June 20th.—The U. S. steamship St. Louis arrived here last night at 11 p. m., with dates from Liverpool to the 6th instant.

The Asia arrived at Liverpool on the 21 instant, and the Horman reached Coves on the following day. Scarcely had the Atlantic left Liverpool with the news of the great success of the allies at Sebastopol, than further intelligence with reference to their position in the sea of Azoff reached the Admiralty office in England, by a despatch from Admiral Lyons, dated Kertch, May 31st.

It appears that the squadron in the sea of Azoff appeared before Givitchi, landed a body of seamen and marines, and after driving off the Russians from the place, destroyed the depot of provisions, and 240 vessels laden with corn to supply the Russian army.

SEBASTOPOL.—The Paris Monitor of the 4th instant furnishes the following despatch from Gen. Pellissier to the Minister of War:—We have sprung mines in front of the Flag staff Bastion. The second explosion did considerable damage to the enemy.

In the ravine of Carreing Bay, in advance of our works, our engineers discovered a transverse line of twenty-four cubic cast-iron pipes, and placed them in the soil. Each cannonball dislodged one-fifth of a kilogramme of powder, and was covered with a fulminating apparatus, which would ignite by the simple pressure of the foot.

A despatch from Gortchakoff, dated 29th of May, states that the thing was occupied on the 29th, and that he had prevented their pushing inward by measures taken to resist the attempt. They would not be able to cut off the communications between Sebastopol and the Russian army.

A despatch in the Gazette at Frankfurt, dated from Odessa, states that the Russians were raising batteries to command the channel near Givitchi, which connects the Putrid Lake with the sea of Azoff. Another despatch says that General Oneschkoff had arrived at Perekop with his light division, and that he had combined with a reinforcement of 18,000 men.

Letters from Berlin to the 1st instant say that the success of the allies had made a deep impression there. THE GREAT EAST.—News from Kertch to June 3d state that everything was going on there satisfactorily. Sojak Kall was evacuated by the Russians on the 23d, who burned the principal buildings, and abandoned 60 guns and 6 mortars.

CHOLERA AT ST. PETERSBURG.—Up to the 22d May, 190 cases of cholera had occurred at St. Petersburg. YESSA CONFERENCE.—The Vienna Conference was formally closed at a sitting on the 4th inst.

ASTRIA.—At Gallatz, on the 1st inst., a great fire took place in the artillery and cavalry stables, close to the ammunition depot of the Austrian garrison. The soldiers succeeded in extinguishing the flames, but not until 193 horses were destroyed.

The cholera is said to have appeared among the Austrian troops at Gallatz. A letter had arrived from the French camp at Sebastopol, dated May 23d, stating that the allies were on the eve of great events, and that every thing had been prepared. The last arrangements were made in a council of war, at which Generals Canrobert and Raglan, Omar Pacha, Pellissier, Bosquet, Brown, Della Marmora and Admiral Bruat at Lyons, were present.

All the reinforcements had come up, making the French army 200,000. TEXAS.—A despatch from Cujal announces the death of the Bey of Tunis, on the night of the 1st of June.—His successor and cousin, Sid Mohammed Bey, ascended the throne without opposition.

ENGLAND.—Both Houses of Parliament were in session on the 4th instant. In the House of Lords the newspaper stamp act duties bill was passed through a committee.

In the House of Commons the debate on the conduct and policy of the war was resumed. Mr. Wilson considered the Turkish territory now intact and safe, and condemned the persistence in a war which he described as of infinite extent, only pursued in vain desire for military glory.

Mr. Molewath denounced the temptations which had been held out for the conclusion of a recent peace, and contended that the safety as well as the glory of the British Empire would be perilled by the exhibition of any signs of cowardice, or intention to surrender those high principles which constitute the real bond of union among the scattered elements of English National grandeur.

The crops throughout Great Britain are very promising. COMMERCIAL. LIVERPOOL, June 2.—The cotton market closed on Saturday with generally steady buying prices for all kinds, and sales of 20,000 bales.

June 4.—The market today closed with an upward tendency in all kinds of cotton as compared with Friday's rates and prices. All kinds had advanced a quarter of a penny. Sales of 35,000 bales.

June 5.—The market closed today with some tameness. Sales of 15,000 bales. No change in breadstuffs or other articles, but the market is a little less firm.

Of American wheat, only 5,000 bushels are held here in 13s, without buyers. Flour was inactive.—Corn in light demand, and stock limited—white, 1s. to 1s. 6d. higher. Beef and pork steady.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER ASIA. HALIFAX, June 29.—The steamer Asia, from Liverpool, has arrived here, with dates to the 9th of June, three days later than the St. Louis. She brings highly important news.

The bombardment of Sebastopol had been recommenced on the 6th inst. The day the steamer sailed a despatch was received from Lord Raglan, dated the 8th, saying that the French had attacked and carried the Malakoff and the Towers—the greatest gallantry being displayed on both sides. Loss very great.

"Put nose but Americans on Guard." KINSTON, N. C. THURSDAY, JUNE 21, 1855.

JOHN COLLINS, Warrenton, N. C. is our authorized Agent for the American Advocate. A. G. EURANK, Esq., Pollockville, is our agent who will collect and receipt for us.

Subscribers in town will be supplied at the Post-Office.

ERRATUM.—In endeavoring to speak of the Hon. Jesse Buel, in connection with his favorite profession last week, the "devil" got among types and made us call him Jesse Bull. We hope, therefore, that if it caused a smile to play over the countenance of any friend, that he will, in deference to our feelings, just "take it all back."

MR. RUFFIN'S APPOINTMENTS. Hon. Thomas Ruffin, the Democratic candidate for Congress in the Second District, will address the people at the following times and places: Joyner's Depot, Edgecombe co., Sat. June 30th. Kinston, Lenoir co., Tuesday July 3rd.

We take this occasion to tender our grateful acknowledgments to those brethren of the press, who have given us such flattering notices. By continued efforts on our part, we hope to merit a partial which they say of us, as the extent to which we shall succeed, will afford us the pleasing consciousness of having "done some service" in the glorious cause in which we have enlisted.

For this and other courtesies, which our editorial brethren have kindly extended to us (or withheld), shall be our pleasure on any appropriate occasion to reciprocate.

"Americus" came duly to hand, but came without a "local habitation or a name." Correspondents will please remember that it is indispensable that communications be accompanied by responsible names.

The following are the candidates for Congress in this State:

- AMERICAN. 1st DISTRICT. Dr. W. M. Shaw, 2d DISTRICT. Col. Thos. Ruffin, 3d DISTRICT. Warren Winslow, 4th DISTRICT. L. O. Branch, 5th DISTRICT. John Kerr, 6th DISTRICT. A. M. Scales, 7th DISTRICT. Col. Sam'l N. Stowe, 8th DISTRICT. B. L. Carmichael, T. L. Clingman.*

Members of the last Congress. All the districts are supplied with a full team except our own. So far the nominee of the New Bern Convention, has a prospect of a very easy time of it. What time, circumstances and "manifest destiny" may bring about, is beyond the comprehension of the most knowing ones. We shall patiently await developments, being well satisfied that whatever may turn up will be for the better.

Mr. Puryear of the 6th is the Whig nominee, but approves the American platform. According to old party affiliations Messrs. Reid, Shepard, Stowe, Shaw, Ruffin, Winslow, Branch, Scales and Craig, were democrats. Messrs. Paine, Rhodes, Puryear, Carmichael and Kerr were Whigs.—Thos. L. Clingman nondescript, (alias Clingman man)

6th Mass meetings of the American party were held in Washington City and Baltimore last week.—Able and interesting speeches were delivered by K. Rayner of this State, Mr. Durnwell of Va., Mr. Pike of Ark., and others at the latter place, amid the enthusiastic applause of the thousands who were present on the occasion.

Successful almost everywhere before, the result of the Philadelphia Convention has infused new life and energies into the party throughout the whole country. GREELEY IN PRISON. It has been said that "if you wish to get into business, go where you have no business and you can succeed." Whether this be so or not, Horace Greeley recently embarked for France and soon after his arrival there he met with a very cordial reception, somewhat after the following style:

It seems that a Mons. Leschene had sent over to the N. Y. Crystal Palace a piece of statuary of some kind for exhibition. Being unable to hear from it, Mon. L. supposed it to have been broken perhaps en route. Mr. Greeley was one of the Board of Commissioners of the Palace, and upon his "distinguished arrival" in Paris, having caused some excitement, Mons. L. recognized the name of Mr. G. as one of whom he might make available at the end of damages to the amount of \$2,500 (we believe). Mr. G. was accordingly arrested, and in default of bail, abundance of which he says he could have given, was conducted very promptly to a sort of debtor's prison, termed the "Clinchy," where he says he spent a very agreeable time for two days, at least, in a state of better security than at any previous time of his life. He obtained the best legal assistance, however, and it was decided that Horace was "not the man," whereupon he was released. Horace has written home to his paper an exceedingly amusing letter on the subject, which we have not seen.

CORRECT THE RECORD. Some of the organs of the anti-American party have represented that nearly or quite the whole North withdrew from the recent National American Convention at Philadelphia, when the committee on principles reported their resolutions. This is not the case. Fifty-three only seceded, out of the two hundred and twenty-five delegates; and some of them from several of the States only went off to act with their colleagues, and returned before the Convention adjourned and acted with it.

The cause of the withdrawal was the refusal of the Convention to recommend the restoration of the Missouri Compromise. This was all that was imperatively demanded, and even this could not be granted, and so the free rollers withdrew. Even those who did secede, did not insist that "the national compact" contained "powers clearly granted" "to eradicate slavery, as did the Forney & Pierce party in Ohio, in last January.

ALABAMA. In this State George Shortridge has been nominated as the candidate for governor by the "Know Nothings." When the Whig and Democratic parties were in existence, Mr. S. belonged to the latter. The administration of Forney party have renominated Gov. Winston. On the subject of internal improvement Gov. W. takes the same position that some old foggy Whigs and Democrats used to take here, i. e. "not opposed to" them, but urging the most efficient means to prevent their adoption.

Thomas H. Watts, formerly Whig, has been selected by the K. N.'s as their candidate for Congress in the Montgomery District.

Resolved, That the democracy of the free States have the sincere thanks for the open noble and manly stand they have taken in defence of the constitutional rights of the South. Delusion and deception have placed them in a temporary minority, but we feel a confidence that the sober second thought the people will, in due time, restore them to the political supremacy, of which they have been unjustly deprived.

And so, our Anti-American friends are not entirely unaware of the fact that the "democracy of the free States have been very 'open' in the stand they have taken on the 'constitutional rights of the south.' For instance; to say nothing of that of New Hampshire, Maine, &c., which we have published and refer the reader for proof of the first clause of the foregoing resolution, to the 'stand' taken by their Ohio brethren, on the 8th of January last, in 'open' day. They

Resolved, That the people of Ohio now, as they have ALWAYS done, look upon slavery as an evil, and unfavourable to the development of the spirit and practical benefit of free institutions, and that confederating those sentiments, they will at all times resist it by every just and legal means, and will use all power clearly given by the terms of the national compact, to prevent its increase, to mitigate, and finally to ERADICATE THE EVIL.

Now, that may be free enough from the influence of "secret influences" and as "open" as the most vigilant "sentinel on the watch-tower of liberty" could desire, and indeed "manly" enough too, but we should scarcely have suspected peculiar "southern rights" men of doing them so "noble" as to call forth an expression of their "sincere thanks" therefor. What! "Power clearly granted by the national compact to 'eradicate' slavery? Verily, that is 'constitutional rights' as some people understand it! Is it any wonder then that the 'democracy of the free States' entertaining these sentiments, and receiving the 'sincere thanks' of their grateful brethren in this State and in Virginia, by way of making capital here, suppose that the American party was an abolition party? This 'deception and delusion' which has been practiced by the anti-American party, for which we have continually urged that they were highly renumerable, has 'unjustly' caused scores of the 'democracy of the free States to believe that their brethren of this and other Southern States have told them, thus causing them to abandon their own natural company 'temporarily.' Hence, we too believe that the 'sincere thought' [how sorry we cannot say.] will induce such as their southern brethren how thus 'dejected' to go back, and if not 'restore,' at least, strengthen the 'democracy of the free States,' since the 'Know Nothings' have recently in National Convention assembled 'openly' declared true national, conservative sentiments on the slavery question, driving the free-soilers out of the convention and out of the party. From these facts it will be seen that this resolution of the New Bern Convention possesses an importance which might not strike the casual reader at first view, as it has a more intimate connection with this 'political supremacy' affair than any thing besides. And 'political supremacy' is a matter of intense interest to the Pierce and Forney party just now, overriding all others. If we have not misapprehended the true meaning of this resolution, it has at least one admirable quality, and one extremely unusual from that quarter; that is, its endorser is the sympathy expressed for its northern brethren. For we were not prepared, we confess, for a tender of thanks to northern people of any party for such sentiments as are contained from the Ohio resolution quoted above. In fact we must suppose that some of the old experienced 'judicious' wheelchairs of the party slept while this resolution was being passed.

But they also Resolved, That it is our judgment, that the action of the Know Nothing Convention of New Hampshire, and of the Know Nothing Legislature of Massachusetts and other northern States, in protesting against the repeal of the Missouri compromise, the Kansas-Nebraska bill, the fugitive slave law, and pledging themselves to oppose the admission of any more Slaves into this Union, proves them to be the true enemies of the South and we deeply regret that a single Southern man should be found, so blind to his interest and duty, as to give open or secret aid and comfort to such and insidious foe.

Well, we presume it is all natural enough that they should object to the "Know Nothing" "action" referred to. It is their business, in the South, to denounce them as "enemies to the South," and to shed enormous tears of "regret" at what "Southern men" will do while the Forney and Pierce party in the same States of "New Hampshire and Massachusetts" have expressed anti-slavery sentiments quite as strong, to say nothing of the Ohio resolution above, which is not content simply to refuse to return a runaway slave, according to the fugitive slave act, who may escape from his master, but actually proposes to "eradicate" (take up by the roots) the whole institution. No "Know Nothing" has "even in Massachusetts" ever proposed to go so far. But as the Jesuit is required to assume any doctrine even the heretical, for the advancement of the "Holy Mother" at Rome, so the "unlettered" are justified in assuming the most ultra-abolition doctrines of a given locality "so that it restore them to political supremacy."

Since the adjournment of the New Bern Convention, the National Convention of the American party have completed their labors, openly promulgating a platform sound in principle, and highly conservative and national in its character, on this slavery question, whereupon these gentlemen of whom the American party have no sympathy for, and no compromise to make with them, and to seek affiliation with those from whom they came, whose principles are broader, and more ancient, even to the embracing of their favorite quotation from the Declaration of Independence that "by nature all men are free and equal" (white and black) "in the sense as used by them" in said document, as they interpret it. Can there be a doubt then, that "delusion and deception" have caused these free rollers to leave their old brethren "temporarily" but that these ancient and broad platforms "will restore" them to the bosom of their natural allies in "free, open and equal" communion with those Ohio "eradicators."

But the Newberne Convention grew profoundly assiduous on the subject of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and the Nebraska Kansas bill. Bating any and remarks now, on the fact that free-soilers were supported that bill on account of the squatter sovereignty principle it contains, we will remind our New Bern friends that this is a matter of taste entirely, and that they are rather unmerciful in their denunciations of the Virginia Democracy who have just rejected a gentleman to Congress having previously, in open convention renominated him, after he had written, spoken and voted against this same Nebraska-Kansas bill! And it is possible that these Virginia democrats, who are the "lineal descendants" of Mr. Jefferson, are denominated as "enemies to the South," and those Ohio "eradicators" receive "sincere thanks" for their kind "of defence of the constitutional rights of the South?" That may all be well enough for politicians in quest of "political supremacy" but the people of the second Congressional District are totally unwilling to endorse any such position. And the drill of old parties which are now abolished, and are looked upon as "dry bones," will consent to be understood as making any such denunciations.

"PROSCRIPTION FOR RELIGIOUS OPINION." Is a charge which salutes the ear on almost every occasion, by the opponents of the American party.—Demagogues, now as ever is the promulgator of this, or every other Jesuitical position. Deception is its object—nothing more. How is it? The American party oppose the political opinion only, of the Roman Catholicism. But in order to arrive at the true state of the case; let us inquire what the Roman Catholic religion is. Is it or is it not, that the Pope is our Saviour's Vicegerent (substitute) on earth, and that in virtue of his power of "binding and loosing" on earth, he hath rightful power to control the temporal affairs of the governments? Is it not that the Pope is infallible? If these questions be answered in the affirmative, then indeed is it not true that every republican should take a stand against such a "religion." Ought not such a "religion" to be proscribed? If on the contrary these questions be answered in the negative, then we unhesitatingly say that we do not oppose their religion. In plain terms, then, it is not his religion we object to unless that Religion assert the temporal authority of the head of his church. It is that, and that alone in Roman Catholicism, which the American party oppose. It is the civil allegiance alone which Roman Catholics bear to the sovereign head of their church, against which the American party have deemed it their duty to warn the people. Hence the following "plank" in our platform in our first column—outside.

Fourth. We shall advocate and urge the adoption of such an amended form of oath to support the Constitution of the United States, and to be administered to all persons elected or appointed to any office of trust, honor, or emolument, under the Federal or State governments, as will effectually exclude from such offices all persons who shall not directly and explicitly recognize the obligations and binding force of the Constitution of the United States as paramount to all obligations of allegiance or obedience to any foreign prince, power or potentate, or authority, whatever under any and all circumstances.

There, it will be seen, is not one word about Roman Catholicism. Not one word. It is a principle laid down, that if any other earthly power should claim allegiance, that allegiance must be universally yielded and abandoned to become a citizen of this country by adoption. We can have no hesitation, however, in believing that Roman Catholics generally hold that the Pope has rightful claim to temporal authority as Pope. It has been uniformly claimed by the Pope himself, as well as sustained by his minions. We know that such dogmas are dangerous to republican liberty, and hence we oppose its encroachments in this country. Particularly is it our duty to watch it with a more jealous eye, that so much of it is being imported. But so far as religion is concerned we shall ever contend that every man should be allowed and protected in his inalienable right to "worship" Almighty God according to the dictates of his own conscience. Hence our platform reads,

Eighth. We shall oppose and protest against all attempts of religious liberty, holding it a cardinal maxim that religious faith is a question between each individual and his God, and over which no political government, or other human power, can rightfully exercise any supervision or control, at any time, in any place, or in any form.

The article "America for Americans," in Putnam for May, was written by Parker Godwin, a well known abolitionist lecturer and writer. This article was copied by the Union a few days ago, in full. Certainly the Administration is reduced to a great strait, when it is compelled to turn for succor to the New York Abolitionists.—Raleigh Register.

We have seen and read that article against the American party as published in the Washington Union, the organ of Gen. Pierce, which paper exalts over this effort as quite conclusive as against it. For instance, one of the grounds assumed against "these Know Nothings," by Godwin, is as follows:—"Nor is there any danger that threatens our own country now—scarcely excepting slavery—more subtle or formidable than the danger which lurks in those ill-suppressed hatreds of race, and religion, which some persons seem eager to foment into open quarrel."

An abolitionist in sentiment, there is his position—his reason for his opposition. What he is pleased to term "hatreds of race," is with him an extremely heinous offence, involving "subtle and formidable" dangers. We can inform him, and all other abolitionists, that whatever be the "dangers that threaten," on account of slavery, the South will be content to continue the institution, as some of the free States have done, until it ceases to be profitable. Nor will the extreme anxiety of himself and co-abolitionists about "races" ever do much in the way of relief as long as they continue their "fomentations." The result of all these "threatenings" the South will continue to abide, notwithstanding their promulgations through organs of "Northern men with Southern principles," or outright abolitionists, like Park Godwin.

"THE PLOUGH, THE LOOM, AND THE ANVIL." Is a monthly periodical which should be in the hands of every Farmer, Mechanic, and Manufacturer in the country. The No. before us (June) contains sixty pages of reading matter mostly original which alone is worth the full subscription price for the year. There are those, unfortunately, who have endeavored to create a prejudice on the part of the mechanic against the farmer, and the farmer against the mechanic. Every man must know that these great interests are mutual. And the object of this work is to show that they are so, and that the two interests are of paramount importance in this country. The statistical and other information of a practical nature contained in this Journal, on these important subjects, is worth hundreds of dollars to our large farmers and "boss" mechanics, and smaller ones in proportion.

Just as we are going to press we are in receipt of the New Bern Journal containing Col. Ruffin's acceptance of the nomination of the New Bern convention. We have not time or space to review the letter as fully as we should like. He says:—"If elected to Congress, I shall go to Washington as a friend of the old order of things, and none of the new-fangled inventions of fanatical upstarts will ever get countenance or support from me."

Whether he means by the "old order of things," the tariff of 1842 or the one of 1846—or, the "old Bank of the U. S." Mr. Tyler's "exchequer" or indeed the "old" people which was taught of separation of government from the banks, or the present administration of the law on the subject, which admits it—or, the keeping of the public lands as a source of Revenue, or the trying of them away among the new States, as has been practiced for several years, or whether he means that the "old order" counseled by Washington to beware of the insidious wiles of foreign influence—or the advice of Gen. Jackson that it was "time we had become a little more Americanized" or whether he means the policy which has been established by this Pierce and Forney administration of filling our important missions abroad, and many important offices at home with foreigners which policy would be the means, as Gen. Washington warned us in 1778 of "pouring (the foreigners) in upon us like a torrent"—whether any one or all of these, does not appear. The "old order" is about as defined as a "judicious improvement."

He says he shall "adhere to the long-cherished principles of the Democratic party." What they are now, it is not known. With the Cabinet at Washington it is the turning out of officers who did not vote against the "Know Nothings." In the Norfolk district, Virginia, he has been defined to mean anti-Nebraska. In other portions of the South—pro-Nebraska and secession and dissolution of the Union, if the demands of the ultraists are not satisfied. In Ohio it recognizes full "power given by the terms of the national compact" "to eradicate" slavery.

Without condemning or approving now, was not the Nebraska-Kansas bill a "new-fangled invention"? It certainly was. Yet the Col. gave it "countenance and support," notwithstanding the arbitrary rule he has laid down. And we have no doubt that Gen. Milson, when the Democrats have just elected to Congress in Virginia, considered and yet considers the "up starting" of that bill "fantastical."

The magnetic telegraph, which communicates news from New Orleans to New York in an hour, was once considered "fantastical." The idea of a Central Railroad from the Atlantic ocean to the West, was for a long time, considered "fantastical." But two-thirds of the last Legislature of our State thought and acted differently, by appropriating from her means two-thirds of the amount of money necessary to "support" the "new-fangled invention" of such "upstarts" as Calvin Graves, Gen. Saunders, C. F. Fisher, Governors Morehead and Graham.

The Colonel speaks of "secret and irresponsible" "political clubs" and "infringement on legislation." Was not his own first nomination the result of one of these? Was not he and his political friends in several "secret and irresponsible" "political clubs" in Washington city, last winter and to winter before, on the various questions which he has before Congress? How were these clubs of men selected by our legislature but by a "secret and irresponsible political club"? To what was this "secret" objection amount? All parties here, and do yet proclaim it; Whigs, Democrats, American and Anti-Americans and all. We give the letter next week.

Clingman and Carmichael. We presume, by an account of the speeches of these gentlemen, that Mr. Carmichael is pouring hot shot into Mr. Clingman, by showing up his inconsistencies, and the windings in his race after nomination. Such his as the following, from the Asheville Spectator, must tell powerfully at the ballot box. If Mr. Clingman be elected we shall believe it makes no difference how objectionable a position a man may assume, his chances for success before the people are equally as good as the most patriotic and straight-forward.

"Mr. Carmichael read from Mr. Clingman's speech on the Presidential election, wherein he so truly set forth the corrupting influence of the foreigners in this country, and the great danger which would result from an American party, and had said that there would arise in the breast of every true American feelings fatally hostile to all foreigners and their associates. Then showed that these things professedly had all taken place, and Mr. Clingman, according to his own showing, was not a true American. He was condemned—out of his own mouth. (We thought he had him there.) He also read from Mr. Clingman's letter to Dr. Hilliard, in which he took quite a mild view of the case, and declared himself ready to defend himself against charges which Mr. Carmichael advanced was not there, a confession that he was willing and ready to take either side of the question, as circumstances might seem most politic; that if the Know Nothings should be against him, why he was against them; but if they should be for him, why he was for them, and with him, anti-Americans. This cut pretty deep, and Mr. Clingman hastily got up and denied that he meant any such thing. But his language was there on record, and many were of the opinion that he had him there also.

He then replied to the charge of abolitionism against the Order, and read from many leading abolition papers of the North denouncing the Order for its pro-slavery affiliations. Said that Mr. Clingman had called on the people to stand with him and Gen. Scott.—This sounded strange to his ears. How had Scott and he got together so soon? Mr. Clingman had occupied three positions in regard to Scott within the last few years. First he was for him for the Presidency, then against him, and now he is for him, and with him, Whigs, not with the Democrats, and certainly not with the Know Nothings. He must then be a Clingman man, and nothing more. Replied to Mr. C.'s abuse of the Convention—said that if Cherokee was not there, that Mr. Clingman had sought a nomination from a midnight caucus in Raleigh, where there was but three Counties in the District represented. In that caucus, he had heard, that Mr. Clingman's friends had announced their authority, a resolution was passed, that Mr. Clingman had sought a nomination from an independent outsider, and held Conventions in such special aversion.

He wanted to know how long since Mr. Clingman had begun to detest caucuses and conventions, and if he thought his cure was permanent. He very much feared his love for these would return with increased violence, on the first appearance of a chance for the United States Senatorship. He then alluded to the abuse which Mr. Clingman had heretofore heaped upon the American party. He had called them liars, traitors, and Ministers of the Gospel 'sap-heads,' and 'jacklegs,' for belonging to the party. He was astonished that the gentleman's forbearance on this occasion. He doubted not it convenient to be very mild, when he found there were more Sams about than he had expected. He then noticed the many attempts of Mr. Clingman to dictate to the people of the district as to whom they should vote for, and characterized that proceeding as it deserved. Read a list of the officers under the General Government, who were foreigners, Catholics, or abolitionists, and charged Mr. Clingman with assisting in foisting these men upon the country. He then read from a letter of Mr. Clingman's to Mr. Graham, that he had been in office long enough. He had exceeded the time allotted to Mr. Graham for eight years, as Mr. Clingman had been in Congress for eight years in succession. That resignation in office was good doctrine, and he thought Mr. Clingman ought to be satisfied to let some other man try it awhile."

WHAT THE ABOLITIONISTS SAY. The New York Tribune, the abolition organ, thus openly declares its opinion of the American party, as illustrated in New York, at the great mass meeting there on Monday evening of last week. It will be seen that the Tribune agrees precisely with the resolution of the New Bern Convention, that these free rollers were "deduced" into the order. Hear it:—"The demonstration of the National Know Nothing Convention, given in another part of this paper. It was a regular Silver-Gray affair throughout. The long array of Southern men aided Barker & Co. in adopting the Pro-Slavery Platform at Philadelphia, to the disruption of the National Council, occupied the whole afternoon of the meeting, and they were determined to let the dough-faced Northern members of their party know that 'there is a South' at any rate the preponderance of the Pro-Slavery element among the speakers disgraced those who have been deduced into the Order, but who are not yet prepared to be made hewers of wood and drawers of water for the slave lords of the South."

EARLY.—On the 21st of June (inst.) Charles A. Peabody, of Muscogee county, Ga., the southern horticulturalist, sent to the Editor of the Montgomery Mail, ("Simon Suggs,") a bouquet of flowers, a basket of strawberries, a basket of ripe tomatoes, and a basket containing a ripe watermelon. If we get either of the latter articles by the 9th of the next month, we suspect that Mr. P. will have to send it to us. In that case we in this latitude would have something to brag of!

From 25,000 to 30,000 People in the Park!—The "American Platform" Confirmed and Endorsed! The New York Express gives the following account of the great American meeting in the Park on Monday evening of last week:—"Remember Sam is no longer a stripling! He is a giant—yes, a veritable Samson—for nothing but a five-ton cannon could have raised, at a single day's notice, from twenty-five to thirty thousand Americans, in the Park, last evening. It was to respond to the National Council in Philadelphia, to be sure; and everybody expected that the stripling would be about, but nobody expected to see him bring with him men (and women too) by the square mile. It was all in all such a mighty demonstration of the people—the real American people, we mean—such as the Commercial Emporium never beheld before.

The Park meeting was in a good degree impractical, no time having been allowed for any of the usual preparations in the wards, or for gathering together the large suburban population that now surround this city. Notwithstanding, however, all that, and the very early hour, 5 p. m., at which men of labor and of business were summoned from their various avocations, thousands were on hand, and the crowd kept on continually increasing till after dark. At six o'clock the whole lower end of the Park was full of people, and the general estimate was, that no fewer than twenty-five thousand persons were on the ground.

The platform was accepted, with scarcely a dissentient voice—and the cheers of acceptance were renewed and prolonged. Mr. Barker and his friends, without any of the preparation of claquers, trusted to the absorbing American sentiment of their countrymen, and trusted not in vain. The unity, concord, and harmony of the American party triumphed over every other sentiment—and, as it triumphed among the American masses, so will it triumph in every part of the United States.

The meeting was addressed by Ex-Governor Brown and Hon. A. J. Donelson, of Tennessee; E. B. Bartlett, Esq. of Kentucky; Judge Hopkins, of Alabama; Mr. Hamilton, of North Carolina; Mr. Cunningham, of South Carolina; Mr. Burwell, of Virginia; and many other speakers.

We give below the speech of Andrew Jackson Donelson, the private secretary and nephew of Gen. Jackson, late Minister to Berlin, and recently editor of the Washington Union:—

SPEECH OF HON. A. J. DONELSON. The mention of my name, on this important occasion, in connection with the Hermitage, and the hero and patriot that word recalls to your memory, is a sufficient indication of the thought that is uppermost in your mind, and to which I must address myself.—You desire to hear how I, an old friend and relative of Andrew Jackson—his private secretary during his Presidency, and for more than thirty years, up to the last hours of his life, enjoying the freest access to all his papers, and maintaining the most intimate and confidential relations with him—can defend the principles of the newly-organized American party. Listen to me, fellow-citizens, and I think I can satisfy you, not only that I am consistent, but that every motive of patriotism and of public duty, conspired in the adoption of a party which no longer practises the old-fashioned democracy of Jefferson, Madison, and Jackson, but has done all that it could to bring into discredit the most essential and characteristic features of that democracy. Franklin Pierce came into power, to use a sea-phrase, in the wake of the compromise of 1850. That measure, carried through by the united action of such statesmen as Clay, Webster, Cass, and Houston, enlisted the sympathies of the American people, and was welcomed in every corner of our wide-spread Union as a rebuke to those factions which had labored, under the garb of State rights, to bring the Federal and State authorities in open conflict with each other.

At several places in New England, Mr. Pierce stigmatized the opponents of that measure as mortal traitors. He went so far as to compliment me for my services in what he called a battle for the Union. He declared that in that battle he stood where General Jackson did. Now, call to mind what General Jackson did—what he said—and what the Democratic party maintained to justify their respect for a statesman which Mr. Pierce alluded to. Do you remember the ordinance of South Carolina, arming her citizens, establishing test oaths, and declaring her determination to carry into execution her threat of nullification?—The proclamation of General Jackson, denouncing the whole proceeding as unauthorized, rebellious, and traitorous—the great and noble stand which he took in the most prompt and unflinching manner to repel by force all the opposition to the execution of the laws? And then, gentlemen, do you remember the unanimity with which not only the Democratic party applauded its President, but how the great body of the American people, looking above party, and surveying only the good of the country, came forward by thousands and thousands to testify their respect for a statesman who had filled the measure of his country's glory.

But the patriotic American people proclaimed, when the old hero carried the constitution unharmed through the struggles with nullification, that his name would hereafter stand by the side of Clay, Webster, Cass, and Houston, enlisted the sympathies of the American people, and was welcomed in every corner of our wide-spread Union as a rebuke to those factions which had labored, under the garb of State rights, to bring the Federal and State authorities in open conflict with each other.

At several places in New England, Mr. Pierce stigmatized the opponents of that measure as mortal traitors. He went so far as to compliment me for my services in what he called a battle for the Union. He declared that in that battle he stood where General Jackson did. Now, call to mind what General Jackson did—what he said—and what the Democratic party maintained to justify their respect for a statesman which Mr. Pierce alluded to. Do you remember the ordinance of South Carolina, arming her citizens, establishing test oaths, and declaring her determination to carry into execution her threat of nullification?—The proclamation of General Jackson, denouncing the whole proceeding as unauthorized, rebellious, and traitorous—the great and noble stand which he took in the most prompt and unflinching manner to repel by force all the opposition to the execution of the laws? And then, gentlemen, do you remember the unanimity with which not only the Democratic party applauded its President, but how the great body of the American people, looking above party, and surveying only the good of the country, came forward by thousands and thousands to testify their respect for a statesman who had filled the measure of his country's glory.

But the patriotic American people proclaimed, when the old hero carried the constitution unharmed through the struggles with nullification, that his name would hereafter stand by the side of Clay, Webster, Cass, and Houston, enlisted the sympathies of the American people, and was welcomed in every corner of our wide-spread Union as a rebuke to those factions which had labored, under the garb of State rights, to bring the Federal and State authorities in open conflict with each other.

Now, gentlemen, this was Democratic practice in 1832. Let us now see how General Pierce has acted in a crisis which he has admitted to be full of similar perils to us and to our posterity. When the compromise was passed, you all know that there was a party, called at the North abolitionists, and at the South nullifiers, who insisted that that measure was a base surrender of State rights, and who set on foot measures which, if carried out, would have produced immediate bloodshed and civil-war. This party at the South had an organ, whose columns teemed with the dirtiest abuse of every man who would not subscribe to its scheme of holding a Southern Congress, with powers not only to declare the compromise unconstitutional, but to provide for its enforcement, precisely as South Carolina had done in 1832.

When the great and lamented Webster delivered his speech, on the occasion of laying the corner stone of the new Capitol, the response of this Southern rights Democratic sheet was that it was a vain ceremony—that the people of the South should be putting their arms in order, to attack the North, instead of indulging hopes for the preservation of the Union.—Gentlemen, one of the first acts of Mr. Pierce was to give the editor of this opinion sheet an important consular and diplomatic office. And if you examine the character of his appointments generally, you will find that in every quarter of the country they have been marked by an