fter the adjournment of both Houses yes-erday, was attacked and knocked down a cane by Mr. Brooks, a member of fouse of Representatives from South

The cause of this outrage both upon the Senator and upon the sanctity of the Senate hall was, it appears, words spoken in debate" by Mr. Sumner in a very elaborate, and evidently well studied speech, which he Jelivered on Monday and Tuerday last, on the Kansas and slavery subject, and in which he indulged, directly, in such character of personal ailusions and comparisons as to call forth from Mr. Cass immediately after the declaration that "he regard d it as the most un-American and unpatriotic speech that he had ever heard upon that floor, and he hoped he might never bear such another there or elsewhere." It also elicited denunciatory rejoinders from Mesers. Douglas, of Ill., and Mason, of Va., as shown in the sketch of the debate given in the Sun the following day. Mr. Sum-ser had spoken of the Kansas measure as the crime of crimes, and treated its friends as the blackest of criminals, and as showing in part the alleged provocation for the present assault we make the annexed ex-

tract from the more full report:

Before entering upon the argument, must say something of a general character, particularly in response to what has fallen from Senstors who have raised themselves to eminence on this floor in championship of human wrongs: I mean the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. Butler) and the Senator from Illinois (Mr. Douglas), who though unlike as Don Quixote and Sancho Panza, yet, like this couple, sally forth together in the same cause. The Senato from South Carolina has read many books of chivalry, and believes himself a chival-rous knight, with sentiments of honor and courage. Of course he has chosen a mistress to whom he has made his vows, and who, though ugly to others, is always lovely to him; though polluted in the sight of the world, is chaste in his sight—I mean the harlot, Slavery. For her his tongue is always profuse in words. Let her be impreached in character, or any proposition made to shut her out from the extension of her wantonness, and no extravagance of manner or hardihood of assertion is then too great for this Senator. The frenzy of Don Quixotte in behalf of his wench Dulci nea del Toboso is all surpassed. The asserted rights of slavery, which shock equality of all kinds, are closked by a fantastic aim of equality. If the Slave States cannot enjoy what, in mockery of the great athers of the Republic, he misnames equality under the Constitution-in others words, the full power in the National Territories to compel fellow-men to unpaid toil, to separate husband and wife, and to sell little children at the auction block-then, sir, the chivalric Senator will conduct the State of South Carolina out of the Union! Heroic knight! Exalted Senator! A secoud Moses come for a second Exodus!

The speech further proceeds to portray Mr. Butler as a "sectionalist," on the ground of slavery being sectional, and next as a "fanatic"—reversing thus the charges applied to Northern and slavery men. When Mr. Sumner had concluded, Mr.

Cass said that he had listened to his speech with equal regret and surprise. He regard ed it as the most un-American and unpatriotic speech that he had ever heard upon this floor, and he hoped he might never hear such another, here or elsewhere. He did not rise, however, to make any extenwas to censure and disapprobation, but to say that the Senator from Massachusetts had totally misuaderstood and misapplied Michigan, which he had cited the case of in justification of the action of the Topeka convention. He briefly proceeded to show that there was no analogy between the proceedings in Michigan and those in Kan-

Mr. Douglas replied to the personalities in Mr. Sumner's speech; he would not re ply to the argument, for it was a rehash of the same to which he had replied twice before. He compared it to a patchwork bed quilt, made up from all the old calico dresses in the house, and he said that most of his classical allusions were taken from those partions of the classics which were suppressed in decent and respectable colle ges. The speech was written and commitfore the glass, with a negro boy to hold the candle and watch the ges ures. It was re hearsed to his friends, and they repeated in the saloens of the city what he was about to say. Those libels and insults, gross and volgar as the were, had been conned and written with sool, deliberate malignity, and repeated night after night till they were thoroughly learned, so that he might have the appropriate grace to spit them at those mee who differed from him. What right had he to arraign three-fourths of the Senate for dereliction of duty? Did the means by which he got his seat give him any supe ciority! He had taken an oath to support the constitution, which he violated by refusing to obey the fugitive slave law; and at the same time he had arraigned him (Mr.

Douglas) as a conspirator and traitor.

He alluded to Mr. Sumner's attack on Senator Butler, who was now absent, and said that he knew what would happen. On his return the Senator from Massachusetts would whisper a secret apology in his ear, and want him to accept that in return for a public attack. Mr. D. knew how that was done. [Laughter.] He then defended Gen. Atchisen from the charge of acting the part of Catiline.

Mr. Mason said that the necessities of the political relations of Southern Senators, in obedience to the forms of government, brought them iuto associations in this chamber which would be dishonorable eslewhere. They bear it in obedience to the Constitution, the trust of which they have undertaken to perform. He was particularly severe on Mr. Sumner, and accused him of falsification regarding Southern institutions.

Mr. Summer replied to Messrs. Cass. Mason and Douglas, and was especially severe towards the latter, likening him to a certain nameless animal which emitted a neisome odor. He wanted Mr. Douglas to mark this.

Mr. Douglas said he should not follow Mr. Sumner's example in that respect. Mr. Mason said he thought Mr. Summer

as non compos mentis. This remark produced laughter.

PRCIAL TRESACE FROM PRESIDENT PIECES. to both Houses of Congress a special mes-sage on Nicaragua affairs, which concludes with the following:

When, therefore, sometime since, a new Minister from the Republic of Nicaragua presented himself, bearing the commission of President Rivas, he must and would have been received as such, unless he was found on inquiry subject to personal exception, but for the absence of satisfactory informa-tion upon the question whether President Rivas was in fact the head of an established Government of the Rpublic of Nicaragus, doubt as to which arose not only from the circumstance of his avowed association with armed emigrants recently from the United States, but the proposed Minister himself was of that class of persons, and not otherwise or previously a citizen of

Another Minister from the Republic of Ni aragua has now presented himself, and has seen received as such, satisfactory evidence appearing that he represents the Govern-ment de facto, and so far as such exists the Government de jure, of that Republic.

That reception, while in accordance with the established policy of the United States, was likewise called for by the most imperative special exigencies, which require that this Government shall enter at once into plomatic relations with that of Nicaragua. n the first place, a difference has occurred between the Government of President Rivas and the Nicaragua Transit Company which involves the necessity of inquiry into ights of citizens of the United States, who lege that they have been aggrieved by he acts of the former, and claim protection and redress at the hands of their Gov. rument. In the second place, the interceanic communication by the way of Ni caragua is effectually interrupted, and the persons and property of unoffending pricountry require the attention of their Gov-ernment. Neither of these objects can receive due consideration without resumption of diplomatic intercourse with the Govern-

ment of Nicaragua.

Further than this, the documents comnunicated show that, while the interocemic transit by the way of Nicaragua is cut off, disturbances at Panama have occurred to obstruct, temporarily at least, that by the way of New Grenada, involving he sacrifice of the lives and property of citizens of the United States. A special commissioner has been despatched to Pa ama to investigate the facts of this occurence, with a view particularly to the reress of parties aggrieved. But measures of another class will be demanded for the uture security of interoceanic communication by this as by the other routes of the Isthmus.

It would be difficult to suggest a single bject of interest, external or internal, more portant to the United States than the naintenance of the communication, by land and sea, between the Atlantic and Pacific States and Territories of the Union. It is a material element of the national integrity

and sovereignty.

I have adopted such precautionary measures and have taken such action for the surpose of affording security to the several ausit routes of Central America, and to e persons and property of citizens of the nited States connected with or using the ame, as are within my constitutional pow- and gave general satisfaction. and existing circumstances have seemed to demand. Should these measures prove nadequate to the object, that fact will be communicated to Congress, with such recommendations as the exigency of the case may indicate. FRANKLIN PIERCE.

Hon. JAMES L. Oun .- Mr. Editor: In the torial statements in reference to Col. Orr, which I think should be corrected. The editor states that in 1840 Col. Orr was a Whig, and that he had something to do in the management of a paper called the Highland Scattnel, published under the aspices of Col. J. P. Reid. Now, in this short article there are several mis-

WASHINGTON, May 15, 1856.

akes. In the first place, Col. Orr never was a Whig, nor did he ever have anything to do with the management of the Highland Sentinel, but differed in sentiment from it and its editor in differed in sentiment from it and its editor in toto. In November, 1843, the Sentinel ceased to exist. On its ruins was started the Anderson Gazette, a thorough Democratic paper, and Col Orr was for a year or so its editor.—Carolinian

SPAIN, NICARAGUA, AND MEXICO .- If there be any truth in the following telegraphic paragraph, the gem of the Antilles will be held by an insecura enure by her Catholic Majesty: New York, May 22.—The steamer Quaker

City arrived here at midnight last night. She orings dates to the 18th. There were rumers at Havana that the Spanish Gove ment was to fit out immediately at that port an expedition to proceed to Costa Rica to operate against Walker in Nicaragua, and that a distinguished Spanish officer had already been despatched to the scene of future

action.

Further rumors state that Vera Cruz was to be blockaded and bombarded by the Spanish forces in order to enforce the payment of certain claims due from Mexico to the Spanish government. This novement, it is said, is to proceed immediately. Unusual activity was prevailing among the Span-ish men of war at Havana in getting ready for sea, which would seem to give credence to the rumor.

PURCHASE OF MOUNT VERNOR .- Mr. Everett is urged by Gov. Wise, through Mrs. Ritchie, to appear before Congress and ask for \$120,000 for the association to purchase Mt. Vernon, and then to go to each State in the Union, and demand of each, through its legislature, its proportion of \$180,-000, according to its federal numbers. "If you will do this," says Mr. Wise to Mrs. Ritchie, "and Mr. Everett will undertake the bessed mission, you will have the whole amount, and your private subscriptions over and above, in less than two years. You are allowed five under the law. AMERICAN TRAVEL TO EUROPE.-It is believed

that the travel to Europe from the United States will be unusually large this year. The New York Post says that the steamers for June and July have scarcely a vacant berth, for many who have been constomed to set the fashions at Saratoga and Newport have concluded they can get more pleasure and health, with the same expense, by a trip across the ocean, than by a campaign among our fashionable watering-places. Professional gentlenen, students and people of moderate me ans, with enlightened tastes, are very generally planning brief foreign expeditions, which are now made quite practicable at a moderate expense.

A Caurion .- We saw the other day Bank of Char otte a \$5 bill changed to \$50. We would put the public ou their guard. It can be very easily detected if persons will only bear in mind the difference between the genuine \$5 and \$50 bills. The vignette of the \$5's is a steam car, and that of the \$50's is several mounted hunters pursuing their game .- Charlotts (N. C.) Whig. Judge McLean, in a note to Gen. Cass, gives his

opinion that Congress cannot institute, but may prohibit slavery in the Territories. As the latter decision is a very late idea, while the former was entertained in 1847, the conclusion is that the honorable gentleman is bid-ing for the Presidency. The New York Sun publishes a statemen

which, whether true or not, possesses no little in-terest. It states that "material aid" is being for-warded from New York to the Costa Rican Government, to enable it to prosecute with vigor the war against Walker

Col James Gadeden, minister to Mexico, is now

The Spartan SPARTANBURG.

THURSDAY, MAY 29, 1856. MORGAN RIFLES.

We are requested to say that a meeting of th ove company will be held on Saturday evening at the Law Office of Mr. Douglass. A full at endence is requested, as the uniform and consti ution will be reported.

RUTLEDGE. We esteem the favor of Rutledge, but regret at a press of matter compele us to lay it over fer ext week. We thank our correspondent for his romise, and shall always be glad to hear from

ACKNOWLEDGMENT. Our thanks are due to Senator Evans and other embers of Congr. as for valuable public documents

Also, to Hon. C. Mason, Commissioner of Patits, for a package of Garden and Flower seeds which we have distributed as advantageously as cesible, with a view to cultivation and diss

EQUITY COURT.

On Monday next the term of the Equity Court r Spartanburg District will commence. We believe it is not yet known which Chancellor will

WITHDRAWAL.

J. H. Giles, esq., late co-editor and proprietor he Carolina Times, has withdrawn from that paper. It is now conducted by R. II. Britton.

ODD FELLOWS' CELEBRATION.

As announced last week, Morgan Lodge, No 9, I. O. O. F., celebrated its 7th anniversary on riday last by a parade and oration. J. M. Elford elivered the address, and, in a beautiful and faith al portraiture of the beneficence of Odd Fellowship atisfied a la ge and pleased auditory that the order was worthy of support and encouragement. Possi bly the address may be given to print, and with the expectation of again reverting to the subject, we lesist from an attempt at condensation. The performance elicited the warmest applause from the

After the exercises in the Baptist Church, the aternity and audience were invited to participate a sumptuous pie nie, gotten up by the pupils of the Odd Fellows' School, in compliment to the Ora tor and Lodge. The tables were laid under the reading onks in rear of the building, and the heer so munificently tendered met full justice from the large number present. The pupils deserve the thanks of their guests for an entertainment so recherche

The day was closed with a delightful social party Palmetto Hall, where beauty, youth, and age ound enjoyment to a late hour. in vocal and instrucental music, conversation, and the promenade All passed off in harmonic is hilarity, crowned with one of those admirable suppers for which Mr. Fin ey is getting quite distinguished.

THE LOWER BATTALION.

On Saturday last (thanks to our friend J. B. Tolson, esq , wao gave us a seat in his carriage) we were enabled to attend the muster of the Lower Batalion of the 36th Regiment, Major A. H. Kirby, ommanding. The troops were reviewed in line by Cal.S. M. Smaddy, who was present with his staff The ranks of the several companies were full, and the battalion manæ ivres were creditably executed.

The Artillery, Capt. Vandyke, is worthy of sp. cial mention. Though the membership is widely separated, they meet regularly for parade and in struction every sixty days, when not required by law to do so, and exhibit, in the manner of handling their cannon, as well as in movement, the advantage of regular drill. Capt. Vandyke commands as fine a set of men, in personal appearance ow are known by us) as we have seen anywhere. James Farrow, esq., of the Colonel's Staff, made speech to the battalian, but creature comforts de

prived us of the pleasure of hearing it. The day was a fine one, but we did not see a many present as spectators as we had expected. though we had the privilege of meeting many old

friends and making some new ones. WAR IN KINSAS.

If we are to believe the telegraph the war har segun in earnest in the fated Territory of Kansas Following the dastardly firing upon Sher ff Jones through his tent, at night, by which he was wound ed and his life jeopardized, were other outrages calling for the interposition of federal troops by Gov. Shannon, to enforce the due execution of the laws. Robinson and other Topeka convention traitors have been arrested, (but Reeder, coward as well as traitor, at first shielding himself under the privileges of a member of Congress, and backed by the two freesoil members of the Kansas lavestigating Committee, finding that refuge an ansafe reliance for criminals,) has disappeared, and can nowhere be found. On the 24th a report | revailed at Westport that a battle had been fought at Lawrence, abolition headquarters, resulting in the destruction of the town. The 15th is indicated as the date of the battle. A reward has been offered for the arrest of Gen. Pomeroy, a free soil

Although these accounts are pretty highly colored, yet they may be true. Confirmatory news will be most anxiously looked for.

THE ENLISTMENT QUESTION.

The despatch of Lord Clarendon, in answer to the very full note of Mr. Marcy, has at length reached the State Department. Against the evilence of Strobel and Herry, as to the culpability of Crampton and the consuls, Lord Clarendon puts in the positive denial of these functionaries as to intringement of the American laws in enlistments. The paper is good-tempered, and even deprecating, nding with the expression of the errnest hope that the friendly relations of the two countries may suffer no interruption. We have rarely read a

milder State paper from the British Cabinet. If it does not contain the apology sought by our government in se many words, certainly it approaches so nearly that point as to render a peaceful solution no longer doubtful. Mr. Crampton may be dismissed or he may not, as the contradictory rumors afford no index for

judgment! We incline, however, to the latter SENATOR EVANS .- On the authority of a Savanah paper we stated last week that Senator Evans intended making a speech opposed to the views of he administration on the neutrality laws. Senator pal Church North, now in session at Indianapolis Evans, in a letter to Dr. Gibbes, of the Carolinian, says that this is not only not so, but that he cordially pproved of the course of President Pierce in enforcng those laws, and has no sympathy with violators. as Nicaraguan envoy, and doubts the wisdom of rebefore condemning the act

On Tuesday of last week Mr. Summer, of Mar phueetts, delivered a speech in the Senate or matters, characterized by the correspon lent of the Charleston News as presenting a scen of "debate which for sarcasm, invective, vulgarity, ridicule and abuse exceeded every thing that has ver been acted before in that way in that body." It also embraced libels upon Judge Butler, wh ras absent, and South Carolina of the most menacions character, calling forth rebukes from Sen tors Evans, Case; Douglas, and Mason-Gen. Case ronouncing it the most un-American and unpatriotic speech he had ever heard on the floor of the Senate, and the latter charitably concluding that its author was non compos mentis.

As Senator Butler was absent from Wash ington when thus wantonly assailed in twofold degree, Hon. P. S. Brooks, from the Edgefield District, took redress into his hands. On Thursday, therefore, he sought an interview with the infamou libeller and scoundrel, and what took place may be learned by the following from the Washington Star of Friday:

"Yesterday, after he had sought Mr Sumner elsewhere without finding him, Mr. Brooks went to the Senate Chamberthe Senate having adjourned; and Mr. S. being there, Mr. Brooks sat near Mr. Sum ner until a few ladies, who were on the floor, had retired. He then went up to Mr. S., who was at his desk writing, and

'I have read your speech carefully, and with as much disposition to do you justice as I could command; and I have deliberately come to the conclusion that you were guilty of a gross libel upon my State, and of a wanton insult to my absent and grey haired relation, Judge Butler; and I feel

myself under obligations to inflict on you a punishment for this libel and insult.'
"Mr. Sumner thereupon essayed to rise rom his seat, as though to resist what Mr. Brooks had said, when he (Mr. Brocks) truck Mr. S. with rapid and repeated blows about the head with a gutta percha ane, and continued his blows, in spite of Mr. Sumner's efforts to ward them off and eize the cane, until Mr. S. fell. As Mr Brooks was suspending his blows--which he did the instant Mr. Sumner fell-Mr. Crittenden came up and interposed, saying, Don't kill,' &c. Mr. Brooks thereupon eft the spot, and remained with his friends n the Senate Chamber until Mr. Sumner' riends, several of whom were present-Mr. Morgan, of New York, and Mr. Foster, of connecticut, among them-lifting him up, ore him into one of the ante-rooms of the

The same account substantially is repeated in th Baltimore Sun, but with the charge that Col-Brooks continued the blows while Summer was lown, and that the latter called for help without attracting assistance until his assailant had desisted rom flagellation.

A second despatch in the Sun says;

"Some eye-witnesses say Mr. Brooks truck Senator Sumper as many as twenty times over his head. Senator Sumner was sitting in an arm chair when the assault was made upon him. He had no oppor tunity to defend himself. There are vari ous opinions on the subject, and quite contradictory. Many were applauding the act, whilst others were denouncing it as a cowardly attempt to beat down freedom of speech. The affair will, undoubtedly, ause great debate in the Senate to mor

"Mr. Brooks was arrested shortly after the affair, a complaint having been made against him on oath of William Y. Leader nd was brought before Justice Hollings nead, and held to bail in \$500 to answe "Mr. Sumner has two severe but not dan rerous wounds on the head. Brooks' cane was shattered in many pieces, demonstrating the violence of the assault.

"When the attack was made there neluding Messrs. Crittenden, Foster, Toombs, Fitzpatrick, Murray, Morgan and other members of Congress, Governor Gorman, together with several officers of the Senate and strangers. The attack was so sudden and unexpected that Mr. Sumner had no opportunity to place himself in a defensive attitude.

"The first blow stunned him, and the stick, which was of gutta percha, was broken into many pieces by the time the assault was terminated. Messrs, Crittenden Coombs, Murray and others, interfered as oon as they could, and probably prevent d further damage. Great excitement exists here to-night in consequence of the

"Sumner sank unconscious to the floor where he lay till raised by his friends. His head was bathed in blood, and his physicians say he has the severest flesh wounds they ever saw on a man's head, and deny his friends admission to him to night."

Subsequent dates bring the improbable stateme: that Col. Brooks had been committed to jail. This must be a mistake. Sumner is improving, and was expected to take his seat in the Senate in a few days. As the offence (none in our quarter) i bailable, we are sure the above account cannot be true. Committees in the Senate and Hopse have been appointed to investigate the question of privilege involved, while indignation meetings have been held in New York and Boston by the friends of Sumner and abolitionism, with a view to making party capital.

We are opposed to bullyism, in or out of Congress -we are peaceable men; but Congress may thank itself for scenes of violence and bloodshed Repeal the duelling law that disgraces the Statute Book of the land, and make members of Congress awa e that personal account bility will follow ribald license of the tongue, and scenes of brawl will cease. We are no advocate of the duello, and condemn the bloody exactions of the code of honor in ordinary intercourse, where law can right, if not satisfy, private wrongs. But in the Congress of the Union, where, under the shield of the Constitution and laws, the foul tongue of the slanderer and braggart is unhinged to vituperate and defame we would erect personal accountability into a high er law. Few in South Carolina will withhold applause from Col. Brooks for his eastigation of r man who to a foul tongue adds the crime of perury. He has our sympathy and approval, hum the day shall hasten the solution of the great ques tion of Southern rights, we hall it with joyful exultation and welcome the issue it brings.

Mong Agitation .- Agitations on slavery in the higher church judicatories of the Methodist and Preshyterian denominations continue to be kept up. In the general conference of the Methodist Episco Indiana, the subject was brought forward, but without definite action.

The Old and New School Assemblies of the Presbyterian Church have not been more fortunate He also sanctions the refusal to receive Mr. French in escaping this agitating question. They are still in session; and although the conservative portions cognising Padre Vijil. As that, however, is an of each body are opposed to any interference with the Executive function, he is willing to await information | question, we do not think escape possible from com nitral one way or other.

PERIODICALS. AC.

HARPER's MAGAZINE.—This, the most popula all magazines, with the June No. begins the seventh year of its existence and the 13th volume. culation at 160,000 copies, and this fact is sufficient endorsement of its merits. Such a circulation is without parallel in magazine literature. But the truth is, "Harper" is an unparalleled publication. Southern Quarterly Review. E. II. Britton & Co., Columbia, S. C. New Series: Vol. 1-No. 1., April, 1856. Pp. 218.

This welcome visitant came to hand filed with

iterary gems of the highest value, as we had anticipated. We have been anxiously awaiting its arrival, knowing, as we do, the pre-eminent fitness of its editor to enrich it with the treasures of the intellectual kingdom. Of the peculiar qualifications of Dr. J. H. Thornwell to edit a Review n ne can have a doubt who has read any of the productions of his pen, or listened to the evocations his philosophic and analytical mind. A logician in its most rigid—a philospher in its mos general-a critic in the highest sense, he invests every subject that he touches with a faccination that none can resist. This Review, then, we may onfidently anticipate, will be excelsior in its gene ral tone of literature, elevated in his philosophy shaste in its morals, and just in its criticisms. At no time shall we see it blurred with the acrimony of prejudice, or prostituted in its general purposes and objects. Well may we felicitate its publishers in the call and acceptance of one whose reputation s so general and well-merited as one of the most superior men that ever South Carolina produced in ntellectual greatness in the walks of literature. So nuch for the editor.

Of the merits of the articles with which it rowded, and with which we have made only a persory acquaintance, we cannot just now give an elaborate opinion. Each article seems to be writ ten with signal ability. That on American Colleges is appropriate at this juncture with us. As the subject is commanding the attention of gentlemen earnestly engaged in its discussion, so far as ur State College is concerned, we forbear making extended extracts. There are two classes, according to its author, from whom attacks on the College may be expected:

"First, from real friends of learning who a opposed, on principle, to the superintendence of cation by the State; and next, from the pretened friends of the people, who, in their zeal for popular instruction, will not scruple to denounce the college as a fraud upon the poor, for the exclusive enefit of the rich.

In answer to this anticipated opposition he submits the following questions and comments, which we give for the benefit of our readers:

"The policy of a State College turns upon three questions: Is it a public benefit. Is the good derived from it of the kind which it is the office of the State to provide for? And is it, in degree, an equate compensation for the means expended The first question is answered in the negative, by those who seek to represent the college as nu estal lishment for the rich, or a privileged class, to the exclusion of the psor. The second, by those who think that education is a private or ceclesinsti-eal function; and the third, by those who think money the chief good of a commonwealth. That they should be answered in the affirmative, we think susceptible of the clearest proof; but our limts at prereat will permit us only to touch upon the irst, and that chiefly in a single aspect—the reflex fluence of the codege upon popular inst. u tion e are prepared to reverse the broward, the col lege is for the lew; and maintain the thesis, that it exists pre-em nently for the people. It was called into being for their good, and is, in the high at sense, a public benefit. These whom it educates, t educates not for themselves, but for the State, heir country, and their Got. To whetever extent enlightened men are a blessing to any community. the same extent the college promotes the w fare of the whole commonwealth in every succession of scholars that it sends out. The national character is raised; the lone of sentiment and thought made healthin; and the thousand cords of sympathy which bind the members of society together, are like so many wires which transmit the electric influence of light and knowledge to very nook and corner of the land. The effect silent process of education, which, in awakening hought, soon creates a demand for instruction and the domand is never satisfied until a general system of common schools is put in op ration. The igher education, as a comprehensive scheme, precedes the lower. The college gives tise to common sele of, and not the common school to the most effectual measures to defeat their own ends. Let all higher education be extinguished. and barbarism would soon succeed. The schools which are now scattered through the State, their high character and general efficiency, the clamor which is everywhere raised, and justly raised, for universal instruction, have all been stimulated by the influence of the college. Had it not been established, or had not those whom it trained have ceived a similar training in other balls. South Carolina would have presented the same spectacle to-day which she presented fifty years ago.

The other subjects of the No. are: Theory of the Beautiful; The S. I lays of Creation; La popular as to overbear opposition. This knowledge Borde's Introduction to Physiology; Slavery and Freedom; The Nebular Hypothesis; Works of Wm. Paley; Physical Geography of the Sen; Me-platform, can hope for support even among thos moir of Dr. Henry; Critical Notices.

The whole form verily an argosy of good things With such a Review need our patrons look to the hyperborean regions for intellectual pabulum? work in their midst, to those who lack points of local identity with us which those feel and have unpublished? To our citizens we appeal in behalf of this work. Your mite contribute to its support, as its quarterly visits will bring you the highest per centum in thought on your investment.

PROGRESS OF AUSTRIAN INTOLERANCE -The following extract from a recent foreign letter reveals the straits to which Austria is reduced to retain Papal favor for the control of her Italian ter-

"The Emperor of Austria is an autocrat. H's fused to all Protestants in the Austrian empire. Following his example, the Grand Duke of Tus any is going to sign a similar concordat with Italy is in a very excited state. Piedmont s looked up to as the nucleus round which, sooner later, all true Italian patriots must rally. Meet ings are being held throughout Italy to present an address of thanks to M. Cavour, the Sardinan Plenipotentiary at the Paris Congress, for having rought the Italian question forward.

The following articles, proposed by the King as the basis for the reformation of the Sardinian Church are in favorable contrast with the above pandering of Austria to the effete despotism of Rome. This deels ation will be brought forward at the next Par iament of Turin:

1. The Roman Catholie Church of Sardinia delares its independence of Rome.

2. The King of Sardinia is the Sovereign Proector of the Church of his kingdom. 3. The Priesthood to be paid by the State.

4. The canon law and the decisions of the Cour oil of Trent to be abrogated. 5 Tradition as a source of dogmas to be declar 6. The reading of the Holy Scriptures to be al wed, and their explanation left to the conscience

of each Christian.
7. The Lord's Supper to be received under both 8. The celibacy of the Church to be no longer

smpulsory.

9. The Latin language to be no more used in the Church service; and the number of the Church fes-

A venerable citizen of Asheville, N. C., named lames M. Smith, died there on the 18th instant. He was the first male child born west of the Blue TRULY BICH.

On the 5th of May Col. R-berts, of Abbeville on his way to Limestone Springs, where he had a daughter at school, was handed a letter directed to In the prospectus the proprietors announce its cir- Mr. Walker, Principal of the Institution for Deaf and Dumb, located at Cedar Springs, by which place the Colonel must needs pass.

On nearing the main building he may a gentle man attending to some business in the yard, and made a sign to him to come that way. This prored to be none other than Mr. W., who, be well versed in the sign language, readily under stood the Colonel's sign, and started to meet bin Passing through the yard, he met one of the pupils, with whom he had some conversation in signs, which the Colonel saw, and at once concluded that they we e both deaf and dumb. This prepared him to meet Mr. W. as a mute. Leaving the punit, Mr. W turned quickly and walked on to meet the visitor at the gate. They mutually bowed; and the Colonel at once presented the letter to the mute, as he supposed, and made a sign to him to take it in the house. Mr. W. understood his sign, though somewhat irregular, and replied by signs he would do so.

No word or utterance of sound had yet pas The sign from the Colonel fixed the impression on Mr. W's mind that he was in the presence of a mute stranger, and by sign he asked the Colonel if he was deaf and dumb.

This question involved a complication of sign ather too hard for the Calonel; nevertheless, whether he understood it or not, he attempted reply. In this effort, by some slight sound, or other means, Mr. W. discovered the mistake, and looking intently at the Colonel observed: "Sir, I ook you to be a deaf and dumb man, and I perceive you alike m stook me; but it proves to be neither of us."

At this point of the interview it may be imagin d a hearty laugh ensued. The Colonel remarked hat for the first time in his life he had been taken to be deaf and dumb-that the great error of hi life, and perhaps the principal charge against him in his own country was, that he talked too much Some explanation and apology were then intro duced for the mistake, though little could be ad-

mitted, as it was agreed to be the result of a com sinution of circumstances. After a full interchange of pleasantness, the Colonel drove on his way, and Mr. W. turned to m et the result of the occasion with the mutes, several of whom had witnessed the scene, and could not await the gentleman's absence for relief by continued shouts.

COMING TO.

The Carolina Times, from the reluctance every where exhibited to its Mass Convention schem and the inutility of the body when as embled, en tertains "no idea that the people can be induced t take part in any scheme looking to a further expre-sion of opinion." It suggests, however, the t after the Civeinnati Convention shell have discharged the duties assigned to it, then, if the prople are so disposed, with the lights then befor them, they may give expression to their views, and at the same time suggest the proper course to be pursued by the Legislature."

In other words, if the nomination is sound one the Legislature will be advised to support it by the dectoral vote of the State; but not otherwise.

We beg to suggest to the Ti nes that, to be en stent in opposition to caucuses and conventions it should not attempt to control the action of sonst tational assembly-the Legislature-by the dictum of a body unknown to the Con titution! This, we believe, has been its argument, though now apparently fergetten.

The same views of the nomination are put forth 'It may be that the Cincinnati Convention will offer us a cardidate in all respects wor by of the support of the State. In such case there will be difference of opinion as to the pelicy of the State. And we make this remark the more points offer, lest the self app duted delegates, who will assume to represent the State at Cinciunati, may also assume such acceptance by the State of the nomince of the Convention to be an endorsement of their appearance at Cinconnati. But if that Convention cripple or destroy the college out of pretence of the most effectual measures to the proble, are taking of the State to uphold—we trust that now a feet the most effectual measures to the proble, are taking of the State to uphold—we trust that now a feet to the problem of the state to uphold—we trust that now a feet to the problem of the state to uphold—we trust that now a feet to the problem of the state to uphold—we trust that now a feet to the problem of the state to uphold—we trust that now a feet to the problem of the state to uphold the state to uphold the problem of the state to uphold the problem of the state to uphold the state the state the state the uphold the state the st of the State to uphold—we trust that now, as for merly, there will be wisdom and spirit enough assert her ancient independence. have a mon true to her, she at least need not as cept one that is 'alse. I she cannot serve a friend n ely she may be spared the bomiliation of min s

We are glad to see mything reasonable coming rom the late opponents of the Convention movement in our State, even though necessity has been the enforcing cause. The course pursued by the con ventionists has at least had the quiescent support of the State, and will become, even if not already, so and the fact that no candidate not perfectly sound and cordially assenting to a sound constitution most strenuous for sending delegates to Cincinnatihas been seized upon to cover retreat from a position both untenable and unpopular. Of course a show of reason must be exhibited; and hence we Need they transfer their pairona e, with such a have the solemn warning to the Convention, that argument! if they do not present a reliable, or "acceptable candidate," South Carolina will not support him. der whose auspices this work is being edited and This is coming exactly to our position, and we therefore call it "coming to."

> PALMETTO RIFLES .- A company, bearing the above designation, has been formed by the South Carolina emigrants in Kansas. The Charleston Standard, from a private letter received in that city, gives the following particulars of its organiza-

> ted Atch son, K. T., April 30th, we learn that the company was formed under the name of the Pal-metto Refles, and that it intended to start the next day, May 1st, for Lecompton, a town about twelve miles from Lawrence. The following are the names of the officers, commissioned and non-com-missioned, of the company: F. G. Palmer, Ad-jutant; Captain, R. DeTreville; 1st Lieute ant, R. D. White; 2d Leutenant, Albert Morall; 3d Lieutemant, R. L. Palmer; Orderly Sergeant, J. H. Swift; 2d Sergeant, W. S. Brewster; 3d Sergeant, B. H. Cross; 4th Sergeant, L. Tombuson; 1st Corporal, W. R. Simons; 2d Corporal, J. C. Campbell; 3d Corporal, B. M. Lebby; 4th Corporal, J. M. Rice."

LAND WARRANTS .- The land warrants are fallng in consequence of the large denations of land by Congress to the new States for railroad purposcs. The land bills, now in contemplation, call for vix millions of acres. It tends to parrow the field of selection of lands; those who have bought land warrants for entry and settlement, and gone to lowa, for instance, find that the public lands there are taken up by railcoad grants. As regards speculators, who can wait, their interest in land warrants will not be affected.

The following are the quotations in Washington on the 22d instant : 160, \$1 00 a \$1 01; 80, \$1.00 a \$1.01; 120, 95 a 97; 65, 95 a 97; 40, 1.10 a 1.124.

Maj. Wm. L. Keith, Clerk of the Court of Pickens District, died in that village on the 20th inst. For twenty-eight years, by re-election, he held the same office. Previously he was Commissioner in Equity. He was in his sixty-first year.

R. S. Bailey, esq., editor and proprietor of the Lancaster Ledger, has disposed of his establishment to Mr. W. W. Connors, whose salutatory appears

THE COLLEGE, CITIZEN, AND THE SIP Massas, Epirone : That distin thropist Gen. Carey, is one of his harding recently made in our community, remarked with ne small illustrative force, that "where there are polecats there will necessarily be found polehittens."
On turning to a file of the "Express" we fied in a No. of that paper of late date an article over the signature of "One of the People." Here was ensibited the parent eat, finally trapped and chlosed by Mr. Viator, and in your last isone we discover debut of the kitten, assuming to himself the character of "Citizen." Though strikingly alike, there is one important distinction between parent and child—the latter being evidently more indiscreet, and possessing somewhat more of youthful rigor than the former. However, the resemblance is a strong as to render a classification of both animals under the same head by no means difficult. Softlys friend Citizen; you labor under some little mistale when you suppose that by the offensive odor your peculiar nature you will silence the deepmouthed baying of "Equal Justice." Perhaps if out on one of those good old-fashioned night hunts, in which, in our more youthful days, and long be-fore our head presented its present appearance, we somewhat delighted, we were to "jump" your prototype, a remote idea of taking the "back track" (as it used to be called) might suggest itself; but for the present, let us say seriously, that we have seen nothing in your article, which, under any circumstances, could turn us aside from the even tenor of our way." You have railed, se fools do when they cannot reply to the sober words of truth and wiedom, where you should have reasoned as one desiring to earry conviction home to the understanding of his readers. The "kind" and affable" High Priest "Common Sepec," to. whom you were polite enough to refer us, and whom we have consulted, we are pained to say does not approve the spirit of your article, and ex presses a very faint hope that you may yet become more discreet. And the same wise monitor has put it into the mouth of one of his most faithful follows ers, Judge O'Neall, to utter, for the benefit of yourself, and of all others like you, the following welltimed and sage piece of counsel. You will and it recorded, among other good things well said, in the

For the Curolina Share

"Pee Dee and his aids, the men of the Mercury, "Pee Dee and his aids, the men of the Mercury, are continually chanceing against me. They suppose they are injuring me, but the recoil is upon them and the College. It has come to a pretty pass that no one—not even an old graduate, and one who has stood by the College in all its trial—is to be permitted to speak the truth, without being assailed by every epithet which malice, and, perhaps, "a love of tarrying long at the wine," may time. Recollect, however, youngsters, you are placing in the hands of those who do not love your Alma Mater the lever to tumble it to the

ast issue of the Patriot and Mountaineer. Here

t is, read and digest well:

Now, Mr. Citizen, may we not promise your favorite High Priest, good faithful "Common Sense," that you will at least consider this earnest admonition of one who is a worthy and undoubted

But, sir, with you for the present we have done and will henceforth notice nothing that proceed rom your pen, except upon the following conditions: 1-t. We must be assured that you are not a son of the College, and that you are therefore empable of arriving at importial conclusions; or 2d, That your future productions shall contain some, if it is only one grain of good series.

Now, Mesars. Falitors, a word or two to the "Es press;" for surely a word or two will suffice. "See how plain a tale shall put you down."

The Ed tor of that paper deigns to hestow up on us the following polite notice, which, he may-feel comfortably assured, is duly appreciated: "Equal Justice" takes the trouble to say that he agrees tully with Mr. Tucker, which was entirely agrees tully with Mr. Tucker, which was entirely annecessary. Any body who read Mr. Tucker's articles and his man Friday's article would be very ap to be struck with the remarkable degree in which the two wr ters coincide not only in opinion but also in argument and style. Equal Justice makes no point in his article deserving notice except the gross mis-statement about South Carolina College. It is all a Spanianburg does not pay one cent to the South Carolina others. \$371 is about the proportion the district would pay if it paid its propor But so lar from duing this Spartanburg District does not even pay her own expenses—on the con-trary, is an annual beneficiary of the State. Spar-tanburg D street pays into the State Treasury about \$6,000 and draws out from the State Treasury about \$ 0,000 every year. So that instead of this District being taxed \$371 for the College, it is

every year out of the State Treasury, which we in-tended to mention in our last article, but accidentally Ha! ha! How beautiful are these invende of the "Express!" How little he knows whom beis culling "Mr. Tocker's man Friday!" But in all sober seriousness let it be said, that such a shaft talls harmless, because it was evidently aimed at another unconscious and unoffending head. But let us now to the argument! the argument-ay. we repeat, that the word may have all force, the

really not taxed at all for that purpose, but on the other hand draws between \$3,000 and \$4,000

lege, it is

The sum of twenty-five thousand dollars being added to the annual State expenditure adds nothing to the taxes—does not increase the taxetion or the property of the people of Spartanburg! Such as the argument of our friend of the "Express." Let this be granted. It would follow necessar.ly, that twenty five hundred thousand dollars, raised by taxation, from the tax-payers of the State, would no at all increase our taxes! The proposition in itself is so absurd, that we cannot believe for one moment

the editor was serious in making it.

There are six thousand slaves and twelve hasdred thousand acres of land within our districtto say nothing of other taxable articles—that are the subjects of taxation every year, and pay a tax precisely like all other slaves and all other lands the same classification throughout the State. If there were more slaves and a larger quantity of band, there would be more money raised by taxation, but no property-nolder would pay any higher tax than he now does, unless made higher in consequence of appropriations made by our Legislature. If, then, the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars be added to the public expenditures for our College, then every tax payer of Sparianharg Durriet would pay into the Treasury of the State more of his earnings. Nor can the amount received therefrom for the contingent account and other expenses of the District, affect this view of the taxation.

If twenty-five thousand dollars be deducted from

such expenditure, then every negro and every zere. of land will be subjected to a smaller tax This is, so clear, that it is little less than an insult to "Com-, mon Sense" to write it, and I most carrestly crave, the pardon of my friend "Citizen's" great "Righ Priest" for thus trespassing upon his domain.

But to the point: What "Spa tanburg Darriet," pays as its "taxes" we do not know, neither do we

consider it important to inquire; and, even yet more ignorant, we did not know that t' e dietrict was ! ignorant, we did not know that the district was subject of taxation at all. But "Equal Justice" certainly is reminded annually, by his good old friend Col. Poole, and a certain small slip of paper he buys from him, of what he pays for his posses, sion of a rrain town lots, lands and negroes, and is constrained also to admit—but this of course in rule. sion of e-riain town lots, lands and negroes, and is constrained also to admit—but this of course is sub-rosa—that he has heard vague rumors concerning that same gentleman's "interference with the private rights" of certain professional gentry, and owners and venders of merchandise; and how that they also are, by the nforesaid very excellent agent of the State, troubled for their "small change" because our College must be sustained. But we "Spartanburghers" do not pay into the treasury of the State as much as we draw out, (as per Mr. Egpress:) ergo, we must be growing richer.

Well. (to return to our former gravity.) this is the first instance on record—so far as we know where any district of the State was held up as exposed to the world as an object of aur