The Lean Ranger is the only vessel I have known to get away in safety for several years, and this is owing to the prompt and intelligent service of Commander Mitchell, of the U. S. war steamer Fulton, for which reason I have the second time alluded to it, that it may not escape the knowledge of those who have been advantaged thereby. It is a pleasure to let the commander also know that there are watchers here who hold in observation the good things done, although he had supposed himself safe from their remark while bounding over the wave in search of other duty, and that they note it with proud satisfaction.

The basement of the palace will be all vacated to day, and the various offices of record connected with our daily business are scattered through the city, to be hunted up at great inconvenience and loss of time. I hear new causes assigned for the sudden determination of General Concha to carry out this purpose, which was planned by General Pavula, and it associates therewith fear for his personal safety. The story is too ridiculous for belief; and as it would show a powerful class of government officials in league for his destruction—for his death, and that of his interesting family—the absurdity would prevent its imposition upon the most ignorant of our "know nothing" community, and I cannot believe that General Concha has permitted any such suggestion to rest in his mind, even if malice has endeavored to impress it there. A building is being prepared for offices for the routed corps of notaries, &c., which will not be finished for a year, and their old apartments are to be filled by our police soldiery.

I was yesterday reading an extract from a Boston paper—translating it as a sort of Sunday school lesson for two young ladies of my class—speaking of the evident advance and improvement of the colored population of that city, (Boston,) in dress and morals, and naming the professions they were ornamenting—when the Senorita Juanita remarked, with naivete—"Then there must be some hope for the white portion of the community, if such men as hiss and his fellows can be benefited by the example of their colored brethren." I was about to dismiss my pupils, but they begged me so hard to read the life of George Law to them, from the HERALD (!!) that I could not resist. Worth may have its own pride to do good, and I shall not increase it by exposing the sentiments of my young friends; they may be to realize them, just and true.

I hand you a very interesting commercial report for the season, and fine continued. If the Granada does not arrive by meridian to-dry, the passengers for her on board of the El Dorado will be provided for on shore, and the latter leaves this evening for Aspinwall. The Cahawba will be overflowing full from the engagements made by the agents here, and will be unable to take forward any of the Californians. D.

HAVANA, June 12, 1855.

A Financial Conference—The Madrid Bank and its Branch—Speech of General Concha—The Creoles and the Financiers.

At sundown last evening there was nothing like a steamer to be seen from the walls of old Moro, but it is to be presumed that the Cahawba and the Granada will be here to leave before ten o'clock to-day.

On Sunday a conference was held in the palace among the financiers and capitalists of Havana to consult upon the affairs of the proposed Spanish bank of discount and deposit, authorized by charter of the government at Madrid, of which a copy has been furnished you. The object seems to have been to induce a prompt subscription of the stock which goes off heavily. General Concha made a very good speech, I am informed, considering that the subject was new to his mind, and that he was ignorant of the practical working of his scheme, which is borrowed, with enlargement, from the suggestions of the Marquis de la Pezuela.

The fear to be overcome in the minds of the people here, especially the creoles, who control a very large portion of the floating capital that enters into speculative business, and which would be drawn into the vaults of this institution, is that the future exigencies of the government may make it necessary to adopt some extraordinary rule, or forced loan, which would absorb all the metallic basis, and leave the stockholders, billholders and depositors, minus their stock, with bills and certificates worthless, except, possibly, for part payment of customs, income dues, and land rents. Protection from the extortion, touch or demand of the government, and the bank would soon be in operation, as the charter provisions in other respects are good. The creoles, however, will not be likely to take any great interest in the stock, because it will be under Spanish control and direction, while the name is not in harmony with their wishes.

I shall reduce myself to reasonable brevity—after due labor therefor—the present exceedingly hot weather admonishing me of its propriety, &c. The meeting had no results. D.

The Failure of the Cuban Expedition.

[From El Cometa, (the organ of the Cubans of New York,) June 13.]

TO-DAY'S QUESTION.

It is generally talked of as a recent event which we all believe to be true, and which has filled with sorrow and anguish the hearts of the Cubans.

The main fact stands uncontradicted, but such is not the case in regard to the details and causes of it.

It is natural for every Cuban anxiously to inquire about these details, and the true causes of such a grievous catastrophe. What are they?

If we, on our own part, have heard some explanations, prudence and justice bid us to listen to the counterpart; and we believe that all those placed in the same situation ought to suspend their verdict. Although the individual who relates a fact be entitled to our first credit, he cannot righteously request it, if his manifestations bring forth charges against other persons, unless they be present and let the charges stand uncontradicted.

Let us, then, suspend our judgment—but until when? There exists, indeed, a necessity, an imperious and urgent necessity, of depurating the causes of the failure of so many hopes, the infliction of so many damages, the sacrifice of so many victims. Nor is it a mere curiosity that is to be satisfied, but the desire of drawing from the lessons of the past, useful warnings for the future. In equity, we ought to wait a reasonable length of time, but that reasonable term, in the present circumstances, should be the shortest, as we must soon, very soon know who are the guilty and who are the meritorious. The reason for that is quite plain—we see and calculate the fatal consequence that the least suspicion against certain men would produce in the people of Cuba. The people of Cuba trusted on those men and on their programme; they believed them to be honest; but the blow has been a terrible one, and nothing but an immediate vindication can lessen its bad effects. The least delay will give rise to suspicion; silence would confirm it. The ship is lost—what do the pilots say?

During these last few days we have heard the clamors of the impatient and the lamentations of the moderate.

The former say, "Neither unforeseen mishaps, nor the interference of this administration, nor any other circumstances within the reach of wise men to prevent, have been the cause of the failure." What, then, have they been? And dilemmas are set forth—awful dilemmas, that must be resolved.

In regard to the moderate, they wait patiently before they declare their opinion. Their conscience would accuse them of advancing a verdict not founded on facts; but yet they, as well as the others, guess with their own mind, and not in a very favorable way, indeed.

The author of the present lines has never been acquainted with the doings of the Cuban Junta since its inauguration, except a very limited number of them; and if this veil of mystery has been thrown over the affairs before the eyes of all those interested in them, we dare say that it has proved fatal to the Junta; and we repeat it, although we have often said it (because it is necessary to inculcate this idea), and although our opinion is now almost unanimous among the Cubans.

The reserve of the Junta explains—nay, it justifies—the unbounded freedom with which every Cuban enters the wide field of conjecture.

Some of those who are in favor of such a mysterious system—and it is fair to say that we deem them *bona fide* men—argue that it was not convenient to make the whole truth known. These men—perhaps unconsciously—profess the maxim that "it is lawful to cheat the people for its own sake," in the same way as we cheat a sick child by sweetening the edge of the bitter glass of medicine. No indeed; false hood is never lawful in regard to a people: it might be so, for lack of other means, against its oppressors; but never when employed against those who deserve our best regards. Besides this, to constitute themselves as judges of the interests of a million of people, concealing from them the grounds of their judgment, would show a pretence to superiority as false as foolish. Moreover, a similar conduct causes the one who follows it to be continually in danger of going astray from the path of duty, as the obligation of telling the truth is a guarantee of good behavior, while the privilege of concealing or misrepresenting one's doings is a slippery ground for a virtuous man.

There is one thing that we ought to declare in earnest, i. e. that silence has been kept too long. We believe that since the failure took place there has been time enough to write and to publish all about it. We have already been told—to our great sorrow—of a motive for such a silence, which, indeed, appears to be nothing but a pretext. They come and say over and over that "it is not convenient now," alluding to the presentation of certain accounts. But what do we care for those accounts, when the result of the whole affair is already known? And a wonderful result it is, indeed!

Let them give us the key of the enigma. Let them come out with a fair defence, so that it may be seen by those who are the most anxious to counteract it—a defence in which we may rather beer the confession of sin or error than a unsidical plot. TARABILLA.

[From the same paper.]

ARE WE, OR ARE WE NOT?

There are some who deny us—the Cuban exiles in the United States—the right of representation and interference in regard to the affairs trusted to the Cuban Junta which was constituted in this city on the night of the 19th of October, 1852.

And why do they deny us this right?

Because, they say, that we have not contributed the money to create the funds and buy the materials which, as it appears, have been saved from the wreck.

This, in plain talk, would mean that the Cuban question has been "metallized"—that there is no longer question of "mere" patriotism, but patriotism in bonds and Spanish doubloons; and that the numberless sacrifices, the patriotic self-denial, the tears, the blood already spilled, are nothing before the altar of our fatherland, compared with a loan at so much per cent in scrip, or a handful of coins with the bust of Her Catholic Majesty.

Let nobody conclude that we intend to lessen the merit of those wealthy patriots who have deposited, with a liberal hand, their pecuniary oblations on the altar of our native land. Had not those noble gifts been made, we would have nothing like material and effective means to carry to Cuba the work of our liberating revolution; and when the triumph of our cause shall be obtained, every one of them will be entitled to a glorious page in the annals of our political redemption.

They say, we repeat, that we have no right to bring the Junta to account for funds which do not proceed from ourselves, poor exiles.

And what can we, what should we say in reply to that?

We can, we ought to reply:

Firstly, That when a man is compelled to give either his life or his purse, he would rather give his purse than his life; and that among the Cuban exiles in the United States there are many who have risked their lives in many a case for the sake of our country.

Secondly, That if on the installation of the Cuban Junta in this city our assenting votes were solicited as a representative of our own exclusive choice was admitted as a member of said corporation,—it is evident that they tacitly and explicitly declared (as it ought to appear from the minutes of that meeting) our rights as constituents, in part, to call our constituted members to account.

And Thirdly, That if our brethren then residing in Cuba were not able, on account of the exceptional circumstances in which our unfortunate native land is placed, to render in a public manner their suffrage for the election of the four first members of the Junta, there is still fewer chances for them to come forth now and lay in public their claims in order to obtain explanation. Therefore, even in the case of our resigning our rights as exiles, we ought to see that those of our brothers in Cuba are duly attended; and above all, to prevent the altar of our fatherland's cause from sinking into the darkness of a mystery that ought to be explained, so that the light of faith may be kindled anew, or to preserve the lives of many a generous and noble victim that should be spared for a better occasion.

The idea of "our being nothing" is, up to the present, confined to a small circle, but if it expands out of it, if that natural and declared right is positively denied us, the recourse is left us of "washing our hands" and withdrawing a confidence which they would not come to account for. M. T. TOLEV.

THE CARGO OF THE BARK MAGNOLIA.

[From the Mobile Register, June 16.]

This unfortunate vessel lies out in the stream, at the foot of Government street, in limbo, and in the clutches of Uncle Sam. If reports be true, she is a rich prize, and has on board more things than Col. Kinney could possibly make use of in his agricultural expedition to Nicaragua. We hear that she has under deck the armament of a very respectable little army, far outnumbering any force that Col. Kinney was ever suspected of acting to Central America. What, for instance, would he have wanted with 3,000 rifles, 1,800 Colt's revolvers, 6,000 lbs. of powder made up into 300,000 rounds fixed ammunition, 1,000 tents, a battery of brass field pieces all complete, with harness, equipments, and shot to lots of sabres and sabres, a quantity of clothing and 500 cots? All this looks as if it was a part of another more important and baffled expedition—as if, indeed, it was intended that the Captain General Concha should have had an interest in this preparation. We suppose the vessel will be libelled, and then there will be an exhibit to the public eye.

MARKET CIRCULAR.

HAVANA, June 11, 1855.

Since 26th ult., date of our last report, business has been more active than previously noted

SUGARS have been in demand at full prices, with a slight improvement for the lower classes. On receipt of the favorable advices from England and the United States, brought here per steamer Empire City, from New York, there has been a brisk demand, and a large business would have been done but for the firmness of holders, who, declining to sell at our quotations, are looking for an advance of ¼ to ½ reals arroba. The stock on hand is estimated to be now 200,000 boxes, against 195,000 boxes in 1854, 225,000 boxes in 1853, and 165,000 boxes in 1852. We have no sales of muscovadoes to report, for want of stock. They are changing hands at outports at from 5½ to 6 reals for common to fair. Our quotations are as follows:—Whites, common to Florettes, 8 a 9 reals—24s. 7½d. a 28s. 2½d.; yellows common to Florettes, 6¾ a 8 reals—20s. 4½d. a 24s. 7½d.; browns, No. 11 to 12, 5½ a 6 reals—18s. 7d. a 19s. 9½d.; Cucurruchos, No. 8 to 10, 5 a 5½ reals—17s. 4½d. a 17s. 11½d. sterling per cwt., free on board, at 9 per cent premium exchange

MOLASSES.—Owing to firmness of holders, there have been but few transactions at 3½ a 3¾ rs. keg for clayed here and at outports, and these are now the ruling rates. Muscovado is held at from 4 a 5 rls. keg according to quality.

HONEY is unchanged in value at 2¾ a 3 rls. per gallon. Exported since 1st of January, 1,707 tierces, principally to Hamburg, Bremen and Holland.

RUM is in active demand at $36 a $37 per pipe. Exported since 1st of January, 6,271 pipes to Spain, 1,721 Great Britain, 1,357 France, and 704 other parts—in all 10,056 pipes.

SEGARS are without any change in value. Exported during the fortnight, 7,684 mille to the United States, 2,852 France, 2,229 Hamburg, and 1,247 other parts—in all 13,682 mille.

TOBACCO.—On account of the high pretentions of holders, buyers have bought but sparingly. Exported during the fortnight, 212,606 lbs. to Spain, 127,636 Hamburg, 108,187 United States, 90,000 Valparaiso, and 2,200 Great Britain—in all 540,599 lbs.

EXCHANGES.—The amount of bills offered for sale having been in excess of demand, rates have declined. We quote London 8¾ to 9 per cent premium. New York, Boston and other Northern cities 3½ to 4 per cent discount. Paris 3 to 3½ per cent discount, and New Orleans short 2½ per cent discount.

IMPORTS of provisions have been light, and sales limited. Jerked beef, 3,500 qtls. per Pizarro sold at 13½ rls. arroba; 3,500 qtl. Antonia Maria, at 14 rls.; 3,500 qtls. Albertina, at 14½ rls.; 4,800 qtls. Martin, at 14¾ rls.; 4,000 qtls. Maria, at 14¾ rls. The stock on hand about amounts to 33,300 qtls. Rice, (Carolina,) has retailed from store as follows:—35 casks, at 16½ rls. arroba; 270 casks at 15¾ rls.; 600 bags of Valencia, at 11½ rls.; and 1,500 bags, at 12 rls.; 120 casks and 600 bags from Bordeaux, at 16¾ rls.; and 1,100 bags Manila, at 3½ rls. The stock in store consists of 2,500 casks, mostly Carolina. Fish—50 casks Boston cod, sold at $2½ qtl.; and 38 casks at $2; and 50 drums do., at $2; 1,000 drums English cod per Medora, at 3¾. The stock on hand consists of the cargo of Mina from Norway, which is retailing from store, the cargo per Pigeon, (1,675 qtls.) from Nova Scotia, and the cargo per Heinrich from Norway. Lard has retailed from store, at $15½ qtl. in barrels; and $17½ in kegs. The stock amounts to 2,000 barrels, and 3,000 kegs. Butter—50 kegs Dutch, at $22 qtl.; 75 kegs, at $22, and 211 kegs, at $24; and 33 kegs New Orleans, at $26. Cheese—200 boxes Dutch and 500 patagras at $19½ qtl.; 400 boxes Dutch and 1,200 patagras at $18½; 300 boxes Dutch and 520 patagras at $19. Hams—19 bbls. New Orleans, $16½ qtl.; 19 at $16; 31 at $15; 10 casks at $14, and 100 Westphalia hams at $24 qtl. Candles—200 half boxes sperm at $40½ qtl. Tallow—20 bbls. New York at $14½ qtl. Beans—13 bbls. white at 13 rls. arroba. Wrapping paper—500 reams at 4 rls., and 1,800 at 3¾ rls. Flour—1,200 bbls. Spanish at $14. Salt—500 bags Liverpool at $8¾; 1,000 at $3, and 100 at $1 3-16. Lumber and cooperage stock have arrived freely and sold as follows:—Pitch pine, 101,000 feet Wilmington steam sawed at $20, and 68,000 feet Charleston at $28½. White pine boards—16,000 feet Bangor at $25¼; 160,000 feet at $24½; 25,000 feet at $23; 128,000 feet at $23; 80,000 feet at $24; 168,000 feet wide Bath at $27, and 154,000 feet do. said to be at $26. Hhd. shooks—700 sugar and molasses at $3, on time, (Portland city made). Hoops—23,000 (R. J.) 12 feet at $40; 8,500 at $41; 50,000 12 and 14 mixed, at $42; 20,000 14 feet and 8,000 12 feet at $42, and 9,000 14 feet at $45. Empty hhds.—1,000 second hand molasses retailed at $3¼. Sugar box shooks—about 2,000 have been retailed at 6 to 6½ rls.

FREIGHTS.—Five vessels have been chartered for Falmouth and a market, viz: one of 4,000 boxes, one of 3,200 and one of 3,000 at £2 5s., one of 3,000 at £2 7s 6d., one of 2,500 at £2 12s. 6d.; three for Cowes and a market, one of 4,000 at £2 5s; one of 2,000 at £2 10s and one of 2 700 at £2 12s. 6d., two for Liverpool, one of 800 at £2 15s, and one of 7,000 to load at Matanzas at £1 10s.; one of 4,000 to load wood at Nuevitas for London at £3 10s. and one of 2700 to load wood at Mazzanillo for a port in the North Sea at £4; three for Hamburg, one of 900 at £3 7s. 6d., one of 1,000 at £3 2s. 6d, and one of 3,100 for the round sum of £1,400, one of 1,600 for Marseilles at 100 frs., two of 800 each for Cadiz at 2¾ per box. To the United States, two of 3,000 boxes each for New York at 10½ rs per box, one of 1,500 for New-York or Boston at 8½; one Sagua and New York molasses at 3½, one to load here for Boston 2,500 boxes at 8½, one for molasses Bahia Honda and Boston at 3¾, one of 400 hhds. sugar, Sagua and Philadelphia at 6¾ per hhd., one of 2,800 boxes to load here for do., price not transpired, one for Ortigosa and Portland (molasses) $4. There are only five or six disengaged vessels in port.

Curious Physiological Memoranda.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

What is man? Is he the head, the body, or the limbs of the thing called man? It is believed now by eminent physiologists that every portion, or every member of the body can act of itself, in itself, having a distinct ganglionic centre. What portion of him is man—is the man? If we cut a snake in two pieces, we find that each piece will act independent of the other, manifesting in such a manner as to indicate the separate existence of two powers. Which of these two powers is the snake—the mind of the snake—or the will of the snake? A wasp cut into pieces—one the head, one the body, with the wings, and one the portion with the sting—will manifest—through each of these portions—the first will bite, the second will fly, and the third will sting. Which is the act of the wasp—the will of the wasp? But there is a stranger case. The alligator, without a head or spinal marrow, will resist a pressure with a force corresponding to that pressure, and with the foot nearest to it Which is the alligator? The head, that will move by a leap, as it were, four feet at an offending object, according to Dr. Bowler's experiment, although separated from the body, or the legs, which indicate will and judgment in the resistence to impressing objects? Which is the alligator, the mind, the will of the alligator? If these acts are the acts of mind, is not mind divisible? If not the acts of mind, what are they? And if mind is divisible, which is the mind of the man? The mind of the head, or that of the body, or that of the limbs? Professor Agassiz adopts foetal progress as a measure for the classification of animals. He hence contends that the web footed animals are lower in the scale of being than those that are not so. His theory is not sustained by the following facts. The Newfoundland dog displays more intelligence than dogs that are less web footed. The duck has convolutions on the surface of its brain; the common fowl, which is less web footed, has not, and is therefore inferior in brain organization. J. F. G. MITTAG.

NEW YORK CITY, June, 1855.

RAILROAD CONTEST—REDUCTION OF FARE.—The misunderstanding between the New York Central and Erie roads in regard to passenger fares is about to result in a reduction of the through rates between New York and Lake Erie on nearly all the routes. The Central managers, we understand, have determined to run an express train from Buffalo, to connect with the Hudson River railroad at this city, for $7 50, instead of $9, as heretofore, the Hudson River road still getting $2 50 for its services. Other first class express trains will run in connection with the Hudson River boats, for $6 50; and a second class train is to be put on, to connect with the boats, for $4. These terms will of course compel the Erie to something like a corresponding reduction, in order to compete with the rival route.—*Albany Atlas, June 16.*

The peach crop in New Jersey and Delaware gives promise of being the largest ever known. Contracts have already been made for the delivery of large quantities of this fruit at very low prices.

Political Intelligence.

NATIONAL PLATFORM OF THE KNOW SOMETHINGS, ADOPTED AT CLEVELAND, JUNE 14, 1855.

As servility to the slave power characterizes the national organization of the existing political parties, and as this servility is perilous both to the manhood of the North and the liberty of the republic,

We declare—

First, That the issue before the American people is whether freedom shall be limited to the free States, or whether slavery shall be limited to the slave States.

Second, That this issue has been forced upon the country by the slave power through repeated aggressions, and by acts which have violated national faith, solemn compacts, and sacred covenants.

Third, That these aggressions, especially the Nebraska outrage, with the brutal assault upon the elective franchise in Kansas, have aroused freemen of the republic to a just sense of their duty and their danger; and though they will invade no right of any State, they will maintain every right of freedom and resist the admission of another slave State or the admission of another foot of slave soil.

Fourth, That we shall meet this issue, thus forced upon us, in the spirit our fathers met the issue of their day; and believing, as they believed, that rightfully man can hold no property in man, we will maintain the nationality of freedom.

Fifth, That freedom being one in aim and end, the world over, the friends of freedom in this republic should make principles and character, not birth place, the test of admission to citizenship and its constitutional rights

And we further declare—

Sixth, That the right to worship God according to the dictates of individual conscience being inviolable, to strengthen this immunity through wise State laws, but we will repel every politico ecclesiastical interference, in political affairs, by potentate, pontiff or priest, or their abettors, as destructive alike of this right and our common liberty.

Seventh, That intemperance being an evil, we recommend to the several States such action for the promotion of temperance as will extend and establish that virtue.

Eighth, That free schools, free labor, the improvement of rivers and harbors, an honest republican official representation abroad, all measures that tend to elevate man, establish the material prosperity of the country, and give stability to the Union, shall receive our hearty support.

Ninth, That to ensure practical success, we will strive to fill all offices with men of undoubted integrity and sobriety, of ability and of nerve to resist aggression upon rights, come when, where, or in what shape it may.

Tenth, That for these objects, vital alike to humanity and the republic, we are ready to unite with all men, under whatever name or organization, who will aid us in carrying into successful operation these great principles.

KNOW NOTHING CONVENTION IN ALABAMA.

The Montgomery *Mail* says:—No pretence of secrecy is attempted in regard to the assembling of the State Council of the American party of Alabama, which convened on the 13th inst., in Concert Hall, Market street, in Montgomery.

At this writing we cannot say how generally the State is represented, but we have been informed that quite a number of counties have delegates here. There will probably be quite an accession this afternoon. It is conceded that everything depends upon the action of the National Council at Philadelphia, satisfactory accounts from which are expected this afternoon or to-morrow.

The reporter of the NEW YORK HERALD believes that Massachusetts will be tumbled overboard, and that sound principles will triumph.

The State Council of Alabama are determined to publish a platform of principles, and to remove the veil of secrecy. There is but one sentiment on this subject.

MISSISSIPPI DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

The Mississippi Democratic Convention met at Jackson on the 4th inst. All the present State officers were renominated as follows:—Hon. John McRae, for Governor; A. B. Dilworth, for Secretary of State; Madison McAfee; for Auditor of Public Accounts; S. L. Busey, for State Treasurer.

The Committee on Resolutions reported the following, which were unanimously adopted:—

1. Resolved, That this convention adopts and re affirms the resolutions of the National Democratic Convention, held at Baltimore in 1852, and deems it peculiarly appropriate at this time to re-produce for public consideration the following of these resolutions, to wit:—

Resolved, That the American democracy place their trust in the intelligence, the patriotism, and the discriminating justice of the American people.

Resolved, That we regard this as a distinctive feature of our political creed, which we are proud to maintain before the world as the great moral element in the form of government springing from and upheld by the popular will; and we contrast it with the creed and practice of federalism, under whatever name or form, which seeks to palsy the will of the constituent, and which conceives no imposture too monstrous for the popular credulity."

That the liberal principles embodied by Jefferson in the Declaration of Independence, and sanctioned in the constitution, which makes ours the land of liberty and the asylum of the oppressed of every nation, have ever been cardinal principles in the democratic faith; and every attempt to abridge the privilege of becoming citizens and the owners of soil among us ought to be resisted with the same spirit which swept the alien and sedition laws from our statute books.

That Congress has no power under the constitution to interfere with or control the domestic institutions of the several States, and that such States are the sole and proper judges of everything appertaining to their own affairs not prohibited by the constitution; that all efforts of the abolitionists or others made to induce Congress to interfere with questions of slavery, or to take incipient steps in relation thereto, are calculated to lead to the most alarming and dangerous consequences, and that all such efforts have an inevitable tendency to diminish the happiness of the people and endanger the stability and permanency of the Union, and ought not to be countenanced by any friend of our political institutions.

Resolved, That the foregoing proposition covers, and was intended to embrace, the whole subject of slavery agitation in Congress; and therefore the democratic party of the Union, standing on this national platform, will abide by and adhere to a faithful execution of the acts known as the compromise measures settled by the last Congress, the "act for reclaiming fugitives from service or labor" included, which act being designed to carry out an express provision of the constitution, cannot with fidelity thereto be repealed, or so changed as to destroy or impair its efficiency.

Resolved, That the democratic party will resist all attempts at renewing, in Congress or out of it, the agitation of the slavery question, under whatever shape or color the attempt may be made.

2. Resolved, That we are opposed to the secret political organization, commonly known as the "Know Nothing party:"

1.—Because its proceedings are conducted in secrecy, and its principles and its candidates are shrouded in mystery and concealment, and shun the light of day and the test of free discussion and examination.

2.—Because its members are bound by solemn oaths to a blind obedience to the dictates of others in their social and political relations.

3.—Because it enjoys the denial of the truth, inculcates and promotes insincerity and duplicity, and stifles the bold, open, manly conduct and conversation which characterize the man of honor and the freeman.

4.—Because it creates an organized band of secret spies in every community to watch the conduct and catch the words of the unsuspecting, to be reported to their secret midnight councils, and made the foundation of personal and political proscription and persecution.

5.—Because it is destructive of social confidence, and of all that is dear and valuable in the social relation

6.—Because it makes religion a test of qualification for office, in violation of the constitution, and to the engendering of ill-will and strife among religious sects, to the disgrace of religion, and to the disturbance of the public peace.

7. Because it excludes all persons of foreign birth, of every grade and character, from all political rights and preferment, repudiating the policy of the founders of the Republic, and proclaiming that America shall no longer be "the asylum for the oppressed of all nations."

8. Because it unites Southern men in filial party bonds and political organization with the worst elements of Northern fanaticism, and forces them to yield countenance to the dangerous, destructive, and disgraceful movements of abolitionism.

9. Because it prohibits in spirit, if not in terms, any resistance by the Southern States to Northern aggression or unconstitutional oppression.

10. Because its organization and mode of proceeding, its aims and objects, its form and spirit, are subversive of those great principles of civil and religious liberty which have ever been, and we trust will ever continue to be, the pride and boast of the American people.

3. Resolved, That we consider it the duty of every patriot who loves the constitution and the Union—of every citizen who regards the peace, good order, and dignity of society—of every Christian who advocates the liberty of conscience and of religious worship—of every true southern man who is determined to maintain to the last extremity the equal rights of the South under the constitution—to unite in the overthrow of this mischievous and dangerous party.

4. Resolved, That we respectfully, but earnestly, urge our brother democrats who have joined this secret Order to re-consider their steps, and withdraw from an association which contains the elements of so much mischief and danger, and which, if it triumphs at all, must triumph over that time-honored party with which they have been so long and intimately connected, and over their old friends with whom they have stood shoulder to shoulder in so many hard-fought fields of political warfare.

5. Resolved, That we have received with pride and satisfaction the tidings of the glorious victory achieved by the democracy of the Old Dominion over this, their last and worst enemy, and that we tender to our gallant brethren and their indomitable leader our hearty thanks for the noble and successful effort which has rolled back from the South the fierce tide of fanaticism that threatened to overwhelm us.

6. Resolved, That stringent laws for the exclusion of foreign paupers and convicts, and a strict administration of the naturalization laws according to their true spirit, will, in our opinion, be sufficient to suppress any fraud on the elective franchise, or any supposed evils resulting from a rapid increase of foreign born voters; but if these shall not be found adequate, we have an abiding confidence in the wisdom and integrity of the democratic party to provide, from time to time, suitable amendments of the system to adapt it to the wants and interests of our country.

7. Resolved, That we cordially approve the principles and policy of the administration of President Pierce, and have the fullest confidence in its faithful management of our domestic interests, and in its firm maintenance of the rights and honor of the country abroad.

8. Resolved, That the interests and safety of the United States demand that we should possess the island of Cuba, and we pledge our hearty aid to the administration in its efforts for the accomplishment of that object at the earliest period.

9. Resolved, That we extend our most cordial sympathy and regard to those true and gallant Northern men who have aided us to fight the battles of the South on the Nebraska Kansas bill, and other measures involving the question of slavery and the constitutional rights of the slave States, and are glad to act in party association with them; but we cannot affiliate with any party anywhere that shall not approve and carry out in good faith the principles of the Nebraska bill, and we are prepared to cut off all party connection with those who do not come up fairly and fully to this line of policy.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Hon. Robert Toombs, of Georgia, has written a second letter from Boston, (the first one having miscarried,) to the editor of the Columbus (Ga.) *Sentinel*, in which he gives his objections to Know Nothingism, which are simply that the new party is a secret organization, that it proposes to invade the rights of conscience, and that it is in favor of some alterations in the naturalization laws. That's all.

Hon. Israel Washburn, Jr., whig member of Congress elect from the Fifth district of Maine, has defined his position in a letter to the Bangor *Journal*. He says he cannot act with the party which supports the administration of Franklin Pierce; nor can he co-operate with a body of men whose action must be controlled by the whig Know Nothings of the South, or the silver gray Know Nothings of New York. He is free soil all over.

Henry A. Wise has written a letter to the democrats of Petersburg, Va., declining an invitation to attend an old fashioned Virginia barbecue. He says that he must give all his attention to his family previous to his inauguration; and he takes the occasion to warn the democracy that events are coming for which they ought to be prepared, and recommends them to re-organize, by having a conference throughout the State.

Governor Johnson, of Georgia, has written a letter accepting the nomination of the Democratic Convention for re election to the chief magistracy. He says he cordially approves the resolutions accepted by the convention, which, it will be remembered, contains a pledge that the State would resist the encroachments of free soilism, even to the disruption of the Union. "This senseless crusade," further says the Governor, speaking of Know Nothingism, "the offspring of fanaticism, abolitionism and demagoguism, challenges the co-operation of every true friend of the constitution to defeat and rebuke it. It is fraught with consequences the most dangerous, and its triumph will be the signal for riot, bloodshed and revolution."

The Legislative Convention in New Hampshire, on the 15th inst., elected Lemuel N. Pattee of Antrim, (dem. K. N.,) Secretary of State; William Barry, of Barnstead, (dem. K. N.,) State Treasurer; Amos Headley, of Concord, (Old Guard K. N.,) State Printer.

Among the delegates to the Know Something Convention, at Cleveland, is W. S. Damrell just elected to Congress from the third district of Massachusetts, by Know Nothing votes.

The democrats of Philadelphia are to have a grand celebration on the Fourth of July.

George S. Meerehead, the K. N. candidate for Governor in Kentucky, has declared his intention to take the stump, and visit all portions of the State before the election.

In the Know Something Convention at Cleveland, on Thursday, a despatch was received from the Know Nothing Convention in Philadelphia, announcing as follows:—"The North defeated! The pro-slavery platform adopted!! Thirteen States withdrawn!!! God eternally damn slavery and doughfacism!!!!"

The States of Alabama, Arkansas, Iowa, Kentucky, Missouri and Texas hold their elections on the first Monday in August; Tennessee and North Carolina on the first Thursday of the same month. On the second Monday in September, the election in Maine occurs, and that of Vermont on the first Tuesday of the same month.

In Maryland, a fusion of whigs and democrats is proposed, in order to defeat the Know Nothings.

The Natchez *Free Trader* indignantly repels the charge that John A. Quitman had been Know Nothingized. In the same journal we find a communication republished, warmly urging the name of Gen. Quitman for the United States Senate from Mississippi. The writer says:—"If John A. Quitman has had a political fault, it is that he loved Rome more than Cæsar—that the constitutional liberties of the South were dearer to him than the domination and aggression of the North."

The Test Liquor Cause in Westchester County.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

MORRISANIA June 5, 1855.

The first and the test cause, I believe, in this county, brought to recover penalties for selling liquor without license under the law since the first Monday of May last, came off at M'Graw's Hall, in this place, before Justice Purdy, yesterday; and as several suits were pending against divers persons in the town, it created some considerable interest. The suit was brought by the overseers of the poor of the town of West Farms, against Mr. Jefferson Lewis, proprietor of the West Farms Hotel. The action was for alleged violations of the 16th section of the Revised Statutes, entitled "of excise and the regulation of taverns and groceries," which provides in substance, that whoever shall sell any strong or spirituous liquors, to be drank on his premises in quantities of less than five gallons, without having a license therefor as a tavern keeper, shall forfeit twenty-five dollars.

A jury was empanneled on the application of the defendant, some of which, I am informed, were advocates of the Maine law. C. Smith, Esq. of Morrisania, appeared as counsel for the plaintiffs, and B. Baily, Esq., of No. 2 Taryon row, of your city, and H. Spratley, Esq., of Morrisania, for the defendant But little time was consumed by the prosecution in proving that liquor was sold on defendant's premises between the 8th and 12th days of May. The defendant's counsel declined calling any witnesses, and went to the jury.

Mr. Baily's argument on the part of the defence, which occupied upwards of an hour, and was mostly confined to the law of the case, it is conceded on all sides, was one of great ability. He reviewed the history of intoxicating liquors, and of legislation in reference to them, to show that the sale of liquor was free by the common law, and that the principal object of the statute on which the action was based, was not prohibition, but to subject sales and licenses to taxation; and contended that the twenty-fifth section of the Maine law now in force, by abolishing the statute authorising licenses to tavern keepers to sell liquor, in effect repealed the restrictive sections of the same statute, as they were mere auxiliaries in aid of such principal object. He urged this point with much force and clearness, and seemed to rely on it as his principal defence.

He was followed on the same side by Mr. Spratley, who ably and ingeniously criticised the testimony, contending that defendant was not cognizant of the sales proved.

Mr. Smith on behalf of the plaintiffs made an earnest and able effort, when after a brief charge from the court, the cause was submitted to the jury. The jury after an absence of several hours, returned and handed in their verdict in writing, which was as follows:—

We find that spirituous liquors were sold on the premises of the defendant, between the 8th and 12th days May, 1855, but we also find by such sale, no law of the State, at present existing in force, was violated

As jurors in these courts are judges of the law as well as of the facts, and as the jury in this case was composed of men of intelligence and respectability, it is presumed their verdict will put an end to liquor prosecutions in this section till the 4th day of July next, when the ball may be again opened on the platform of the prohibitory provisions of the law of April, 1855. SPECTATOR.

BURNING OF JUDAH TOURO'S OLD BOOKS AND CORRESPONDENCE.—Our attention was called yesterday evening to a fire in the yard of one of the buildings belonging to the Touro estate, on Canal street, near the corner of Bourbon, which are to be torn down to make way for several new and splendid stores. In an old brick well in the centre of the yard was a pile of burning faggots mixed with old account books, in which the details of Mr. Touro's business have been recorded for the last forty or fifty years. The process of burning had already continued two days, and there was still a cart load left. Amongst them was a volume of his "correspondence with his friend Stephen," which his friends might desire to have preserved, unless destroyed, like the rest, by his positive orders. These numerous books, extending over the transactions of so many years, were suggestive of the assiduous business habits of the deceased philanthropist. It looked somewhat Vandal-like to see the flames destroying what cost to him and his clerks such immense labor. They are, however, but the scaffolding over which the fabric of his princely fortune was reared, and that fortune only a part of that with and over which the structure of an industrious and noble life was built. The books and other instruments of the fortune perish; he who accumulated it is mouldering in the tomb; the bequests and charities he bestowed will soon be lost in the common mass; but the example of his magnanimity will remain in the memory of unborn generations.—*New Orleans Courier, June 8th.*

REMARKABLE BALLOON ASCENSION—THREE HUNDRED AND FIFTY MILES TRAVELLED IN FOUR HOURS.—Wm. D. Barnstile, of Adrian City, Michigan, ascended on Friday afternoon in a balloon, from that place, at half past ten in the morning, and descended in Clarion county, Pennsylvania, at half past two in the afternoon, making the computed distance of three hundred and fifty miles in the extraordinary short time of four hours. This is his second trip, and an experimental one, with a balloon of unusually large size. It is thirty feet in diameter, contains over six hundred yards of silk, and is capable of holding nineteen thousand cubic feet of gas. After his ascent to the distance of three miles and a half, the aeronaut struck the eastern current of air, which he says is continually blowing in the one direction. It carried him south of the lakes, through Central Ohio. His intention was not to descend until dark, as he was above the rain clouds in a clear upper sky, but the excessive cold to which he was exposed brought on the accustomed drowsy sensation, which prevented him from properly managing his balloon. He was in that sleepy state when his "craft" anchored in a tree in Red Bank, having descended in consequence of the evaporation of the gas. The cold was so severe that his feet were completely frozen.—*Philadelphia Ledger, June 16.*

The Council of Censors, with power to overhaul the whole State government of Vermont once in seven years, met a few days since in Montpelier—but found nothing to do. The steady old State keeps on the even tenor of her way, with no need of constitution tinkering.

Our Boston Correspondence.

BOSTON, JUNE 16, 1855.

New Hampshire—The Know Somethings—Governor Boutwell—The Rupture at Philadelphia—Launch of the Merrimac—Building in Boston—Details—Military Criticisms on the Liquor Law—Contract for the Library Building—Daily Mail—Summer—Vegetation—Rain and Hail—Canker Worms.

The New Hampshire election for Senators has gone very smoothly for the allies, who, it was fondly hoped by their adversaries, would kindly fall out for their ben