On the evening of the 7th a ratification meeting, addressed by Senators Cass and eulogy on the character of Mr. Clay was Partlas, was held at Washington. After as able and effective an address as was evadjournment a vast concourse repaired to er delivered on the floor of Congress, and the Executive mansion, where Mr. Pierce delivered the following remarks, endorsive of the nomination:

I congratulate you, my fellow-citizens upon the occasion which brings you here, and I indulge the confident hope that the joy with which you hail the harmonious and unanimous result of the deliberations at Cincinnati may be strengthened and deepened by the ratifying voice of our countrymen.

It is pleasant to realize that, however other parties may be divided and distracted. there is nothing with us but union of purpose, and will be nothing but union in acpolls will be opened in November all prejudices and personal animosities among those who should cultivate mutual regard and afford mutual support will be laid aside; nay, even preferences, which may have existed in our ranks, are already no longer remembered. The preference of the convention is the preference in this crisis of every friend who cares more for the counthan for himself. Devotion to the cause, and an earnest support of the standgreat struggle, will constitute the controlling sentiment of the democracy, North and South, East and West. We are all, I am sure, quite sincere in our convictions that not only the prosperity of the republic, but the perpetuity of this blessed Union, depends essentially upon the vindication and maintenance of the principles declared by the recent convention. But these princi-ples can be vindicated and sustained only by concerted action, and that can only be secured by organization. Hence, fidelity to this organization and its usages becomes. like fidelity to principles, a cardinal virtue. The latter can only be manifested and made effectual through the former.

My friends will have duties to perform in the canvass which my position alone will prevent me from attempting to fulfil in person. It is never to be forgotten by me that, in 1852, older and better [many voices cried out "not better!"] soldiers than myself, (Mr. Buchanan and General Cass) -men who had been faithful and trice leaders through many years of labor and conflict-were passed by to call me from the retirement which I had sought, and to which I shall return without regret. May I not add, gentlemen, that, if life be spared I shall go back to the State of my birth with a consciousness of having adopted no single measure of public policy during my administration which I did not believe to be demanded by the best interests of my country, nor one which does not, to night command the approbation of my judgment and my conscience.

The conduct of those older and better

soldiers of whom I have spoken, of the younger but nevertheless better soldier, [Judge Douglas,] now standing by the great, venerated, and good man, [Gen. Cass,] who, for so many years, has had, not mere ly my confidence and respect, but my affection, will never cease to be gratefully re membered by me. They were all in the field, not merely to encourage and direct, but actually to lead the columns. Their energies were not put forth because the standard was in my hands, but because its bearer was, in their estimation, for the time being, the impersonation of those sound constitutional principles which they believed could alone give stability and perma. South. But he would admit that this bill and two others are reported killed. The nence to this glorious fabric of our institu- was not such a proposition as he should men who made this report belonged to

patriots who are before us now, upon a plat- store things to their former position. But ed, fled when the town was taken. form identical, in scope and spirit, with that this was a temporary expedient not in which I accepted with conviction of my tended to carry out his own wishes fully. jadgment, and with every sentiment of my He meant to occupy a conservative ground In the House of Lords the Earl of Eigin heart, and that they are to occupy it with upon this question, and was willing to yield moved for the transmission of the despatch the standard lowered never an inch so far something, for he was sorry to see strife es relative to the sending of troops to Cansa the strict construction of the constitution in Kansas, and was anxious that some mea-and the vindication of the constitutional sure should be immediately adopted to rerights of every portion of the Union are store peace to that unhappy Territory. concerned.

protection and political blessings; no dec to inflict upon Nebraska the curses of the tending to embroil the two countries; and, with large bodies of Federal troops. As this course us in the belief. We only eite at present the fact. faration of resistance to the shedding of strife and mob violence that existed in finally, that if, as Lord Elgin had stated, has led to much collision and complaint, and scens to when our countrymen have stood face to The people of Nebraska have obeyed the cy and himself would suffice to settle the the Union.

with patriotic wisdom and steady fortitude, and they will defend it, if need be, with out or from within.

That a signal triumph awaits you in such

a cause I entertain no doubt. If, as I fully believe, our fathers were not been the natural consequence. only guided and sustained through the changing scenes and struggles of the revo- bill was understood differently in the North devise and adopt this constitution by Om- ceedings of the Democratic National Connipotent Power, we may repose upon an vention. He would find that the principles Power will not permit the madness of their North, South, East and West, everywhere children to destroy it.

you collectively and individually, and my setts and South Carolina understood the thanks for this gratifying call.

for the Vice Presidency:

tion of Mr. Buchanan for the Presidency, they were confirmed by the election of Preit would have been the exceedingly appro- sident Pierce in 1852. priate and satisfactory nomination for the Mr. Breckenridge. On his entrance into section understood it to suit its own views. Congress, a few years ago, as the successor of the immortal Clay in representing the was referred to the committee on territo. Chester county, South Carolina, has been discon-A hland district, he was subjected from ries.

CAROLINA SPARTAN. that circumstance to a sharp scrutiny, which resulted, greatly to his honor, in the general conviction of his worthiness to oc-cupy the post which had long been adorn-ed by that great man. Mr. Breckenridge's was universally admired as one of the most appropriate ever paid to departed greatness.

"Though young in years—he is now about thirty five—he has already deservedly won many honors and distinctions, and many more, we trust, are still in store for him. He is the son of Cabell Breckenridge, a distinguished lawyer, and the nephew of the celebrated pulpit orators John and Robert J. Breckenridge. When quite young he was elected to the Kentucky Legislature, and during our contest with Mexico he accompanied the celebrated Kentucky regiment, in the rank of major, to

the seat of war, and bore himself gallantly through that struggle.
"Soon after his return he was elected to

Congress, and then re-elected after one of the most desperate contests, in which the sympathies of the whole country seemed enlisted, ever known in the United States. Among his Congressional associates he was uni ersally esteemed for his manly bearing, his statesmanlike abilities, and great oratorical powers. President Pierce voluntarily tendered him, a few years since a very honora ble position-we think the mission to Spain - which he declined, and, we believe, and bearers who are to lead us through the lie also declined running a third time for Congress; but we are glad another opportunity is presented, by the action of the Cincinnati Convention, of securing to the country the services of so able, patriotic and distinguished a man.

"Rarely, indeed, have the people of this country been presented with a better ticket than that formed by our two illustrious nominees, Buchanan and Breckenridge They are both worthy of the fullest confi dence of the country, and both men whom all may feel proud to vote for."

#### CONGRESS.

In the Senate, on the 9th, Mr. Trumbull, of Illinois, introduced a bill placing the Territory of Kansas under the jurisdiction of the Territorial government and laws of Nebraska, and withdrawing all the officers of the former

Mr. Trumbull explained that the only object of the bill was to extend the territoal government of Nebraska over Kansas. and abolish the present government of the latter territory, and the laws made by theil Legislature. He thought the proposition was worthy of some consideration, as there was a state of things now existing in Kansas which all good men must deplore. He did not care about having the bill referred, as that would withdraw it from the

consideration of the Senate.

Mr. Douglas hoped it would be referred to the committee on territories, who would report on it at an early day. It involved one grave questions, but he was glad to see that the opponents of the Nebraska bill were beginning to acknowledge the principle of that bill. The laws of Nebraska were made by the people of Nebraska, and the laws of Kansas by the people of Kin sas; but the proposition now was to abol-laws made by the people of Kansas for their own government, and to place them under the laws of Nebraska, which they have

had no voice in making.

Mr. Trumbull said that so far from ac knowledging the principle of the Nebraska bill, he did not believe there was any principle at all in it. It was understood in one It is cheering to know that the action of Missouri Compromise as the cause of all which, they say, fought against the Aboli laces the statesmen and the mischief; and he would be glad to re- tionists for an hour, but being outnumber-

Mr. Douglas said he was as anxious as ernment declined to recall Mr. Crampion. Much and justly as we admire the patri- his colleague to have peace and quietness He said that Great Britain had made the otism, atta ments, and private virtues of restored in Kansas. He was willing to amplest apology to the United States, in cur standard bearers, there will be nothing yield something also; but he would yield regard to the recruiting business, but could like man-worship in this contest. Men be what some of the people of Kansas refus not consent to the recall of Mr. C. He came comparatively insignificant, except as ed to yield, and that was implicit obedi-instruments, when great principles and the ence to the laws of the land. If every-fer the Central American affair to arbitravast interests of a country like ours are in | body would do this there would be no dif | tion, but had not yet been accepted. That volved. There will be, on your part, no ficulty in Kansas, or any where else. But Great Britain was animated by the most appeal to unworthy passions, no inflam matory calls for a second revolution, like those which are occasionally reported as which are occasionally reported as the second revolution in Kansas has the mode of meeting the releasion in Kansas has the mode of meeting the releasion, was, we thought, most satisfactory, but still we think the circuit practice in the court that he was appliance. Heretofore Governor of law he been the reverse of this decision." coming from men who have received noth the effect would be to extend strife and tur- used in Congress, which, if used in Great ing at the hands of their government but moil to Nebraska also. He was unwilling Britain, would have been denounced as

face with foreign focs. But the issue will law, and they have peace; in Kansas the business, he would willingly meet Mr. Marcy summon you to a calm, earnest struggle law had been trampled under foot, and midway of the Atlantic. for the constitution, and consequently for there was strife. Abolitionists and the Emigrant Aid Societies had not interfered You will bear yourselves like men deter in Nebraska to pervert the terms and You will bear yourselves like men deter mined to cling to that sacred instrument as the only security from general wreck, and the very fact that both territories were created the only security from general wreck, and very fact that both territories were created the only refuge from universal run. Men under one law, and that in one there was the following is a part of this statement: who feel and act with you will cling to it peace and quietness while in the other there was strife and controversy, shows that the fault is not in the law. The fault was in forheroic valor against all assaults from with- eign interference. Strife and violence were the fruits of that interference in Kansas; but there had been non-interference in Nebraska, and peace and harmony had

If his colleague thought the Nebraska lution, but were inspired after its close to and the South, he had better read the pronumble but an unwavering faith that that of the democratic party were proclaimed alike-proclaimed by the unanimous vote Accept, gentlemen, my best wishes for of every State in the Union. Massachu-Nebraska bill alike; Illinois and Louisiana, CANDIDATE FOR THE VICE PRESIDENCY. All true democrats had no trouble in con-Ohio and Virginia, understood it alike, The Pennsylvanian has the following struing it; and nobody had any trouble elequent notice of the Democratic candidate except those who were opposed to it, and who were determined not to be satisfied "If anything could have added to the with it. The principles of that bill were general gratification produced by the selectembodied in the compromise of 1850; and

Mr. Trumbull replied that the thing was Vice Presidency. No man of his years oc covered up by the Cincinnati Convention, cupies at this moment a prouder and more very much as it was in the Nebraska bill. enviable position before the country than The language was ambiguous, and each

Mr. Douglas further replied, and the bill

FREE STATE ACCOUNT.

Cincago, June 10 .- The Democratio Press has a letter from Lecompton, June 4, giving details of the skirmish with Captain Pate's Company. The account states that thirty Southerners, while proceeding from Westport to Bull Creek, under command of Pate, encountered about the same number of Free State men. Pate had a number of Free State prisoners, whom he June 10 arranged in front, as a shield. Then his company fell back under cover of the un armed prisoners, and hid behind logs and trees. The Free State men then dropped down in the grass, and a scattered firing was kept up for two hours, till Pate surrendered unconditionally. Three Missouians of Pate's party escaped; among them Coleman, the murderer of Dow. The Free State party took thirty horses, a number of Sharpe's rifles and the United States nuskets, besides a quantity of goods stolen at Lawrence.

A party of pro slavery men, including a on of Gov. Shannon, made a night attack on the house of Capt. Walker, five miles from Lecompton, but they were repulsed, and young Shannon taken prisoner. He was released on the following day; after which Shannon took a company of United States Dragoons and spent two days in searching the house of Free State men, taking possession of all the arms and amnunition which could be found.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, June 10-p. m .- A nan who has just arrived here from Kanas City says a general rendezvous of proslavery men is appointed at Bull Creek, preparatory to another attack on Lawrence. Gen. Whitfield is to command. They ex pect to concentrate six hundred men before starting. The men are mostly furnished with United States muskets. The Free State men are deficient in arms and provisions. It is rumored that Donaldson and other pro-slavery men were killed in a ight among themselves at Franklin. The lifficulty growing out of the distribution of goods stolen at Lawrence.

Sr. Louis, June 10 .- Advices from Kan as confirm the existence of a state of anarchy and bloodshed. On the night of the 3d, the abolitionists burnt the town of Bernard, a pro-slavery settlement. It was eported that the town of Franklin had been captured by the abolitionists after one hour's fighting, in which three pro-slavery men were killed. Another report discredits the capture of Franklin, but confirms the

Marshal Donaldson and four of his posse and been killed near Hickory Point, while atempting to arrest those who had assailed Captain Patti's party. In the neighbor-bood of Bull Creek the abolitionists were families of the pro-slavery settlers. One hundred and fifty men had gone in pursuit | roads on Wednesday and Thursday, and reached of these marauders.

Gov. Shannon issued a proclamation on the 4th, commanding all illegal military organizations to disperse or be dispersed the military. He calls for vigilance in aforcing the laws and the protection of the property and persons of all. He had made a further requisition upon Col. Sum-

ner for troops.
Sr Louis, June 9.--An extra of the Westport Times of the 5th says that relia ole news has been received of the lurning of the town of Bernard by the Free State force, on the night of the 3d inst., and the destruction of from \$12,000 to \$15,000 worth of property.

Westport, stating that at 3 o'clock on the morning of the 4th the Abelitionists attacked and captured Franklin, They ciple at all in it. It was understood in one numbered 300, and were opposed by only way at the North, and in another at the 12 to 15 Pro Slavery men. Mr. Fishmaker prefer. He regarded the repeal of the Capt. Fleming's company of emigrants,

----DISCUSSION OF AMERICAN AFFAIRS .wards the United States, but said the gov-

five minutes' conversation between Mr. Mar-

"STATEMENT OF AN EYE-WITNESS -- We see

keep off any person disposed to interfere, with th under the flap of his coat, but which Dr. Bunting saw very distinctly projecting from between the flaps of his coat. During the attack Senator Douglas stood within five feet of Mr. Sunner, in a ree and easy position, with both hands in his pockets, his hat on, and making no movement towards

It is hardly necessary for us to inform our readas was not in the Senate chamber when the assar was not in the Senate chamber when the assault was committed, and Mr. Keitt occupied no such position as as arrebated to him. The Dr. Bunting who makes the statement is an imposter, swindler, and villain, altogether too well known in this city to need an extended notice from us. We expect o hear of him next as" Lieutenant-Colonel" Bunt ug, direct from Kansas, where he was an everwit ness of the "burning of Lawrence,"—Providence (R. I.) Post.

High Paices.-Twenty negroes were sold at Men, common field hands, averaged \$1,350, and me woman, 28 years old, with an infant child, sold

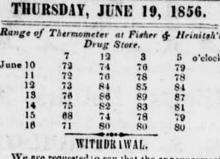
DEATH OF A VETERAN. - Philip Strond, a native

Boston, June 11 .- The Kansas aid committee The Worcester committee have collected \$50,000 or the same purposes.

DISCONTINUED .- The post office at Chalkville

The Spartan.

SPARTANBURG:



We are requested to say that the announcemen Mr. D. B. Ross as a candidate for a seat in the Legislature is the result of misunderstanding. He

### WARREN D. WILKES.

This gentleman, who went to Kansas a short ime ago, has returned, as the agent of the Leavenworth Pro Slavery Party, to procure men and money to maintain the Southern cause in Kansas He is now at his home in Anderson.

# SERIOUS AFFAIR.

We regret to learn that a serious difficulty or ured in Unionville on Saturday last. We are ignorant of the particulars, and only learn the genera act that Dr. Sims, of Pinckney Ferry, shot Lawrence Goss, hotel keeper, in the breast. Rumor. as usual, is contradictory—one representing the wound as mortal, and another account stating the injury as slight. We hope the latter will prove

## KANSAS EMIGRANTS.

The good work of sending emigrants to Kansas still goes on in different parts of the State. A ompany were to leave Unionville on Tuesday last. and one or more of the young men of our district

Another company left Newberry on Friday, whose names are thus given by the Rising Sun:

Thomas W. DeWalt, Milton H. Fair, S. H. Harris, J. Ivy Suber, L. M. East, E. J. Goggans, J. M. Brooks, J. F. Mongum, J. M. Wilson, J. K. Nichols, Jno. Holly, Jeff. Holly, and Jno. Han-

## EXPEDITION EXTRAORDINARY.

Notwithstanding the great facilities for expediious transportation enjoyed in our day, we some times have to school our patience when expecting any small parcel from Charleston or Columbia. But an instance of despatch lately occurred in favor of our Female College, which we must chronicle for the honor of underwriters and all concerned instant, on board the Charleston steamer, which left on the 7th. On Tuesday they reached that ourning the houses and driving away the city and were delivered to the South Carolina Rail road-passed over the Greenville and Laurens Spartanburg on Friday evening, the 13th-consuming but little over 120 hours transportation time between New York and Spartanburg. As it is not often that such a thing happens, we give

#### Foreign Quarterly. To Leonard Scott & Co., 79 Fulton street, New

York, we are indebted for the April No. of the London Quarterly Review

yet had no lesure for perusal. They are-British Family History, Lawis on Early Roman History,
The Helians, Modern Painters, The Tribut and
Laments are world forth that Mr. Pierce in ert on the Political Foture of England

# Pickwick Papers.

and as every body has not, send on your orders- never rest on better foundation. enclosing \$1 -- and get the book

# Corner Stone -- Musonic Festival.

On the 4th of July Spartan Lodge, No. 70, A.

Shannon permetted the shorals and marshals to avail themselves of armed posses of emigrants for likely to widen, rather than to contract, the breach ton, one of the speakers there prenounced George Washington a scoundrel, and declared be could in the public peace, the President has directed the spit upon him, and for this was lordly applauded. Governor to rely hereafter upon the United States Such are the good men and true that we bodies in arms. This has been done, and though | Mirror, aut; and pro-slavery emigrants had dissolved formal

men for the upholding of her cause in Kansas. Ec. they had the courage to do it." forts have and are still being made to send forward emigrants, but there is little heart in the movement. They have been more the result of local excitement bun the convictions of a political necessity, and hence the means have only been adequate to the bare delrayal of needful expense of travel. Men give gradgingly-only as charity. Let them estimate the purpose of the emigration more justly. It is to defend the life, property, and rights of the people of the South, now endangered by a liberty he Court House of Shelby county, Alatama, on the 6th instant, and brought an average of \$900. successful in Kansas, we believe the battlefield of Southern rights will be brought to our own doors in less years than the life of a man.

Under these circumstances, and in view of the and the cause. Do not settle into supine indiffer and Laurensville Herald. this city have collected thus far \$10,000 in each ence under plea that this is no cause of yours. It is every capally cause who values life vectors is every man's cause who values life, property, or country, and appeals to patriotism with a cogency no whit inferior to that which nerved the arm of our Revolutionary sires to contest liberty with | that, if a lucrative office is tendered him, the state the haughty mistress of the colonies.

THE DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

We have already published the platform of the Democratic party, and endorsed its general sounddess. Our readers, however, can examine it for themselves, an i are not bound to coincide with us in opinion unless they choose. In several quarters we notice the expression of contrary judgment, and cautions against its reception. This, however, does not affect the plain meaning of its words, and will hardly to any great extent cause popular distrust. The Bible is rejected by many as a cunningly devised fable, and others, more desperate in incredulity, repudiate God himself. Such extreme unbelief neither affects the truthfulness of revelation nor the fact of the being of a God. It only proves bias of mind and depravity of heart. As things, it can be matter of no wonder that like Houses. The resolution was postponed till next can es produce like effects in those commoner matters of every day life, where views, feelings, and interes to so often clash.

To show, however, that entire reliance may placed upon the platform thes adopted, we are glad to have the opportunity to quote from a correspondent of the Charleston Mercury, writing from Cincianati, and apparently not an enthusiast in favor of the Convention or its purposes. At least the tion or passion may dictate, and quote this prewriter is disinterested, and his testimony of more cedent in justification. The constitution of the value on that necount. He says:

"It is only justice to say, that in reference to domestic questions the platform is straight out and explicit, and in thorough accordance with the instructions of the Democratic Conventions of Alabama and Georgia. The resolutions in reference to our foreign policy, it is supposed, were introdueed into the committee by Mr. Soule, and were in tended to endorse his views upon international af tairs, as heretofore exemplified by him. They were at first looked upon by Mr. Buchanan's friends as an apple of discord, calculated, if not in-tended, to disturb the harmony, if not altogether break up, the Convention; and to frustrate this supbject no opposition was offered to them; but as will be seen, it was subsequently resolved, by a unanimous vote of the Convention, that these resolutions were but the expression of the opinion of its members, and not articles of party faith. It is very certain that Mr. Buchanan will so regard them."

In our approval of the nominees and the platform we spoke as individuals involved in all the dangers and exigencies of our section of the Confederacy. Unwilling to protract the contest of the sections by any guarantee short of the constitutional ones surely our judgment is honest, and this merit cannot be withheld. We admit fallibility, however, and aware of this infirmity, ask not blind assent to our opinion, but analysis of the subject passed upon, so that each voter may act understandingly and on his own responsibility. Frankly we make the avowal, and hope to be believed, that no private end could induce us to pervert or gloss facts so as to deceive these who look to our columns for truthful direction in public affair. The times are too Two planes were shipped at New York on the 5th | perilous, government too great a stake, to permit us to trifle with men's minds. With solemn conviction of responsibility, we verily believe that the South and the North can in no better way conserve the security of life, property, civilization, and religion, than by sustaining to election the candidates of the Democracy, and the illustration of those principles made cardinal by the platform in practi-

We might cite the comments of opposition from all quarters to prove our position. We publish in another column the views of the New York Tribune. With slight modulation it is the yelp of the abolition pack, and clearly shows that no effort will be left untried to defeat Mr. Buelman. Coalition and fusion are at work, and we should not From the titles of its papers we infer this to be a be surprised should the announcement reach rich number to the general reader, though we have us that the Black Republican Convention have nominated Mr. Fillmore, now the candidate of the

the Minnows, Southey's Letters. The Peace and been defeated, and editors who should estimate vets Effects on the Condition of Turkey, Montaleni- racely more justly even assert that the nomination of Mr. Buchanan is condemnation of the idministration of the former. This in face of a positive formal resolution and vote of approval by the Con-T. B. Peterson, 102 Chesnut street, Philadel- vention! In face of the adoption of a platform ris thia, is doing a real service to the reading world, ling higher in Southern conservation? And in face in the publication of the famous Pickwick Papers, of the declaration of the notorious Greeky, that by Charles Dickens, with forty-seven illustrations. Mr. Buchanan will "commit himself more utterly and 8 or 10 editions, varying in price. A sam- and abjectly to the slave power than another would ments uttered by the two partes are at all free paper, clear large type, and handsome place a legation rests the proof. Thus far empty volu-Every body ought to have this immunitie work, billy alone has established it, and we know it will

SPARTANBURG EQUITY COURT .- The G cenvil-Patriot gives the following point of equity practice as settled at our late court by Chanceller Johnston; the Park, New York, to endorse the nominations Fr. Mr., well by the corner stone of the new Court sould property, as well as real, only made the size "The Chancellor held, that the warrantry of per-House with appropriate ecremonies and an address by our worthy Assistant, T. O. P. Vernon, Esq.

In the evening a Social Party will be given at Palmete Hall and we have no doubt our Ament. Palmetro Hall, and we have no doubt our Ancient Maso is will prove themselves sufficiently modern to afford a most delightful entertainment to the many for ladies expected to be present.

Save, the warrantry neglic extend to the value of land in the children born since the purchase; but where a man purchases land and builds a town on it, and the title provis defective, he can recover nothing for the improvements on the warrantry. So, too, in were displayed from Tammany Hall. Bonds of KANSAS.

Warranty for this improved value of the slave. The reasoning which brought the Chancellor's mind to vention.) Mr. Arelier, of North Carolina, Senator

We have been taunted because we insinuated the execution of civil processes, thus dispensing that as a mass the North was opposed to us. This we believe, and recent events continue to confirm troops alone, and disband by proclamation all other taught to look upon as our friends."-Newberry

We are sorry our cotemporary is violating the military organization, they afterwards reconstructed laws of his State in introducing negro testimony. imilitary organization, they afterwards reconstructed their legions, and a kind of guerilla warfare is now. The remark was that of a black orator, and was more than anything that could agitate and disturb waged, unrestrained by the presence of officers of met with hisses and applause even by the anti-sla-"While this assault was progressing, Mr. Keht the regular army. Most of the recent calamitous with one hand flourishing a large cane to skirmishes have taken place under these circum."

Why keep back a "part of the wrong. Since, however, that wrong has been en price?" As well might it be raid that the s, eaker dorsed by the Cinemant Convention, in its con-It cannot be disguised that excitement at the glad to see the freesoil men being driven from North is up to a point that will furnish both men Kansas." The Morer's witness proves the reverse and money in profusion. Both elements of contest are going forward a der the impulse of faintiesm. It behaves the Sauth, in all her borders, therefore, probation of his remarks "were slaveholders in C. J. McKenwa of the Albertla Company."

and he could support no man for President who avowed and recognised such doctrines. His mount in 1855. The Specialist remarks:

"This general resort to inhalation could not be to exhibit equal liberality and activity in money and spirit, and every one of them would enslave him it

"Get thee glass eyes,
And like a scurvy politician, se in
To see the things thou dost not."

Secaring Challenge.—A Sportsman, in the "Get thee glass eyes,

Winsboro Register, proposes satisfaction to Sumner in this wise: As the Senator seeks no redress for his degrading punishment at the hands of Brooks. Sportsman says he will be in Washington on the fourth of July with his negro "Scip," and will wager two to one in fives that Seip ean liek Sumper ly justified in my own mind. in fair fist fight. The fight to be conducted according to the code governing such affairs of honor. Wilson is allowed to pit his colleague.

The popers of the State, as far as we are nev DEATH OF A VETERAN.—Philip Stroud, a native of Virginia, and a Revolutionary soldier, died in Arkansas on the 3d ult., in the 106th year of his the cance of emigration, we appeal to the people to the Carolina Times, Orangeburg Southron, Sumter come up on sale day next with determination to Watchman, True Carolinian, Abbeville Banner,

T. L. Coleman, of Greenwood, thanks the friends who brought him out for the Legislature, but doclines the honor of a canvass. He says, however, of his finances will not permit him to decline that! Wesley at Epworth, England, his native town.

LIEUT. GENERAL SCOTT.

Mr. Crittenden, of Kentucky, on the 10th, proposed by a resolution that the President be requested to send Lieut. Gen. Scott to Kausas to take command of the military forces of the United States that now are, or hereafter may be, there. He said: "Gen. Scott is the man who carries the sword in his left hand and in his right hand peace—gentle peace; and by his voice will do more than a thousand bayonets. His object was to put an end to anarchy in Kansas."

Mr. Mason stated he was not prepared to rote for or against the revolution, but had grave doubts as to the propriety of interfering with the Presi dent, who possessed sole power over the question. Mr. Seward was in favor of sending General Scott there, but he thought it would be as well that intidelity is common to our nature in those holy it should be done by a joint resolution of the two

> To the mere request for the appointment Lieut. Gen. Scott to this command perhaps no very decided objection could be made as a constitutional question. As to propriety, however, we think it becomes serious. If the Senate, or Congress, can thus designate one officer not exceptionable, they may designate another of opposite quality, as fac-United States makes the President commander-inchief of army and navy, and surely power thus concentrated is absolute in assigning position to subordinates. That instrument, in phrase and interpretation, has been so tortured, that the country writhes under false doctrines. We hope, therefore, that this specious, but mischievous, proposition, whether coming from the respected Crittenden

> or Judas Seward, will meet a decided negative. SHANNON CONDEMNED,—The following extract from the Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun shows that the employment by Gov. Shannon of armed posses does not meet the approval of the President:

> "The Union contains a highly important dispatch from Kansas, the authenticity of which is vouched for, and which fully confirms the impression that the excitement and the difficulties are increasing. There appears also, to day, a telegraphic dispatch from the President to col. Sumner, dated May 23d, which implies a disapproval of the conduct of Gov. Shannon in calling out a posse o armed men: by which act the disturbances have been increased. would appear, therefore, that the armed bodies of nen called out by Gov. Shannon are to be disbonded and dispersed, and insurrection suppressed by United States troops. Possibly the rigid enforcement of this policy may suppress the disturbances.

> This document appeared in the Kanens Herald Extra" of the 3d instant, and upon the following day a proclamation was issued by Governor Shannon, of which the following is represented as the

> "All persons belonging to military companie unauthorized by law are commanded to disperse, otherwise they would be despersed by force of the United States troops. The proclamation requires all civil officers of the government to be vigilant in enforcing the laws against offenders and protecting the property and persons of all law-abiding citizens The proclamation further says that all aggressive parties on side of the Territory will be repelled That the military force under the control of the Executive is ample to enforce the laws and protect the rights of citizens. The proclamation of President Pierce, of February 11 is appended, and notice given that it will be strictly enforced. A requisition has been made on Col. Summer for a sufent force to insure obedience to the proclams

very distinctly the earnest desire by which he is actuated that all unnecessary disturbance should be avoided, that peace should be re-tored and maintained, and that the laws should be upheld for the safety and protection of all good citizens. We in fer from the allustan to instructions given to Col Summer in Washington that the President suppose of him to be fully advised as to his resources an the use of them in any emergency. If so, there has been some m supprehension, which has caused delay in the use of means that might possibly have prevented many of the acts of violence that have

A recent despatch s ys that the proclamation of Gov. Shaonon has bad no effect on either party. However this may be, we have no doubt that other means can be made available to subdue the exeitement. It is no longer a question that stringent measures must be taken to prevent civil war in th. Terr tory and vicinity if the demands for reinforce espended to .- Baltimore San

THE NOMINATIONS IN NEW YORK -- As the Newberry Mirror quotes the language of a runaway slave to prove how entirely unsound is public senti ment at the North, we may be allowed to offs t its fact with the following rebutting testimony:

The meeting beld on Wednesday evening made at Cincinnati, drew out the democracy in arge numbers. There was much enthusiasm. The the case of a slave educated or taught to be a mechanic or artist, nothing could be recovered on the chanic or artist, nothing could be recovered on the warranty for this improved value of the slave. The reasoning which brought the Chanceller's mind to reasoning which brought the Chanceller's mind to strife and discord which unhappily distracts the

> CAN'T STAND THE PLATFORM .- In the United botting" took place. Truly the Democracy is a sifter, and all unsound and chaffy particles fly off:

"Mr. Hamlin asked to be excused from serving as charman of the committee on commerce. He said for the nine years he had held a sent in the enate he had almost been a silent member. Upon the su ject of slavery, that had so much the country, he had rarnly uttered a word. He lovits harmony. He believed the repeal of the Missoncompromise was a great moral and political was in favor of the South, because he said "he was summation and results, he felt it his duty to declare that he could no longer maintain party associations with any party that insisted upon such doctrines, and he could support no man for President who

C. J. McKeown, of the Abbeville Company Palmetto Regiment, has been accused of an atroclous morder at or near Bellview, Louisiana. In a letter to a friend at Abbeville, and published in the Banner, he says :

"I shot him in self-defence; he jumped at his rifle and bursted two caps at me before I shot him with a double gun, &c. I assure you it was forced on me; I was compelled to defend myself, and done so. But the worst of it is, we two were alone, and none but the all-seeing Eye was upon us." "I shall meet my fate, be what it may, calmly without a frown, without a murmur; as I feel firm

My conscience being clear, I care not what the public say; they may call me a murderer, but I am -I scorn the name. No, all that troubles me now is that any of my friends may think the less f me, or believe me capable of committing a mur-er. I have always borne a good name until this unfortunate difficulty. I have still a number of friends here who will stick to me, and do all they

From 1852 to 1855-of period of 64 months it is said that 262 persons in this country have been killed either by their own or companions' guns while hunting, and 77 wounded. Total 339.

A monument is about to be erected to John

THE ATTACK ON LAWRENCE, IN KARRAS. The following letter from the Camp of the Marshal's posse, and written by the correspondent of the St. Louis Republican, gives some particulars of the destruction of the town of Lawrence, in Kansas, which were not contained in the statement heretofore published:

fore published:

In Camp on the Waranusa,

Nine o'clock, May 23, 1856.—You will have
heard rumors of the movements of the United
States Marshal and forces, and will be surprised
that I have not posted your readers better. That
they were not better posted is explained by the fact
that I am captain of one of the companies under
the Marshal, and have made forced marches and
been on piquet duty, as well as having charge of
the camp; and for these reasons it will be easy to
explain any apparent neglect. For five days and
nights I have scarcely slept an hour at a time; indeed, at this moment it is very bard to keep from
going to sleep.

You will see by the manner in which the Abolitionists gave up their guns and ran away how much good their Sharpe's rifles do them. They waited until we were almost persuaded to believe that they would fight. Every means, honorable and dishonorable, was resorted to by them to make the impression that they were stronger than they really were. A letter was placed so as to be found by us, stating that the forces in Lawrence amounted to 2,760 men, and that they were strong enough to resist for four months. This letter was directed to Robinson. to Robinson.

The forces received orders on the evening of Tuesday, the 21st instant, to be in readiness to march at daylight and occupy the heights near Lawrence, which are a branch of what is called the "Back-bone."

"Back-bone,"

The troops were divided into two divisions; those encamped above ! awrence, in and around Lecompton, were the upper division, and those encamped in and around Franklin the lower. Col. Buford in and around Franklin the lower. Col. Baford temporarily commanded the latter. Col. T. Titus, late of Florida and now of Lecompton, had charge of the cavalry, amounting to at least two hundred men, mounted on fine horses, while the U. S. Marshal controlled the whole. Dr. J. H. Stringfellow acted as a colonel of a regiment. Among the cavalry I noticed Gen. G. W. Clark's company, the Doniphan Tigers, and the Kickapoo Rangers. It was regretted on all sides that Capt. Martin, of the latter company, was absent on account of the sickness of his wife.

The company from Fort Leavenworth made a good show in the lines. I regret that the names of all the companies and those of their captains are

all the companies and those of their captains are

not in my possession.

When the lower division arrived on the heights When the lower division arrived on the heights they found them occupied by the cavalry, which had taken possession of them at 3 o'clock in the morning. They were relieved by the infantry and marched to breakfast. When they returned, which was about 12 o'clock, the United States Marshal detailed a posse, who were sent with his deputy into Lawrence to make some arrests. Had they been resisted as formerly the army present would have been called upon for assistance; but they did not resist, as on a previous occasion.

they did not resist, as on a previous occasion.

As soon as the deputy and posse returned with the prisoners, (some four or five,) the troops were dismissed by Col. Adie, acting for Major Donalson and were immediately summo: ed by him for Sher-iff Jones to assist in carrying out an order of the United States Court. The Emigrant Aid Hotel and the two printing offices in L. wrence (the Her-ald of Freedom and Free State) had been indicted for being nuisances and the Sheriff ordered to re-move them. It was near four in the afternoon when Jones,

the was near four in the afternoon when Jones, though quite wesk and much bent from the fatal effects of his wound, entered the town with twenty five soldiers as an escort. Going up to the Aid Hotel, Gen. Pomeroy was called for, and, appearing, Jones told him that he came to demand the arms in town, and to destroy the hotel and printing offices, saying that he had five minutes to answer if he would give up the arms and submit to the destruction mentioned which the destruction mentioned; which was seying "you have five minutes to give up or fight." He yielded without much hesitation, and what, he said, were all the arms they had of which he knew any thing. They were a twelve pounder howitzer and three swivels. That these were all is a ne, no doubt, the rest being conecaled. Two hours were then given the proprietors to remove the furniture from the hotel; they refused, and it was taken out by our men. Meanwhile the Sheriff proceeded to demid-ish the two printing offices, which was effectually done in a very short time. Most of the type was smashed. This was done with less excitement than could have been expected. Indeed, few excesses were committed. Private property was ordered to be respected, and was respected. There was no liquor in the ranks, and that accounts for the cooliness of the citizen-soldiers. It is true Robinson's house was burnt; but it was contrary to express orders, and was done by irresponsible men. Other things were also done, but they were fewer than it was reasonable to expect.
At the expiration of two Louis the artillery was

drawn up in front of the public entrance to the hotel, and a degen or fitteen shots fired into it, completely riddling the inside and breaking holes in the wa'l; and, after shaking the whole with two or three blasts, the structure was fired, and before the sun went down all that remained of the Aid Hotel ,ras a solitary wall, holding itself up as a sarning to the law-breakers, and sceming to say look at me and beware!"

Not a life of the Abolitionists was lost; but two

of the pro-slavery ranks lost theirs accidentally. A coung man by the name of Kirget shot himself acdeutally through the shoulder, and mother from Hickory Point was hurt by the falling of a brick from ar. The South Carolina company, whose flag was blood red with a single star, had planted it in one of the small chimneys on the top of the hotel; the breeze being brisk, the banner whipped off a brick, which fell on the poor young man's head, breaking the skull. He died that night in our camp. The day, Wednesday, the 21st May, was truly

a May day. The sun scarcely ever shone more brilliantly, and all save Lawrence looked fresh with for cowardice.

Da. Hunten .- Some years since, Dr. Robert Hunter, of New York, an able and popular writer on Medicine-Editor of the Medical Specialistand a physician of great experience and subbority States Senate, on the 12th instant, the following in Diseases of the Lungs, introduced the treatment of Consumption, Asthma and Bronchial Affections. by Medicated Inhalation. The results are somewhat marvellous, as appears from the statistics of the city of New York. The following from a leading New York journal will be interesting to Con-

sumptives : TREATMENT OF CONSUMPTION .- The Medical Specialist calls attention to the decrease in the mor-ality from consumption during the last six months, compared with the corresponding period in previous ears, and ascribes the change to the improved t catment by inhalation. The diminution in the mortality from consumption during the last three months of the year 1855 was twenty-five per cent. less than during the last quarter of 1853 and 1854; and during the quarter just ended, the diminution

unproductive of results. Il our treatment had been ansuccessful it must have increased the mortality It successful, it could not but diminish it in proportion to that success. None who are at all so uainted with the magnitude of our practice will eny that it has been, during the past two years, sufficient to exert the most decided influence on the bills of mortality, not only of this city, but also of the cities of Philadelphia, Baltimore and Boston.

"That that influence has been exerted in the marked decrease in the number of deaths, is an inharaced necrose from the facts, not only legitimare, but we think unavoidable; and we claim it not on any personal grounds, but as the natural result of adopting sonal grounds, on a more direct, simple and common sense treatment.

More than a year ago we stated in one of our published letters, that if every case of consumption in this city were placed under judicious treatment by inhalation, within two years the morality from this disease would be diminished one-half.' This prediction is now coming to pass." - Journal of Com

A PEACE OVERTURE. - The whale ship George can; and a number against, of course, in such a Henry, of New London, found the British bark Resolute adrift in the Arctic ocean and brought her to port some months since. The English government abandon to the crew all claims to the ship. A motion to grant her an American register was recently made in the Senate; when Mr. Virginia, proposed that she be refitted and sent back to the British Government as a present. The original resolution was then withdrawn.