CAROLINA SPARTAN BERTY OF SPEECH, PRESS, AND RELIGION.

ional and individual liberty is the noblest of distinctions and greatest of blessings, because such continued enjoyment can only proceed from the habitual exercise of every virtue. But, whilst to such peoples and in-dividuals, liberty is a good, it is an unmiti-gated evil to the vicious, who use their privileges to injure themselves, and to ausome sort is just as necessary for this latter class as for madmen, thieves and murderers. The Northern Abelinionists do not let a day without showing to the world that they thieves with keys, or children with firems. Their daily abuses of liberty of each and of the press, and of freedom of figion, are but the means which they hatnally employ for greater mischief and rime. The disgusting proceedings of their nep, women and negroes, in their infidel, grarian and licentious conventions, the narchical and destructive doctrines emanaing from their press, and their lecture coms, and the unfeminine bearing of their women, would justify and require an immediate despotic censorship, if it were possible to take away their liberties without invading those of other people. A community of Abelitionists could only be governed by a penitentiary system. They are as unfit for liberty as maniacs, criminals or wild beasts. The worst aspect of their case is, that they are endangering the liberties of the people. Just such conduct as theirs induced the despotism of Cromwell and the two Bonapartes, and of all other usurpers who have destroyed their country's liberty. All men prefer despotism to anarchy, the rule of a single man to the mad riot and misrule of intidels, criminals and agrarians, These men complain that liberty of speech has been violated in the person of Mr. Sumner. This is but the beginning of the end. They will soon destroy all liberty of speech, if they employ it only to teach heresy, in fidelity, licentiousness, and to stir up to deeds of violence. Better, far better, that man were without the gift of speech, than to use it as they do. Better that he could neither read nor write, than have his head and heart perverted, by the foul and filthy stuff that cozes from the abolition press. Better that his religion were prescribed by a priest and enforced by an inquisition, than that he should become an habitue of Greeley's philansteries, of Andrews' gorgeous saloons of Free Love, of Mormon dwellings, or of Oneida dens. Better that the cut of his coat and the number of his buttons were fixed by statute and enforced by penalties, than that women should defy public opinion and parade the streets in unfeminine apparel. The liberties of America are safe so long as they are not abused. They are not worth preserving when abuse becomes general. If the noxious heresy of abolition and its kindred isms are not arrested: if a salutary reaction does not take place, ere long, even good men, religious men and patriots, would prefer the quiet of despotism, to the discord, the licentiousness, the anarchy and the crime, which those men practice and invoke. Yet we neither fear nor tremble for the future. These wretches are more noisy than sumerous. The edifice of American liberty, the most glorious structure of freedom the world has ever seen, is not destined to be sapped and undermined by pismires, nor carried by the asraults of crazy lilliputions. These creatures will be soon driven from their places, and ad into obscurity by an indignant peo ple, whose confidence they have betrayed nd abused. All the elections at the North for the last twelve months show that the storm is gathering that is to sweep these noxious insects from the hearts of men and the face of day .- Richmond Enquirer.

NORTHERN CHIVALRY. If anybody wants to furnish himself with a correct conception of the chivalry of the Northern character, he has but to study the history of the campaign in Kansas. There was nothing exceptional or abnormal in the original colonization of that territory. Peoof love of gain or thirst of adventure; and if things had been left to themselves, the territory would have grown to the propertions of a State without the least violence of development. But the Abolitionists re solved that they would appropriate it to their own use, and that the South should be excluded from its soil and from any influence in the development of its institutions. the 23d ultimo. To that end, they set a vast system of machinery in motion; they organized societies with all the formalities and privileges of corporate bodies; they subscribed money, they contributed weapons, they enlisted men, and to the movement they imparted the impulse of a politico-religious enthusiasm. Under the stimulus of such extraordinary efforts the North very soon acquired a preponderance of numbers and physical power in the territory. Then they grew insufferably insolent. Then they began to bully and browbeat Southern people, and to talk of fight and Sharpe's rifles. Such insults roused the resentments of Southern settlers. Abandoning their peaceful pursuits, they armed themselves, and prepared to repel the assaults with which they were threatened. From the same instinct which keeps a flock of sheep together in the pre- ed. sence of danger, the Abolitionists all concentrated upon a single point. They rallied in Lecompton: they laid in a suppl, of arms and ammunition; they erected fortifications, and they organized themselves for a mited under Capt. Pattis' command. desperate resistance. They were all guilty of treason against the government; but they vowed they would not submit to arrest and trial. Meanwhile the Governor invoked the assistance of all good citizens in suppressing rebellion. The Southerners ralhed to the call; and the Abolitionists gave out that they were resolved on a desperate resistance. An intense anxiety pervaded the country; everybody expected a bloody battle in Kansas. The law and order men marched to Lecompton to arrest the traitors, and the Abolitionists scampered like sheep at their approach! Robinson ran; Reeder fled in the disguise of a woman's petticoats. and the whole army dispersed at the first sight of a Southern gentleman. The peddlers and paupers from New England escaped with the celerity of fugitive pickpockets; and Kansas is now in complete possession of the friends of the South. This is Northern chivalry!- Richmond Enquirer.

France, Peymark, and the United States. Among the oddest odds and ends of diplomatic intelligence brought by the last steamer, is one to the effect that the French Liberty is only desirable so long as it is solved without abuse. It is the highest energetic, if not commanding, note to the condense of the morality, piety, intelligence and general well being of peoples and of adividuals that they require but little legal estraint. The continual enjoyment of national represented as a direct effort on the part is represented as a direct effort on the part of Louis Napoleon to weaken the great reliance of Denmark on England.

There can be no question that France has, by dint of sheer pushing, contrived to gain a very decided foothold in Denmark. and that she was first and loudest in assuring Denmark of her support in the matter. French papers have abused America far more than the English have done for our interference in established European mariime customs, and the above statement relaive to the note would seem extraordinary did we not remember two things. The first is, that since the peace was concluded the Anglo-French alliance has virtually ceased with it. The second, and by far the most important point is, that both France and England are at present desirous of putting off a war with this country. They de sire that it may be postponed until disunion shall have made such headway among us that they may have but little to dread. A war with England or France, even now, would quench, certainly for a time, the flames of discord, unite the North and the South, and restore political harmony. Neither France nor England desire to see this. and they naturally wish to see a war postponed until our ridiculous strife on the slave question has set us all by the ears. him. Till then he commends peace with the United States .- Phila. Bulletin.

MR. CRAMPTON AND THE DISMISSED CONsuls .- It is said that Mr. Crampton will proceed to Europe in the steamer which sails from Boston to-day, accompanied by Consuls Barciay, Roweroft and Mathews. The Toronto Globe, on the contrary, states that Mr. Crampton is to await the orders of his government in that city, and adds: "any idea that war will grow out of his dismissal can only be entertained to be ridiculed." The Albion, the British organ, published in New York, also expresses the opinion that the dismissal of Mr. Crampton will not lead to any unfriendly feeling between the United States and England. It qualify him for the practical duties of his profession. further adds:

"Mr. Crampton, on his return home, will find himself at the turn of his professional He ought to have peremptorily refused to former the partnership continued. After that take part in the bungling scheme concocted for raising recruits here for Her Majesty's service. It may be difficult to decline to Laurens, formed a business arrangement. Thus obey orders; but that point is the one that suspended, and the Jagers' mutiny at Plymouth, are the fruits that we now have to reap from seed so imprudently sown."

The dismissal of Mr. Crampton calls to mind the case of Mr. Jackson, the British Minister, who was dismissed in 1809, for grossly offensive conduct. He had just returned from Denmark, where he had been insolent and overbearing. Our government would not submit to his arrogance. The Secretary of State informed Mr. Jackson that no further communication would be received from him. Mr. Pinckney, our finister to England, made a representation of Mr. Jackson's conduct to the British government, and he was recalled. Fifteen nonths elapsed before a successor was appointed .- Baltimore Sun, June 4. THE DIFFICULTY BETWEEN SPAIN AND

Mexico. - The difficulty between Spain and next to the feremest candidate. Mexico is said to be serious. The amount | From this stand-point it is pleasant to review his claimed by Spain as losses incurred by manhood life-to see him rising with the struggles Spanish subjects during the struggle of Mexico for independence is six millions. Mexico has called for revision of the claims, urging that some of them are fraudulent. Spain refused this demand, and Mexico endeavored to enforce it by compelling the complainants to deposit their titles with available security for the amounts already paid thereupon, threatening to confiscate the property of the Spanish holders should they refuse to do so, and actually carrying out the threat in several cases. This is resented by Spain, and a squadron has been ple settled in it from the ordinary motives despatched Vera Cruz to back its complaints. The task to be executed by this squadron, embracing nine or ten vessels, comprising in all one hundred and sixty guns, is variously stated. By some a bombardment of Vera Cruz is predicted, whilst others assert a blockade only will be attempted. A new Spanish Minister accompanies the squadron, which left Havana on

Sanguinary Proceedings in Kansas.

Sr Louis, June 6 .- The Kansas "City Enter-Baynard that though dead, he yet liveth. prise" of the 22d instant says that S M had left St. Bernards for Westport on the Friday previous and had not been since heard from. It supposed that he has been murdered by the abe-

Dr. W. Hamilton and John Lux, who had one in search of him, were taken by the Aboli-onists. Matshal Donelson, and seven men, on Friday were fired upon, near Lawrence, by a party of 50 Abolitionists. A conflict ensued and several of the Marshal's posse were wounded. A gentle-man just arrived, named H. H. Casty, states that some men belonging to same company were at-tacked and all seriously injured by the Abol tionists; he had come for men and horses, and 25 of Col. Bulord's party were to start immediately for

Capt. Pattis' company went to Hickory Point suppress some outrages; they were attacked by Abolintionist party, and two of them were kill-

Another fight occurred between some parties ar "Black Jack," nine of the Abolitionists and thirteen of the pro-slavery men were killed, among whom were Captain Pattis and James McGee, Capt Long's company of Wyandot Indians were

THE UNITED STATES ARMING ENGLAND.—It is ourious fact that American mechanics exect all hers in the manufacture of fire-arms, and are at present time filling large contracts for parties | menced. in England, representing the English government. urpe's arms, particularly, are in high favor, both e carbine and rifle being in great demand. They are claimed to combine simplicity of construction, rapidity of fiving and extraordinary range, with perfect accuracy and unequaled safety. An order for 25,000 American rifles, with the Minie sight and knob for the "lock bayonet," is in course execution at the extensive works at Windsor, Vt. and is now probably half completed. Another or-der for 10,000 Sharpe's rifle, also on account of parties in England, is in course of fulfillment at Colt's factory in Hartford.—N. Y. J. Commerce.

CHANTING THE LITANY.—The Episcopalians in the New Jersey Diocesan Convention had an exciting time of it towards the close of their proceed. fight." We have an impression that there will be demning the practice of chanting the Litany, the a test. responses to the commandments, etc. The laity generally supported the resolution-but after a re-

The Spartan.

SPARTANIBURG:

THURSDAY, JUNE 12, 1856.

DEATH OF JAMES V. TRIMMIER, ESO. Our friend and townsman James V. TRIMMIER. Esq., departed this life, after a brief illness, at his residence in our town, on Sabbath morning last, at

o'clock, in the 30th year of his age. He had been confined to his room for about eight lays, and during that period had frequent and prouse hemorrhages from the lungs. His demise was suexpected in time, but we cannot say that his friends were free from gloomy anticipations -sad forebodings of the melancholy event. These have seen dissipated by the presence of the stern reality,

and he is now no more. To sketch his virtues-paint his excellenciesthe tribute of sincere and disinterested friendship. Mr. Trimmier was a gentleman of decided worth, of a high order of talent, and distinguished by indomitable energy of character. His life, if we could give its epitome, might well be a study for nitation. With a feeble constitution, without neans, he started in life—and without the aids of friends and position. Descended from respectable parentage-he went forth covered with the mantle of a father's name to recommend him to public notice. His father had filled the offices of Ordinary and Commissioner in Equity, and at one period held an honorable legal position. He was affable-acoramodating-toiled night and day with pen and head to the last moment of his life, for those who required his services. For such services they ever entertained for him a grateful remembrance. . Under the prestige of a name and reputation

thus acquired the subject of our notice came upon Then Louis Napoleon will let us hear from the responsibilities of manhood. No bright pros pects cheered him on-no immediate vista, shedding its golden light around him, opened before his vison .. Within he felt the impulsive power of a laudable ambition, which invested the distant future with its leveliest charms, and beckened him onward to the realization of a victory over the adverse circumstances of his youth. Determined to yield to no outward pressure, he resorted to the printing office, and assumed for a period the functions of a printer. Here he laid the groundwork of habits of industry and perseverance, and enlarged that elementary knowledge already nequired. From types and newspapers he passed into the law office of the late Messrs. Henry & Dean. Under their paternal care, advice, liberality, and instruction he made such progress in the study of the law as to With zeal and energy he presecuted his studies after admission, and through the kindness of the present Ordinary occupied his office for some time, fortune. If sustained, he will, of course, be in which position he gradually acquired a lucrative promoted to an embassy of higher rank. If practice. While thus situated Major Henry died. not sustained, he will fail a victim to a want and Major Dean proposed to him a partnership of firmness and judgment on his own part. upon the most liberal terms. To the death of the event he pursued his profession alone till within a few months past, when he and Mr. Sullivan, of associated he died, enjoying the liberal and profitatries men's mettle. Diplomatic intercourse ble rewards of close application to business and en-

> The deceased was not only a lawyer and an en thusiast in his profession, but in 1853 he assumed, in onjunction with others, the editorship of the Spar an. In that field, too, he was energetic. But the midst of these labors his health gave way, and ere the editorial year expired he sold and transferred his interest to his brother, now one of its pro prietors and editors. In 1854 he became a candi lidate for the Legislature. Though his health was precarious and friends regarded him physically in capable of enduring the fatigues of the canvass, he determined to run, notwithstanding their doubts and remonstrances. In the field he lost no time in making the race. From point to point he went, and day after day made from one to two speeches. In October of that year the result of the polls showed that the energy which he had expended was not

> and embarrassments of youth -overriding this obstacle and that-stemming this tide and the other -through the apprenticeship of a printing, and the pupilage of a lawyer's office, to the ensirence of a gislator. From this position "Death, alike the visitant of palace and cottage,"

summoned him from earth. With ambition pertially gratified he has been called hence, from a oung wife with two little children. From a circle \$2 per annum. warm friends he has been withdrawn-and no remedy for their loss exists, excepting that which ant family visitor. the violence of grief and the overpowerings of sorrow may produce. Yes, there is another palliative for their broken hearts-another baim for their wounded spirits. It issues from the last words that fell from his death-moved lips. As the blood streamed from him-as life cobed in the crimson current-he uttered the words, "Sweet, sweet Jesus." How significant the expression-how full of comfort to those who hung upon his life! From them we may infor that his preparation was adequate to the emergencies of that dark hour in which his spirit shed its mortal coil. The west of his

ANOTHER MUSTER.

On Saturday we wandered somewhat out of our Beat, and found ourselves on the parade ground of the Second Battalion of the 37th Regiment, Mai. Brown, near Bivingsville. Col. W. D. Camp was reviewing officer, and we defer to his judgment in awarding to the exercises the commendation of the best muster ever made in that regiment.

A large number of persons were present, and unfortunately many unruly spirits. But indiscretion belongs to humanity, and while we cannot fill its place with propriety and self-respect, we may express our regret and sorrow at their absence.

WEATHER AND CROPS.

Considerable rains have fallen the past week, and even now the sky is overcast. The heat of the days is indicated by the following table, which will hereafter occupy our columns, prepared by Mr. Heinitsh. The nights are cool - too cool for cotton and corn, though the latter is doing remarkably well. Other crops have the usual promise, and in some places the wheat harvest has already com-

Range of Thermometer at Fisher & Heinitsh's Drug Store. 90 84 87 81

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At a Brooks indignation meeting in New York a speaker named Hoxie declared that hereafter lie would ask no candidate for Congress his principle, but two questions: "Can you fight?" "Will you last week, growing out of a resolution con- some vacaucies in Northern delegations with such

The allver geblet designed to be presented by monetrance from Bishop Doane it was withdrawn. | Columbia to Col. Brooks cost fifty dollars.

THE NOMINATION FOR THE PRESIDENCY. This quadrennial event has happened, and the ountry knows that James Buchanan and J.

C. Breckenridge are the candidates of the National Democracy for the Presidency and Vice Presidency of the United States. The candidate thus put forward for the first office, if we had any preference, was not our choice, though we are fully satisfied of his general soundness on those constitutional questions at issue between the two great sections of the Confederacy. He represents no extreme views-neither fogyism nor that wild progressive democracy which has embarrassed, if not imperilled, the country in her foreign relations. His manners are affable and courtly; his mind placid as his de- the adoption of a platform should precede the neanor; and his politics the reflex of both. While the day, may not be wholly without influence upon his passions, his prejudices, or his judgment, we chasetts, was chairman of the Committee, and reverily believe him as little affected by such advantitious causes as any living man. Experience is his Convention, reasirmed unanimously by the comnonitor. He stands a link between the past and mittee. He was instructed to say that the present, uniting a knowledge of contemporary doctrine and practice with the later glosses on our nstitutions. Correctly appreciating the benign mission of government, when wielded for primary ends, he has escaped that disastrous conviction of mind that curses our latter days-that liberty is li centiousness, and government a humbug. We repeat, contempt for government is the curse of our ime, and disaster only can attend the prevalence the feeling. Glad are we that the numinee of the Democratic party partakes not of the heresy but rather seeks out that path, whose landmarks have been fixed by the fathers of the confederacy indelibly upon our history, and endeavors to walk therein. The flippant time-server may sneer and gibe-isolate facts from circumstances-and dilate disparagingly upon inconsistent vote or sentiment Still the patriot's career fills its place in his coun try's annals, and posterity will pass unimpossioned udgment upon the wisdom and virtue he displayed As in the moral world the good or the evil we has done can only be estimated at the moment when human actions cesse to influence human conduct, so in civil life, the duties of statesmanship, whether well or illy discharged, find judgment in posterity -a judgment freed from meretritious eircumstant es, and starting out in bald effect.

Mr. Buchanan is among our oldest and most ried statesmen. Long in public life, he is fitted both by genius and experience wisely and well to preside over the great interests of twenty-five milons of freemen. Like many, if not all, our prominent public men, his legislative history shows in consistency and the advocacy of measures now condemned and obsolete. Banks and turiffs are of the past-not the present. Speculation has been superseded by fact on these questions, and can no anger distract the country. Representing in the Senate of the United States a sovereignty interested in both measures, Mr. Buchanan nimed to de ite-but not in the general sense of the term. Conand that party, since 1836, has been the opponent of protection. On the slavery question he is constiutional. In the Senate and in the Cabinet he alvocated the annexation of Texas, notwithstanding opinions and accidental birth-place. the gathering opposition of his own State. Wherev. er on this subject his votes stand recorded or his entiments uttered, there will be evidence that sedlously he has labored to exclude from Congress jurisdiction over the agitating question. His country need not blush at his diplomatic career, though not free from errors. He has maintained her rights with dignity and her interests with advantage, and by gentlemmic hearing and propriety of intercourse levated American character abroad.

We repeat, that while he was not the man of preference, we are entirely satisfied with the selecion, and shall most willingly make his success or defeat the touchstone of the Union.

MAGAZINES AND REVIEWS.

We have received from the publishers, Messes Leonard Scott & Co., 79 Fulton street, New York, in the Territories, and whose avowed pur. Pierce 1, and Mr. Douglas gained 2. In Kenthe following reprints for April, viz:

everywhere known and appreciated.

nnum, in advance.

As a Democratic organ, and one embodying the national principles of the party, apart from that subserviency to power too manifest in many of the public presses of the country, this work commends tself to the political reader. The Southern Light: E. L. Whatley, Edgefield.

This monthly maintains its character as a pleas-

SOUTH CAROLINA AT CINCINNATI.

The accounts from that city represent the stranger population of Cineinnati, on the 1st in- the admission of new States, with or with- from Pierce, and gave 7 to Douglas and 3 to Bustant, induced by the meeting of the Democratic out domestic slavery, as they may elect, chanan, Convention, at from 15,000 to 20,000. Hotels, the equal rights of all the States will be boarding, and even private houses, are crowded to their utmost capacity, and the dense throng was nereasing by every avenue of approach.

We know not how reliant the following states ment may be; but, if true, we hope the determinaion of our delegates to support Mr. Pierce through one hundred ballots, should New Hampshire be being revealed a bright sunset, and gave assurance equally decided, will satisfy those of our own people who were so dreadfully solicitous for his nomination, but who sedulously and determinedly opposed every plan for effecting such result. The Cincinnati Times of Monday says :

"The delegation from South Carolina held a meeting Saturday evening. They resolved to vot as a unit for Mr. Pierce for one hundred bullots provided New Hampshire sticks to him unwaver angly all that time. Should New Hampshire de sect him, or should he be withdrawn before th one hundredth ballot, they will then go over to Douglas, or to the Southern candidate whose chances appear most favorable."

Caustic —It is stated that while Mensigneur Bedini was in this country, as Nuncio of the Pope, he visited Blackwell's Island, near New York, on which are the Penitentiary and the Almshouse Bishop Hughes being guest with him at a banquet given by "the powers that be" to the former, one of the company gave the following teast-whether playfully or sureastically is nobody's business: Our distinguished triend, the Archbishop of New York—the representative of the greater part of of the popular institutions of the old world, the population of this island !"

LAND WARRANTS .- Brokers in Washington now offer the following prices for land warrants: 160, 94 a 97; 80, 95 a 99; 120, 90 a 95; 60, 90 a 93;

The low prices paid within the list twenty days claimed, cannot be permanent.

The following prayer was recently offered by a

Rev. Foster in Lawrence, Kansas; "O, Lord! we pray thee that the freemen of the North, the East and the West, may squat in Kan-sas and drive out the border ruffians. This one thing we ask for Christ's sake. Amen.'

From the fact that the freemen have been driven prayer or does not will such an event.

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION.

This body met at Cincinnati on the 2d instant -delegations being present from every State of the Union. Those from one own State were-Messra. F. W. Pickens, J. M. Gadberry, J. L. Manuing, Chas, Macbeth, Jenes Farrow, B. H. Wilson, C. W. Dudiey, W. D. Porter, B. H. Brown, J. D. Allen, F. J. Moses, E. G. Palmer. John E. Ward, of Georgia, was chosen perms nent President of the Convention, with 31 vice presidents and the same number of secretaries.

Preliminary business gave the body full occupi tion up to Wednesday, when the platform Com mittee reported, in accordance with an order that nomination. This change was effected through excited public sentiment, evolved by occurrences of the efforts of the Mississippi delegation, and was eminently proper. B. F. Hallett, of Massachuported unaltered the resolutions of the last National

"The portion of the resolutions which relates to Kansas and Nebraska, and those propositions con-eerning the administration of the General Govern-ment, have been adopted by the committee with entire unanimity, every member from every State having signified his perfect acquiescence in these

resolutions."
"There is another and very important clar resolutions, relating to the foreign policy of the country. While these resolutions have been recommended by the committee as a portion of the platform, it is proper to state that they were no lopted with entire unanimity."

The question was then taken upon the first series of resolutions, relating to domestic questions, and the President announced their manimous adoption on a call of States. These resolutions, as reported by the committee and printed in the Cinciannati Engagerary. It is a committee and printed in the Cinciannati Engagerary. It is a commanding an interest the people of the United States cannot but sympathize with the efforts which are being made by the upon the non-interference by Congress with slavery in State and Territory, or in the District of Columbia. The difference is in the emission of the lumbia. The lumbia difference is in the emission of the lumbia difference is in the emission of the lumbia. The lumbia difference is in the emission of the lumbia difference is in the emission of the lumbia. The lumbia difference is in the lumbia difference is in the difference in the adjustment of all questions are successed. The Senate language I thought I had a right to state and was exception under the circumsances. The Senator from the Senator from the Sen can find no trace in the proceedings of any proposition to strike them out. Under this state of facts we print the whole as found in the papers sent us by one of our delegates from Cincinnati. The following are the resolutions:

And whereas, since the foregoing declaration was uniformly adopted by our predecessors in National Conventions, an adverse political and religious test has been secretly organized by a party claiming to be exclusively Americans, and it is proper that the American Democracy should clear ly define its relations thereto; therefore,

Resolved. That the foundation of this Union of States having been laid in its prosperity, expansion and pre eminent example in free government, built upon entire fend her industry. To this extent he was a tariff- freedom in matters of religious concern, and no respect of persons in regard to rank sistently he has supported the National Democracy; or place of birth, no party can justly be bate ensued, and the matter was committed to the omed national, constitutional or in accordance with American principles which ba ses its exclusive organization upon religious

That we reiterate with renewed energy purpose the well considered declarations of former conventions upon the sectional issue of domestic slavery and concerning the reserved rights of the States; and that we may more distinctly meet the issue on which a sectional party, subsisting exclusively on slavery agitation, now relies to test the fidelity of the people. North and South, to the Constitution and the Union-

Resolved, That claiming fellowship with platforms concerning domestic slavery as the half of 35.] Pierce lesing 3; Douglas 15 and which seek to embroil the States and in Cass gaining 1. cite to treason and armed resistance to law In the third boilot Mr. Buchanan lost 1; Mr. poses, if consummated, must end in civil tucky Buchanan gained 2 and Douglas lost, Wisview; Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine. These recognise and adopt the principles conworks have become standards, and their merits are tained in the organic laws establishing the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska, as em-National Democratic Review: Washington, bodying the only sound and safe solution George P. Buell, Editor and Publisher. \$3 per of the slavery question upon which the great national idea of the people of this whole country can repose in its determined conservatism of the Union; non interference by Congress with slavery in States and Territories, or in the District of Columbia: that this was the basis of the compromises of 1850, confirmed by both the democratic and whig parties in national conventions, ratified by the people in the election of 1852, and rightly applied to the organization of territories in 1854; that by the nniform application of this democratic principle to the organization of territories and preserved intact, the original compacts of ky. the constitution maintained inviolate, and the perpetuation and expansion of this Union insured to its utmost capacity of tucky. embracing, in peace and harmony, every future American State that may be constituted or annexed with a republican from Ohlo. of government.

Resolved. That we recognise the right of the people of all the Territories, including lost." Kansas and Nebraska, acting through the fairly-expressed will of the majority of actual residents, and whenever the number f their inhabitants justifies it, to form a constitution, with or without domestic slavery, and be admitted into the Union upon terms of perfect equality with the other States.

The Convention then proceeded to vote by States in the five closing resolutions. The first resolution passed year 211, nays 69; the second year

The third resolution was then passed, year 199,

The fourth resolution was passed, yeas 221, mays 38. Rhode Island, Delaware, Maryland, South Carolina and Kentucky voting against,

The fifth resolution received year 225, nays 30. The resolutions read-Resolved, finally, That by the condition

and the dangerous tendency of sectional agitation, combined with the attempt to enforce civil and religious disabilities against the right of acquiring citizenship in our own land, the high and sacred duty is devolved, with increased responsibility, upon the party of this country, as the party of caused holders of warrants to decline seiling, and the Union, to uphold and maintain the this temporary withdrawal has had the effect to right of every State, and thereby the Union cause the present reaction. Insamuch as nearly of the States; and sustain and advance all the land offices are closed up, the rise, it is among as constitutional liberty by continning to resist all monopolies and exclusive legislation for the benefit of the few at the expense of the many. And, by the vigilant adherence to these principles and the compromises of the constitution, which are road and strong enough to embrace and uphold the Union as it was, and the Union as it is, the Union as it shall be, in the out we infer the Lord has either not heard the full expansion of the energies and capacities of this great progressive people.

nected with the foreign policy of the country is inferior to no domestic question whatever. The time has come for the people of the United States to declare themselves in favor of free seas and progressive free trade throughout the world. And, by solemn manifestations, to place their moral influence

by the side of their successful example. Second—Resolved, That our geographical and political position with reference to the other States of this continent, no less than the interests of our commerce and the

party will expect from the next Administration every proper effort to be made to insure our ascendancy in the Gulf of Mexico, and ask that it may be received as a full disclaimer

A resolution had been reported by the commit mittee concerning communication with the Pacific by military and postal roads, (the building of a Pacitie railroad by the Government,) but it was hid

and desiring the co-operation of all who second ballet Mr. Buchauan gained 31 votes. (The regard the preservation of the Union under 18 votes as east alternately by the Hard and Soft the constitution as the paramount issue, and repudiating all sectional parties and the exact equality of the vote of the two delegations which declares that Senators and Representatives,

> On the fourth ballot the only change, except by the regular change in the N. Y. vote, was in Kentucky, where Buchanan and Pierce gained 1 from the State of Virginia, and Laurence M. Keitt, each, and Mr. Douglas lost 2.

On the fifth bollet Buchanan gained 1, and Pierce lost 1. In Massachusetts Bochanan lost 14, and Douglas gained 14.

On the 6th ballot Tonnessee changed 12 votes from Pierce to Buchauan. In Kentucky Buchauan gained 2, Pierce 1, and Cass lost 3. The announcement of the change in the vote of Tennessee was received with cheers, which were checked by the President.

On the 7th ballot Tennessee turned from Buchanan to Douglas 12 votes, and Arkansas changed her 4 votes from Pierce to Douglas. Buchanan gained I in Massachusetts, and Georgia changed

On the 8th vote Buchanan gained 2 in Kentuc-

On the 9th vote Buchanan gained one in Massachusetts and Maryland, and lost one in K n-

On the 10th vote Vermont changed from Pierce to Douglas 5 votes, and Douglas gained two in On the 11th vote Maryland gave her entire vote

to Buchanan, which was met by loud cries of "not On the 12th there was no material change.

In the 13th Rhode Island broke from Pierce casting 2 votes for Buchanan and 2 for Plerce. In the 14th vote Rhode Island east her whole vote for Buchanan.

The various ballots were as follows-the figures at te beginning indicating the number of the ballot. We omit the vote for Cass, remarking that his vote varied from 44 to 74.

1. Buchanan 135; Pierce 1224; Douglas 335. 2. Buchanan 139; Pierce 1194; Douglas 314. 3. Buchanan 1394; Pierce 119; Douglas 32. Buchanan 1414; Pierce 119; Douglas 30. Buchanan 140; Pierce 1191; Douglas 31. 6. Buchanan 155; Pierce 1075; Douglas 28.

Buchanan 1434; Pierce 89; Douglas 58.

8. Buchanan 1471; Pierce 87; Donglas 56. Buchanan 1464; Pierce 87; Douglas 56. 10 Buchanan 1505; Pierce 805; Douglas 59. 11. Buchanan 147; Pierce 601; Douglas 63. 12. Buchanan 148; Pierce 792; Douglas 63.

13. Buchanan 150; Pierce 775; Douglas 63. 14. Buchanan 1524; Pierce 76; Douglas 63. 15. Buchanan 1684; Pierce 34;* Douglas 1184. 16. Buchunan 168; ---- ; Dsuglas 121, On the 17th ballot Mr. Buchanan received a

manimous vote, and was declared the nonince. On the re-assembling of the Convention in the afternoon of Friday a ballot was had for Vine President, which resulted as follows :

J. C. Breckenridge, of Ky., 55; J. A. Quitman, of Miss., 69; Linn Boyd, of Ky., 33; Gov. Fitzpatrick, of Ala., 11; A. V. Brown, of Tenn., 29; Herschell V. Johnson, of Ga., 24; Thomas J. Rush, of Texas, 2; W. H. Polk, of Tenn., 5; J. C. Dobbin, of N. C., 13.

On the second ballot John C. Breckenridge, of Kentucky, was nominated for Vice President. The Convention then adopted a resolution pledg-

ing all the constitutional powers of the Govern- 10th to the 29th ultime.

First-Resolved, That the question con- | ment toward the construction of a redread to

A resolution was adopted trust the next Contion should be held in Charleston, S. C. Pierce was then withdrawn by New Hamp

EXPULSION OF MR. BROOKS.

In the Senate of the United States, on the 2d instant, the presiding officer laid before it the following letter from Hon. P. S. Brooks, a member of the House of Representatives from South Carolina:

The letter was read and laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

the other States of this continent, no less than the interests of our commerce and the development of our growing power, requires that we hold to the sacred principles in volved in the Monroe doctrine. Their bearing and import admit of no misconstruction, and should be applied with unbending rigidity.

Thirdly—Resolved, That the great highway which nature, as well as the assent of the States most immediately interested in its maintenance has marked out for the free communication between the Atlantic and the Pacific Oceans, constitutes one of the most important achievements to be realized by the spirit of moderation in the unconquerable energy of our people, and that result should be secured by a timely and efficier exertion of the control which we have a right to claim over it. And no power on earth should be suffered to impede or clog its progress by any interference with relations that it may suit our policy to establish with the government of the States within whose dominion it lies; and we can under no circumstances, surrender our pre-

and maintain a permanent protection of the great outlets through which are emptied into its waters the products raised on the soil, and the commodities created by the industry of the people of our Western valleys and the Union at large.

and ask that it may be received as a fun assembler of any design or purpose to infract its privileges or to offeed its dignity. I cheerfully add, that should the facts as reported by the committee of the Sentence of the sent

ified apology.

Asking that you will oblige me by communicating this to the Senate, as its presiding officer. I have the honor to remain, sir, with great respect

House of REPRESENTATIVES -- Mr. Campbell, of

citie railroad by the Government,) but it was hid upon the table—yeas 139, nays 120—South Carolina voting to lay on the table.

Several propositions were then introduced declaring the five resolutions, relating to the fereign policy of the country, as merely the sentiments of the convention, and no part of the platform. Debate ensued, and the matter was committed to the State of South Carolina, committed upon the Person of Charles Sumner, a Senator from the State of Missachusetts, while rented at his deak in the Senate on business.

On the afternoon of the 5th (the difficulty growing out of the Hard and Soft delegations from New York having been adjusted by the admission of both, with a vote of 17½ to each—making the 35 votes to which that State was entitled, and their adhesion to the platform given in) the Convention proceeded to ballot for a candidate for President.

Vergium nominated James Buchanan;

Vergium nominated James Buchanan;

Varginia nominated James Buchanan;
New Hampshire nominated Franklin Pierce;
Illinois nominated Stephen A. Douglas;
California nominated Lewis Cass.
The New York Softs cast Mr. Pierce 18 votes and the Hards c st 17 for Mr. Buchanan. In the second ballot Mr. Buchanan gained 3½ votes. [The 18 votes as cast alternately by the Hard and Soft of this House, as a co-ordinate branch of the Government, in direct be questioned in any other place. Whereas this House is of the opinion that it has the power, and ought to punish the said Preston S. Brooks for the said assurb, hot only as a brench of the privileges. consin, Douglas gained 1, and Cass lost 1 in Ohio. House as declared by the Constitution, but as an

a representative from South Carollan, sometime previous to said assault were informed that it was the purpose of said Mr. Brooks to commit violence upon the person of said Charles Samner, for words used by him in debate as a Senator in the Ser and took no measures to discourage or prevent the same, but, on the contrary, anticipating the commission of such violation, were present on one of the as allant—therefore

Resolved, That Preston S. Brooks be and he is

forthwith expelled from this House as a Representative from the State of South Carolina. Resolved, That this House hereby declare it disapprobation of the said set of Henry A. Ed-mundson and Laurence M. Keitt in regard to said

Signed by Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, Mr. Spinner and Mr. Pennington. The minority of the Committee of the House of

Representatives have made a report on the Summer and Brooks case. After elaborate argument, on constitutional and parliamentary grounds, they conclude as follows:

"Entertaining these opinions, we hold the livere has been no violation in this case of the privileges of either house of Congress, or any member thereof over which this House has any jurisdiction Who ever offence may have been committed in top in cognizable before the courts of the country, and we propose to dismiss the subject to that jurisdation provided by the constitution and laws of the country for its investigation. We held it would be corpropor for the House to express any opinion upo, the facts, and we have purposely avoided doing so. The case will undergo a judicial investigation, and that investigation should not be affected by any opinion which we may cutertain either individually or collectively. Indeed, it would seem that the constitution, in exempting this class of cases from the privileges which it grants to members of Congress, contemplated the impropriety of any action on our part in reference to them. The House ought not desire to influence by any expression of the the judicial tribunal which is to pass upon the fact, and, having no jurisdiction over the matter, should in our judgment remain silent."

Both of the reports were laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

"In the Massachusetts House of Representatives, on the 26th ult., a resolution was introduced in-structing the Adjutant General of State to furnish each of their Senators and Representatives in Congress two of Colt's revolvers. A correspondent of the Charleston Mercary per-

petrates the following epigram on the above, no coming by way of remonstrance from the Senatore and Representatives of Massachusetts on receiving the pistols: Says Sumner and his colleagues brave.

In sending home reply—
"What, after being whipt like slaves, Must we go out to die? Most men, we know, would gladly slay Whoever dared to 'boot 'em,' But when you give us pistols, pray Send with them men to shoot "em."

The Charleston Southern Christian Advocate came to us last week in new type, enlarged, and otherwise very much improved. It is now a handsome and well filled paper, and should induce increased patronage from the church for whose good labors.

The Fairfield Register says that unusual mortality afflicte Winnsboro and its neighborhood, and announces the death of cleven persons from the