THE K. N. NATIONAL CONVENTION.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

FIFTH DAY—SATURDAY.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, June 9, 1855.

The proceedings of the Council to-day have not been important. The Catholic question was reopened again and freely discussed on the motion to admit to seats as delegates two men from Louisiana, who claim to represent that branch of Know-Nothingism in that State which lives up to the Protestant test. They were not regularly elected by a State Council, but were nevertheless admitted. The Alabama delegation remains still untouched, though in violation of the position taken by the Council in the Louisiana case. Mr. [illegible] of Massachusetts made a strong speech upon the [illegible]olic question, contending for the rigid exclusion of all Catholics from the Order. This is undoubtedly the feeling of the organization, and it must destroy its power in Louisiana, where contrary principles and practice are popular.

At the meeting yesterday afternoon disgraceful scenes of disorder and confusion took place, growing out of the gross intoxication of several members from the Southern States. One from North Carolina insisted on making a speech, while so much under the influence of liquor as to have no command over his senses or his body. He was too drunk even to give way to the appeals of his friends to sit down and keep quiet, but rambled on incoherently to the mortification and disgust of the decency of the body. One great difficulty all the week, in the way of the harmonious and rapid dispatch of business, has been the habitual partial intoxication of many of the members, and when the Slavery debate fairly launches, scenes of violence may not unreasonably be apprehended. The propriety of having no session of the Council *after dessert* has been strongly urged for several days, even by Southern members, especially on this ground.

The labors of the Committee on Resolutions have been protracted through to-day and this evening. Of their results no definite knowledge can yet be stated. None of its members seem to be susceptible to spiritual influences. The oracle gives forth no certain sound. Yet it appears to be understood that they had warm discussions on the Slavery questions, and settled their positions by close votes. If ever the record of their action reaches the public eye, I imagine it would show extraordinary and interesting facts. And I suspect there are some Northern men who would shake in their shoes did they behold the relation of their course upon this Committee placarded before their constituents. The very secrecy of this organization is the greatest encouragement to doughfaceism.

There is little doubt that the resolutions of the Committee and Council will either be affirmatively proslavery or else entirely ignore the subject; but their triumph will be the death-warrant of the organization. Monday or Tuesday at the latest will bring affairs to a crisis. Many Northern and Western members are very impatient at the prolongation of the meetings. Some will leave on Friday at the very latest. They say these Southern gentlemen who have niggers to do their work and make their money for them can easily afford to stay two weeks, but as for us who have to do our own work and earn our own living, we must be about it. Yet they desire to settle the position of the party on the Slavery question before leaving, and will try to have it brought up on Monday in the Council by an advance report on that subject from the Committee.

It is believed that a Catholic spy has been discovered in the Council in the person of one of the members from an extreme Southern State. He is observed taking full notes of all its proceedings, is exclusive in his devotions to silence and non-action save when the Catholic question is up, when he is quite on his tops; has been seen going to the room of the Jesuit Father Galand, who is stopping at one of the principal hotels; and finally and conclusively in the eyes of those who are watching him, he was observed to make his dinner exclusively of fish on *Friday!* There is a good deal of burning indignation getting up in bigoted Protestant hearts on the subject, and threats of an explosion in the Council over it are muttered in various quarters. If the Northern members, who are not dough-faces leave the Council for its action on the Slavery question—as I do not see how they can help doing—they will issue a brief address to the nation stating their principles and calling for a rally of all the opponents of the Administration upon it. Look out it. It will be the standard point of the long-wished-for true Northern party

In the election of the Rev. Mr. Rugg of the Massachusetts delegation as Chaplain of the Grand Council, the Union received a terrible shock, and all the more severe that nobody was forewarned of it. Mr. Rugg is a Universalist in his theology, and as all Massachusetts men are accounted Abolitionists over the line, (always excepting A. B. Ely,) why, he is a Universalist Abolitionist. So soon as this doubly-damned fact was noised about horror and indignation were depicted upon the faces of the Southern chivalry. To hold men in slavery, to sell them like cattle in the market, to prostitute their wives and daughters to the lowest purposes of a bestial lust, is that patriotism which is the highest attribute of religion at the South; but Universalism, oh horrors! is rank infidelity, and it will never do in the world to recognize it as a religion or in connection with religious services in behalf of even a body of men so grateful as this Know-Nothing Council ought to be for its generous immunities. It was positively refreshing to see how the religious principle of the Southern members was shocked at the idea of having a Universalist to pray for them. Even drinking and swearing were interrupted while this new danger to the Union impended. Massachusetts was begged, beseeched, tormented, to take away this bitterness from their lips. And she consented, and for once saved the Union from going to smash. The Rev. Mr. Rugg resigned, and the drinking and swearing were resumed. And that the chance of repeating such a shock to the Union and the religious sensitiveness of the Slave Oligarchy might be avoided, it was concluded to dispense with a "stated" Chaplaincy in future.

While on the happy vitality of the religious element in this convocation of the great men in the Nation it may not be amiss to testify to the appropriateness of the selection of Mr. E. C. Andrews of New-York to discourse at the Union-Saving Banquet on the "Religious and Civil Liberty" which "Sam" proposes to reinaugurate in all their purity and perfection, and of the "enthusiastical" manner in which he vindicated the sagacity of that selection. It was acomplished with all the unction of a Rev. Dr. Adams or a Rev. Dr. Dewey, and to our supremely orthodox Southern friends seemed but little short of inspiration itself, especially as the great national institution of Slavery received its share of oratorical incense. The night before, this same "Daniel come to judgment" distinguished himself under another sort of inspiration by attacking in this wise a member of the New-York delegation who has failed to appreciate the force of George Law's fitness for the Presidency or succumb to his money—"*You are a G—d d—d liar, you say I "am a New-York blackleg and that I come on here "with George Law's money in my pocket.*" The gentleman assailed, and the assailant, went off together to search out the truth which is not yet promulgated as publicly as what I have given you was.

The vexation of the South at the defeat of President Barker's attempt at reelection is not a little cauterized by the fact that Mr. Bartlett of Kentucky who was chosen over him by the efforts of the Massachusetts, Indiana and Ohio delegations, is discovered to be a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church *North*, and thus is what they call at the South "a Kentucky "Abolitionist." The afflictions of the Southerners have been very intense for several days, but this annoys them more than anything else, and they swear that the election of Bartlett was "a d—d Massachu-"setts trick."

The defeat of Barker was also a decided overthrow of the George Law party, which has been rampant all the week until this event. Mr Bartlett, the new President, besides being a liberal man toward the North and a capable gentleman—all qualities denied to the defeated rival—is suspected of being in the interest of Garrett Davis of Kentucky for the American nomination for the next Presidency, and this position will give that interest great power in controlling the result of the Nominating Convention—if it ever meets.

THE "SHAKESPEARE" CLUB DUEL.

Dr. Chetwood, who returned on Saturday evening from the scene of the late duel, reports that Mr. F. Leavenworth is in an encouraging condition. The bullet still remains in his thigh, and no attempt has yet been made either to extract it or to set the broken limb. Still his spirits are good and it is hoped that in due season the operation will be successfully performed. The patient is visited by Dr. Hamilton of Buffalo, and both his father and mother are in attendance upon him.

We are at last enabled to lay before the public a perfectly authentic account of the circumstances attending this duel, and in so doing we can only express our regret that an attempt should have been made to conceal facts which, from their nature, must sooner or later come to the greatest publicity. The difficulty at the "Shakespeare" Club occurred on Thursday, the 31st, when the challenge was substantially given and the seconds named as we have already stated. As our readers are aware, Mr. Breckenridge, the person who gave the insult, is a Kentuckian and as far as we can judge from our knowledge of the circumstances, though we have no direct testimony upon the point, Mr. Leavenworth was animated throughout by a sense of unwillingness to suffer what he supposed to be a Kentucky system of bullying Northern men. However this may be, both parties were firm throughout in the determination to settle the quarrel at the pistol's muzzle. In the course of the preliminary communications between the seconds there may have been overtures looking toward an amicable settlement; on that point we have no complete information, but in the course of our inquiries we have not been able to learn positively that any such overtures were made or suggested. Friday the 1st instant was spent in correspondence between the seconds, and so was Saturday. Before noon on Sunday the arrangements were in every respect completed and the rendezvous of the party fixed at Niagara Falls, the precise locality for the duel remaining to be settled according to circumstances after their arrival there. Breckenridge, and Middleton, his second, left on Monday morning, and Leavenworth and Pendleton on Monday afternoon. It was then expected that the duel would take place on Tuesday afternoon; but the train in which Leavenworth and Pendleton traveled was thrown off the track somewhere on the way by running over a cow, and detained so long that they did not arrive in season to fight on that day.

As we have previously stated the meeting actually took place at 12¼ o'clock on Wednesday. The place selected for the purpose was Navy Island, which is within the Canadian territory, about two miles above the Falls and almost if not entirely without inhabitants, the greater part of it being covered by a dense forest. This Island is famous as the scene of the protracted but unsuccessful Patriot invasion of the British Dominions by McKenzie and Van Rensselaer in 1837 when the steamer Caroline was burned and the entire frontier thrown into a state of disturbance. For the purpose of a duel a more favorable spot could hardly be imagined, and thither the party repaired on Wednesday forenoon. It is a rather singular circumstance that they were all taken across in the same row-boat, the principals then meeting for the first time since the beginning of the quarrel. After reaching the island and selecting the precise locality for the combat, the distance, ten paces, was marked off by Mr. Middleton, the second of the challenged party. As he is of small stature his paces are short, which gave rise to the original report that the distance was eight paces only. Lots were drawn for the choice of positions, which fell to Middleton, but as the men were placed with the sun between them this choice gave no advantage. The word was given by Pendleton in the usual manner: "fire, one, two, "three." Both pistols were discharged at the word two so simultaneously that it seemed like a single shot. Leavenworth immediately fell; Breckenridge remained standing two or three seconds and then fell also. The surgeon approached Breckenridge first and asked if he was badly hurt. The answer was in the negative, and that Leavenworth needed his services more, for he feared he was seriously injured. Both parties had to be carried from the field. Breckenridge with his second was brought instantly to the American side, where his wound was dressed, after which he took the first train of cars for New-York. We are told that the wound was from the beginning so painful that he could not bear his foot on the ground. This being the case, the report that he has been seen in this City walking in the street since the duel must be erroneous.

The weapons used were ordinary dueling pistols, carrying small bullets, but from inexperience or inadvertance on the part of the seconds they were loaded with excessive charges of powder. Otherwise it would have been impossible for one of the balls to pass through one thigh of a man and break the bone of the other.

The first positive intelligence of the result was received here about 4 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon in a telegraphic dispatch from Breckenridge himself. A dispatch in cipher was also received from Middleton. Both these dispatches stated that Leavenworth was severely wounded, but it was not until a late hour that night that his friends heard from Pendleton the exact nature of the injury he had received.

The advantage of going to Canada to fight a duel is not apparent. The laws there are quite as stringent as our own, and should Leavenworth die the parties, if found in the United States, must be surrendered to take their trial for murder.

Meantime we again urge upon the authorities of our own State the duty of taking measures for the immediate arrest of these offenders. Leavenworth will probably not be in a state to be moved for some time, if indeed he is ever moved, except to a resting place where he will be beyond human judicature; but Pendleton, Middleton and Breckenridge are within reach, and no time should be lost in laying upon them the hand of the law. Delay in the discharge of that duty will only favor their escape to Europe or elsewhere. If they go unpunished the public authorities will alone be responsible.

SAD DROWNING AFFAIR.—As the Hoboken Ferry-boat Newark was crossing from New-York to Hoboken at 6½ o'clock last evening, a middle-aged, poorly clad man, apparently a laborer, was on board who had a broken arm and a felon upon one of his fingers. He spoke in a disconsolate manner to several persons on board and soon after leaped into the water. The boat was stopped and a small boat launched into which two of the boat-hands went to his rescue. They were Joseph Lawrence and a man known as "Dutch "Charley," whose family reside in Brooklyn. The boat swamped, and Lawrence was the only one of them who was rescued. The body of "Dutch Char-"ley" was not found. The body of the unknown man was found and taken to the cells in Hoboken, where an inquest will be held to day.

BEEF CATTLE IN TEXAS.—We copy the following item from *The Gazette*, published at Liberty, Texas, May 26:

"Several fine droves of beeves passed through this place during the past week for New-Orleans market. In one drove of some two hundred we noticed that at least one-third were white and in fine order for butchering, and were sold for $18 per head. The prices of beeves in this section is from $17 to $18. The number crossed at Tracey's Ferry in the past two weeks ending Saturday last were not less than 1,500 head."

Liberty is in the eastern part of Texas, not a long distance from Nacogdoches. In the south-western part of the State we understand that beeves can be bought fifty per cent below the above prices. Here the same cattle would sell for $60 to $80. There is a fortune ready for somebody who will start the business of shipping cattle from Texas to New-York.

FROM BOSTON.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

BOSTON, Saturday, June 9, 1855.

The reports in THE TRIBUNE of the Know-Nothing Convention at Philadelphia are read with the greatest interest here. Wilson's reply to the Virginian was a "ten-strike." Nothing that he has ever done has given such general satisfaction. The enthusiasm for him in the country is unbounded, and even State-st. is half inclined to fling up its cap. The fact is the people like pluck. We are sick to death in Massachusetts of Representatives who cannot look a slaveholder in the face without blinking. With all our New-England regard for propriety and decorum, I really believe that if one of our Representatives on the floor of Congress were to knock down the first Southerner who was insolent to him it would forever establish his popularity at home.

The good feeling toward Wilson just now, is much enhanced by the fact that some of the Boston papers are abusing him in the foulest manner, and with so little tact, and in such utter ignorance of the man's character and position, that thousands of Free-Soilers and Coalition Democrats who had become somewhat alienated from him on account of his Know-Nothingism, feel impelled from sympathy for one so unjustly assailed, to rally again to his support. With the exception of Andrew Jackson, I do not know of any man in our history who is so much indebted to his enemies for helping him along as Henry Wilson. What is most singular in the warfare upon him is, that his assailants almost invariably overlook his weak points, which are more numerous than his friends could wish, and attack him just where he is invulnerable. The secret of this is a total misconception of his character on the part of his enemies, who are, with very few exceptions, people who do not personally know him. They overrate him immensely in some respects, and underrate him as grossly in others. They revile him for qualities which he does not possess, and accuse him of doing things which he could not do if he wished to, and then wonder that their attacks have only resulted in leaving Wilson stronger than before, because instead of shaking his friends' confidence in him the injustice with which he is treated calls out a certain enthusiasm for him amid which the real causes of dissatisfaction which exist are forgotten or forgiven.

In your recent notice of the last number of *The Edinburgh Review* you quote as an egregious blunder on the part of *The Review*, "the assertion "that the United States possesses a central au-"thority which has power to declare all these "laws (State laws for the protection of Slavery) "unconstitutional and void." This statement you say "betrays a degree of ignorance as to the re-"lations between the Federal Government and "local legislation, which is scarcely credible even "in a British Reviewer."

In making this criticism upon *The Edinburgh Review* you have apparently overlooked the fact that there is among ourselves a school of politicians holding precisely the same doctrine which you quote as betraying ignorance of our Constitution on the part of the reviewer. He probably got his notions from the writers of that school. In the very number of THE TRIBUNE to which I allude, the doctrines of that school are set forth in a document three columns long, signed by Lewis Tappal, William Goodell and others, men certainly not uninformed about the Constitution of the United States. The second clause of their declaration of principles is "That it is the duty of the Federal Government in "all its departments to suppress slaveholding "throughout the United States."

Gerrit Smith is among the adherents of this school, who it seems to me are growing in number. I have reason to believe that before long their doctrines will be advanced and defended in the Senate of the United States to at least the extent that the Constitution is an Anti-Slavery document, and that it gives no countenance whatever to Slavery or the recapture of fugitive slaves. The historical argument for this doctrine has a degree of strength which will surprise those who have not investigated the subject and who rely implicitly on the common notions about the adoption of the Constitution. OLIVER.

MESSAGE OF GOV. METCALF.

The Message of the Governor of New-Hampshire is a very sensible document in the main. A better exposé of the condition and resources of the State, we think, has seldom been made. A brief synopsis of the Governor's views has already been given; but the following remarks in reference to the Liquor traffic and the Nebraska outrage are worthy of being printed in full:

For years past the traffic in spirituous liquors has been felt by nearly all, and conceded by a great majority of the people of the State to be an alarming evil. No offense punishable by our laws short of a capital crime spreads so vast a desolation or inflicts such overwhelming misery upon community as the sale and use of intoxicating drinks. Larceny, forgery, counterfeiting and their kindred crimes are limited in their operations and trifling in their consequences when compared with those resulting from the sale of spirituous liquors. Most other offenses are but the fruits of this. But few can be found that cannot be directly traced to it as the prime cause. The sale as a beverage is a public nuisance; and the public have a right to protection from its consequent evils and dangers as from other nuisances. To abate it by the extinguishment of the traffic comes within the province of legislative powers and duties. Various mild laws have been enacted, designed to suppress such sales, but they have failed of the desired effect. Persuasion has been tried in vain. Both have been found impotent against the passion of the buyer and the cupidity of the seller. It may be true that legal enactments can never totally prevent the offense. The same may be said of all other crimes, even of those for which nothing but the life of the offender can satisfy the claim of public justice.

The numerous and widely extended evils resulting from the pernicious practice are within the observation of all; and in addition thereto, the evidence of plain, undeniable statistical facts, logical arguments, and eloquent appeals to the heart have been diffused over the country, and filled the halls of Legislature, the churches of the land, and the habitations of men, from the mansions of wealth to the rustic cabins.

The necessity of some law to suppress so far as possible the entire sale of spirituous liquors except perhaps for some specific purposes, is too evident at this day to be a matter of argument; it is a "fixed fact." It has moved to efficient action the Legislatures of all our adjoining and several of the other States; and the representatives of the people to whom was confided the power to afford relief from the grievance have manfully met the emergency, and their action has generously been sustained by the people. The onward movement has been nowhere retarded by a reaction.

The people of this State are not wont to be dilatory in the march of progress and reform, and I trust that their hopes and expectations of a radical change in our license law will be no longer doomed to disappointment. A new law prohibiting the sale, with very limited exceptions if any are advisable—a law which will protect the legal rights of all persons, but be clothed with ample powers to effectually enforce its provisions, and as fully as possible answer its intents and purposes—a law, the penalties of which shall be commensurate with the offense—such a law I have no doubt is expected and demanded by the people of New Hampshire. The welfare and prosperity of the State demand it; our social and domestic relations demand it; morals and religion demand it; the hopes of the rising generation demand it; patriotism demands it, and I cannot believe that these demands will be slighted by a legislature elected under circumstances peculiarly propitious for a full knowledge of the wishes and wants of their constituents, and free from all associations and prejudices tending to embarrass the independence of action favorable to promoting them.

NEBRASKA AND KANSAS.—As one of the sovereign States of the Union New-Hampshire has a common interest with others in the administration of the affairs of the General Government. However local its legislation may be or may be designed to be, every portion of the country must feel its influence. Not long prior to the last session of the Legislature the Congress of the United States passed an act establishing two new Territories, Kansas and Nebraska. A provision was incorporated in the act repealing what has long been known as the Missouri Compromise, by which Slavery in the Territories was limited to a certain latitude. In this Compromise the Free States had always in good faith acquiesced, though at the time it was agreed upon it was far from being acceptable for the reason that the advantages of the compact were unduly favorable to the Slave States. Still they felt morally and politically bound to adhere to it, and they did so without any attempt to annul or evade it. But the slaveholding power, retarded in its advance by the blighting effects of a peculiar institution, and feeling the loss of political influence by the broad extension of the area of Freedom, became dissatisfied with the compact, and demanded its repeal. The demand was acceded to, many members of Congress doubtless voting for the concession with a full belief that its practical operation would not be injurious to the cause of Freedom, as it was generally said and believed at the time that those Territories were not adapted to the interests of Slavery.

This repeal the people of the Free States justly deem a violation of faith and the infliction of a great wrong upon themselves. They find that the aggressive demands of the Slave Power are insatiable. Even the repeal of all laws prohibiting the foreign slave-trade is already agitated, far more openly and earnestly than were the first faint and timid whispers uttered of a design to repeal the Missouri Compromise. Kansas is evidently already doomed by violence to the curse of Slavery, and all our vast territory is now open to its conquests. Acquiescence in these aggressions is not a virtue, and a firm resolve to resist by all legal and constitutional means the further extension of Slavery, and to insist upon the restoration of the Missouri Compromise is not only the right but the imperative duty of the Free States.

OUTRAGE AT MICHIGAN CITY.

We find in *The Chicago Press* the following account of a most fiendish outrage in Michigan City:

Thursday night a Scotch girl of good habits and reputation arrived at Michigan City on one of the trains and inquired for an engineer on the New-Albany and Salem Railroad to whom, it was afterward ascertained, she is engaged to be married. The runners of Childs's house came across her and told her that the man she asked for was out on the road but would be in that night and that he boarded at Childs's house where she would meet him if she went there. The story is utterly false as the man has never boarded there—but the unsuspecting girl went with the scoundrels. She laid off her outside garments and ate some supper, in paying for which she showed that she had some money and also that she wore gold rings on her fingers and in her ears. Some time after supper she was offered a glass of wine which she imprudently drank. In less than ten minutes, she thinks, she fell asleep very much against her inclination. When she awoke she found herself at another house, her purse and rings gone, and her earrings actually torn out of her ears.

Warrants were immediately issued for the arrest o the three men, but it was ascertained that only Child was in the place; the others had gone off in some o the night trains. Close watch was kept upon the house in hopes the two might return, and also to prevent the escape of Childs. As they had not returned by Saturday night, as the next day, it was resolved to take him, and to search the house. A large crowd went to the house, and Childs hearing them coming retreated to the garret where he was pursued. As on of the party was mounting through the scuttle, Childs struck him from above with a knife, splitting one of his thumbs and caused him to drop down to the floor below Others mounted, but Childs taking advantage of the confusion kicked off the siding at the gable end and jumped twenty feet into the back yard, unseen by the crowd and escaped. In his fall he dropped a revolver, each of the six barrels loaded and capped, and a large dirk knife, and in haste left them where they fell.

The crowd was so infuriated at his escape that in spite of the remonstrances of the more moderate, they commenced destroying the furniture, and in a short time carried everything in the house out in the street where they piled it into heaps and burned it to ashes. The windows were all knocked out, many of the doors battered down, and every article shivered to atoms. All day Sunday the town and suburbs were scoured in search of Childs without success.

It appears that the owner of the house, who is a very estimable old Quaker, living about six miles from the city, is glad enough to have the house cleared of its tenants, even at the pecuniary loss to himself in doors and windows; and the community has no other feeling than that of satisfaction that the miserable villains are routed.

The Michigan City Enterprise gives a somewhat different account of this affair, and publishes the annexed deposition from the young lady herself:

State of Indiana, Laporte County, Ind., ss.—Isabella Underwood swears that she came to Michigan City May 30; that a man took me from the Michigan Central Railroad cars to the Railroad Eating-House, telling me that James Mason boarded there; I was told at the house that he was running a engine and would not be home until the next evening; I remained there to supper; after supper I went into the sitting-room; there were several ladies there, one of whom asked me to drink a glass of wine; I did so; I soon began to feel stupid; I have no recollection of what took place from that time until the next morning, when I found myself at another house, having lost my ear and fifty-rings, silk cape, parasol and $6 in money; one ear ring had been torn out of my ear, which was quite sore; the next morning I got up before 6 o'clock and told the landlord first that I had no money, but afterward found a one-dollar bill tied up in my kerchief; I then went out into the street and inquired of a man standing on one corner of the street if he knew James Mason; he said he did and took me where I found him; I have no recollection of any impropriety being taken with me at all from any person or persons, nor no evidence of anything of the kind after such; I was quite stupified for two or three days after I drank the wine; I thought the person that gave me the wine was a lady traveler; the lady that told me when I first went to the house that Mr. Mason did not board there and that she would inquire for me if any one about the house knew him. I think was not present when the wine was offered me; I would know the girl that waited on the table, and also the cook and the man that took me from the cars to the house, no others that I saw about the house. her

ISABELLA X UNDERWOOD.
mark.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 4th day of June, 1855.
W. B. GUSTINE.

Mrs. Childs and Mrs. Kimball, who have been detained since the transaction, left for the residence o Mrs. C.'s father in Kalamazoo. No evidence was adduced that would warrant their detention. In fact the deposition of Miss Underwood criminates none of the parties accused.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MOBOCRACY ON THE WABASH CANAL.

From The Evansville (Ind.) Journal, June 4.

A short time since we published the fact that a large body of ruffians of Clay and Vigo Counties had cut away the bank of the Birchercek reservoir, and that they threatened dire vengeance on those who should attempt to repair the breach. The Governor issued a proclamation, which we published, offering rewards for the perpetrators of the outrage. The scoundrels sent a formal notice to the resident Trustee at Terre Haute that, if an attempt was made to repair the canal, it would be at the risk of the lives of the men sent, and that the canal would be cut away for a long distance in the neighborhood of the reservoir. Notwithstanding these threats, a State boat was sent to the reservoir last Tuesday, with twenty armed laborers, under charge of Mr. Higgins. They worked all Tuesday without interruption.

Wednesday night the canal bank was cut away on Summit Level, eighteen miles below Terre Haut, and boats on the level coming down at once made their way back to Terre Haute with much difficulty. The aqueducts over Birch Creek, near the reservoir, as was that part of the canal cut away, was burnt down the same night, a guard of the poor deluded scoundrels standing by to prevent interruption during the fire. It was also understood they intended to cut away the old reservoir, on the opposite side of the canal to the other, and to perform other acts of villainy. As an exhibition of their contempt for the Governor and his proclamation, they stuck up a notice offering a high reward for the Governor's head.

On Tuesday night the boat was surrounded by men with blackened faces, who, during the night, kept up a continual firing of guns about the boat. These ruffians held a meeting about a mile from the boat during Tuesday night, and drew up a statement of their complaints, and resolutions of a threatening nature. In the morning a copy of these was found stuck up on the boat, with a warning that the laborers would be allowed seven hours to take away the earth they had replaced in the reservoir bank, and one hour after that to leave, and that the canal would be cut away and the Birchcreek Aqueduct burnt the following night. The laborers, who had been during the whole night expecting an attack, took the seven hours for at once making tracks from the neighborhood, instead of undoing their work of the day previous.

It was reported at Terre Haute, Friday morning that the mob had destroyed the two locks at the junction. They left written notices at the doors of persons in their neighborhood, who regarded their acts with disapproval, that if they gave any information as to the perpetrators of these cowardly acts, or had anything to say on the subject, they would be at once taken out and lynched. It was reported at Terre Haute that the owner of a mill in this neighborhood had, for some of his language of disapproval, been severely lynched by scourging, and was told that if he interfered any further his mill would be burnt to the ground. A number of coal-boats were left high and dry.

VIRGINIA VS. NORTH CAROLINA.—A main of cocks for $1,000 and $50 the odd fight, will be fought at Lawrenceville, Va., on the 20th, 21st and 22d of June. These two States had a great deal better compete in wheat, fat cattle, best farming, good schools, best iron furnaces, the most and best manufactures and let cock-fighting alone. [Buffalo Democracy.

THE VAILED MURDERESS TO BE HUNG.—In the case of Henrietta Robinson, the vailed murderess, who is now in the Troy jail, the Supreme Court this morning affirmed the judgment of the Oyer and Terminer. She will, therefore, be again brought before that Court, at its present term, and resentenced to be hung. [Albany Evc. Journal, June 9.

The Toledo Blade says, "A young printer named "Spencer Davis shot himself in the head with a pistol "at Logansport, Ind., on the 18th ult., because a young "lady in that place would not return his love for her. "Poor '*typo*'—as a *proof* of his affections he made an "improper use of the *shooting-stick*."

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

GENERAL SYNOD OF THE PROTESTANT REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH.

THIRD DAY....MORNING SESSION.

From Our Own Reporter.

BURLINGTON, N. J., Friday, June 8, 1855.

The Synod met at 9 o'clock. The proceedings were opened with prayer by the Rev. Mr. CRISPELL. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

Communications from several clergymen of New-Brunswick tendering their pulpits to the disposition of the Synod were received.

Elder GARRET BRANDT of the classis of Wisconsin, appeared in the Synod. His credentials were found to be informal, but by a vote of the Synod he was admitted as a delegate.

The Rev. JOHN G. GARRETTSON, the Secretary of the Board of Domestic Missions, read the

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF DOMESTIC MISSIONS.

The report notices first the death of the Rev Alexander McNish, an able, self-denying minister, who had undertaken the missionary work in Michigan, and eulogizes the character of deceased in eloquent terms. We collate the following facts from the report:

Receipts during the past year, $14,336 00; Expenditures during the past year, $13,283 18; Receipts of the City Missionary Society, $4,091 62; Expenditures of the City Missionary Society, $4,061 62; Number of Pastors and Missionaries added, 64; Number of Churches and Missionary Stations added, 9; Families to whom Gospel has been extended, 4,616; Members belonging to the Churches added, 5,262; Churches and Missionary Stations established, 11; Houses of Worship built, 7; Persons added on confession of faith, 444; Persons added on certificate, 430; Sabbath Schools in operation, 92; Sabbath School Scholars, 4,514; Churches and Missionary Stations added which have made collections for the Board, 65; Total amount thus contributed, $1,100; Whole number of Churches, 374; Whole number of Ministers, 284; Number of families belonging to our denomination, 33,361; Whole amount of money received from Churches, $12,325 16; Average amount received from each family, 37½c.; Average amount received from each individual, 7½c.; Decrease in the receipts of the Board from the receipts of the year previous, $1,345 64; Estimated amount needed during coming year to sustain present enterprises, $13,675; Estimated amount needed during the same time for occupying new Stations and establishing new Churches, $5,700; Total amount needed as per estimate, $19,175.

The Report was referred to the Committee on Domestic Missions.

The Treasurer's Report of the Board of Domestic Missions shows the following facts:

Receipts during the year	$14,336 00
Cash borrowed on note from an individual	1,000 00
Cash borrowed from bank on three notes	3,000 00
Balance in the Treasury	52 82

The Report was referred to the Committe on Domestic Missions.

SUSTENTATION FUND.

The Committee appointed by the last General Synod to take into consideration the creation of a Sustentation Fund to aid in the support of ministers submitted their report. The report states that much suffering exists among ministers for the wants of the comforts of life, and that too in some instances where the congregations are abundantly able to pay their ministers. For the present however the Committee recommend the creation of a sustentation plan simply to aid in the support of disabled ministers and the families of deceased ministers, believing that a proper classical visitation would remedy many evils, and that the sustentation plan now presented can be enlarged when it is deemed advisable. They recommend the following plan:

The General Synod shall appoint a Committee of six (one-half to go out annually) to make and receive collections for a Sustentation Fund, and that each classis add a lemma on that subject. The Committee shall determine the amount of appropriations, and make such rules as they deem best in regard to the whole matter—the appropriations being for disabled ministers and the families of deceased ministers.

The report was referred to the Committee on Domestic Missions

MINISTERIAL EDUCATION OF FREE COLORED MEN.

On motion the Rev. Dr. ADAMSON, who for twenty-seven years was in a near relation with a Dutch Church in the Cape of Good Hope, was invited to address the Synod in reference to a purpose which he had to extend the Missionary work in Africa.

Dr. Adamson gave a succinct history in brief terms of the rise of the religious institutions of South Africa, and the gradual separation of those institutions from the Colonial Government, so that the connection between the two is now but slight—the Government retaining only the power of appointing the pastors, and retaining the power because the treasury of the Government pays the salaries of the pastors. Dr. Adamson then adverted to the want of Missionaries among the Africans. The white Missionaries had failed because the climate was ill adapted to their constitutions. He proposed that an institution for the ministerial education of young free colored men be established in this country, the graduates of which shall devote their labors to the Missionary service in Africa, and to the ministry among their own brethren in this country.

At the conclusion of Dr. Adamson's address it was moved and carried that he be tendered the thanks of the General Synod for his interesting address, and further that the design contemplated in Dr. Adamson's efforts meets with the approval of the General Synod.

The Report of the Board of Foreign Missions, together with the report of the Treasurer of the Board, were received and read before the Synod.

The Synod then took a recess until 3 o'clock, P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The General Synod reassembled at three o'clock. The proceedings were opened by prayer by the Rev. Mr. COMPTON. After the usual preliminaries a communication from the executors of the will of Lucas J. Voorhes, late of Spring Valley, Bergen county, N. J., in relation to

A REQUEST TO THE GENERAL SYNOD

was received and read. The communication states that by his will Mr. Voorhes had bequeathed $1,000 to the General Synod to be applied to Foreign Missions, provided that interest on the same be paid to the wife of the testator during her life. The communication was referred to the Committee on Professorate.

A communication was received from the North Classis of Long Island recommending

A DISPENSATION

In favor of John Goher, a lay missionary, so that the Classis may proceed to license him.

The communication was referred to the Committee on the Professorate.

THEOLOGICAL STUDENTS.

A communication was received from the Committee for the Examination of Applicants for aid from the Beneficiary Fund of the Church, asking in order to prevent the delay of students in entering upon their theological course, that the Committee be empowered to decide the merits of applicants.

REVISION OF THE LITURGY.

The Report of the Committee appointed to revise the Liturgy of the Church was received and read. It states that they do not forget that the Dutch Church is a Liturgical Church. Though it was among the first to denounce the unmeaning formalities of Rome, yet it never rejected the principle upon which those forms were based. To the Liturgy of the Dutch Church as it had been handed down there was everywhere a deep-rooted attachment, and the Committee believed that were there a disposition existing to lay violent hands upon it, the attempt would be met with a rebuke. Yet it should not be forgotten that the Liturgy was entirely a human production, and it could therefore lay no claim of being free from imperfection in its origin. It had positive and negative defects which ought to be remedied. The Report then recites the history of the present effort to procure a revision. After the reading the whole subject was, on motion, laid on the table and made the special order for Tuesday.

PREPARATORY COURSE FOR STUDENTS.

On motion it was resolved that the rules of the General Synod be so altered that students, in making their preparatory course, can do so under the auspices of the General Synod at the Holland Academy.

WIDOWS' FUND.

The report of the Committee on the Widows' Fund was received and read. It was on motion laid on the table, to be taken up at a future meeting for discussion.

SERMON ON FOREIGN MISSIONS.

It was announced that the sermon on Foreign Missions would be preached by the Rev. Dr. Vermilye of New-York on Monday evening in the First Dutch Church of New-Brunswick.

On motion the Synod adjourned, to meet on Saturday at 9 A. M.

FOURTH DAY....MORNING SESSION.

SATURDAY, June 9, 1855.

The Synod met at 9 o'clock pursuant to adjournment, the President, the Rev. Dr. WELLS being in the chair.

The proceedings were opened with a prayer. The usual preliminaries were gone through with.

APPLICATION FOR ADMISSION INTO THE GENERAL SYNOD.

The Rev. Mr. BUTLER of North Carolina, appeared in the Synod with a document containing the action of the Classis of North Carolina, deciding that body to seek a connection with the General Synod of the Dutch Church. He gave a brief history of Reformed Dutch Church. It had been connected with the Synod of the German Reformed Church of North America, but the views inculcated in the Mercersburg Pennsylvania Theological Seminary were adverse to those of the Classis, and three years ago they felt themselves compelled to take steps to throw off the responsibility of remaining longer in connection with the German Reformed body. In May, 1852, they decided to send delegates. In 1853 they declared themselves independent of the jurisdiction of the German Reformed Synod of North America. They had remained in that position up to the present time. He stated that the Presbyterians had expressed a warm desire that the North Carolina Classis should unite with them, but it was the preference of the Classis that the connection should be made with the Reformed Dutch Synod. The North Carolina Classis was warmly attached to the Heidelberg Catechism, which was a feature in the Reformed Dutch Church. The hymn book used by them was also the same as was used in the Reformed Dutch Churches. In the Classis there were 26 congregations and eight ministers. The German Reformed Synod had never been able to supply them with ministers as they desired. Mr. Butler stated that there were further facts connected with the application which he would advert to before the Committee of the Synod should they choose to entertain the application so far as to take that action.

THE PRESBYTERIAN GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

A communication from the Rev. ROBERT P. LEE, D.D., who had been appointed a delegate to represent at the Session of the General Assembly at Nashville, Tenn., was received and read by the Stated Clerk. The communication spoke in high terms of the fraternal regard manifest toward their body by the General Assembly on the subject of the action of the Presbytery of Ulster in receiving as pastor of one of the congregations within its bounds the Rev. Mr. Smuller who had been connected up to that time with the Reformed Dutch body, against the rules of correspondence existing between the two bodies. The General Assembly had expressed their dissent.

A communication was received from Mr. G. Van Der Mulen of Holland Classis stating the names of three young men in Holland Academy whom the Classis recommended for admission into Rutger's College, with the view of studying for the ministry.

THE CHRISTIAN INTELLIGENCER.

The Rev. Dr. VAN NEST offered a resolution to rescind a resolution adopted some years since by a General Synod indorsing *The Christian Intelligencer* as an organ of the Reformed Dutch Church. Dr. Van Nest said that the resolution was not offered because of any dissatisfaction he had with the editorial conduct of the paper in the past or in the present, but because that resolution was adopted under different circumstances from those which exist now. It was adopted on account of the confidence which the Synod had in the *then* editor. The editorial charge had since been changed, and though he had no complaint to make of the manner in which the paper had been conducted, yet he thought it to be wrong to give the unqualified indorsement of the General Synod to whatever should appear in that paper in the future.

The Rev. Dr. FISHER opposed the resolution to rescind. He believed that resolution to be uncalled for, as *The Christain Intelligencer* had not published the resolution of indorsement adverted to for some time, and was so far as appeared a dead letter. He believed that the rescinding of the resolution would be construed by the readers generally into a want of confidence existing on the part of the General Synod in the paper.

Dr. VAN NEST subsequently withdrew the resolution.

BAPTISMAL REGENERATION.

An overture from the classes of Westchester was read to the Synod. It asks that the