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## MR. BROOKS AND MR. SUMNER.

EXTRACTS FROM THE SPEECH OF A. P. BUTLER, IN THE SENATE, JUNE 12, 1856, Ou the bill to enable the people of Kansas Territo-ry to form a Constitution and State Government, preparatory to their admission into the Union whon they have the requisite population.

[CONCLUDED.]
The liberty of speech and of the press is the great conservative element of the Republic; it is to the political what fire is to the material world, a subservient and affluent minister, when under the control of poured out upon my character and State. ting the very sanctuary of republican liberman who should set fire to his own house, or should go about claiming the privilege of throwing his fire wherever he could among the most combustible materials, and say he had the right to do so, on the

your power, under that name, with criminal the feebleness of individuals, and the con-

The press is losing its power, and it be an engine of private revenge, and individual expression, instead of being a responsible organ of public opinion. Suppose I were to go to New York, and indict one of the editors there whom I could will not name the editor, but he has utterexpressed by the Senator from Massachu. cowardly mode in which war can be consetts. I saw in a New York paper-I have ducted. alluded to it before-a statement that the

To bring him within the privileges of par- on a gray-haired relative." liament is a mockery—a perfect mockery.

but I am his constituent. I live in "Nine-ty-Six"—a district through which, if you but the stick broke, and that has brought hickory stick and went to Lyon. He did pass, you will read upon the tombstones upon him these imputations. epitaphs which would reproach him for

He has as proud and intelligent a con-

THE CAROLINA SPARTAN. | banner, and his countrymen have awarded to him a sword for his good conduct in the families are more closely united than any matter was brought before the House; but a length as my friends from Alabama, Mr. but I could not allow error to prevail long read it afterwards, this young man, in passing down the street, heard but one sentiment, and it was, that his State and his blood had been insulted. He could not go into the drawing-room, or parlor, or into a reading-room, without the street commentary reproaching him. Wherever he went, the question was asked, "Has the chivalry the question was asked, "Has the chivalry of South Carolina escaped, and is this to be a tame submission? What advice I would been said of his brutality, he is one of the have given him I do not now undertake to

But, sir, when this was said to this gent theman wherever he went, he felt that if signed to him.

After all that has been said and done, the first signed to him. his constituents without losing his usefulness, and without their being a taint on his honor and on his courage. He may have been mistaken in some respects. His comas I am informed,-and I have kept aloof from conversation with him,-I judge from the evidence he had no purpose to profane the Senate house. I say the Senate house had been profaned before. I had rather body, than have the gas of the rhetorician

prudence and intelligence; but, when unchecked and unregulated, a consuming foe, make his place here one from which to aswhithering and blasting everything along its pathway of ruin. Render freedom of Carolina, and to assail an absent constituspeech tributary to the proprieties, decen-cies, and restraints of social life, and you into his own hands. In such a condition may crown it with all the ministries and of things who could be placed in a situation supremacies of intellect and liberty; but more difficult? Surely, Mr. President, somerelease it from them, and it becomes a blind thing is to be pardoned to the feelings of and maddened giant of evil, tearing down the bulwarks of social order, and desecrative dictates of high honor. If any one was here, placed in a situation to feel the touch What would you think of a reckless ing appeal made by the ghost to Hamlet, who should set fire to his own house, "If thou hast nature in thee, bear it not," he

was the man.

Senate, representing a great Commonwealth ground that he was a freeman, and could like Massachusetts, or representing any ent, though I do not know the fact, because to as he pleased. Away with such liberty! State, as one of her Senators, occupies a Liberty that is worth anything must be in very high position, from which he can send course of one of those persons who have a Liberty that is worth anything must be in the harness of the law.

Liberty of speech and liberty of the press must have two restraints. The first is the highest, which will always govern a transfer of almost any man, except General Washington, or some one upon whose character the verdict of history has been that the highest, which will always govern a rendered. There is searcely any man who discretion his friends might have induced. class of men who cannot violate it-the rendered. There is scarcely any man who discretion, his friends might have induced obligations of honor, decency, and justice, can withstand the slander which may be him to reform it in some way so as to con-Another restraint upon licentiousness is, that a man may publish and speak what he pronounced from the Senate Chamber of the United States. For this reason I would mon decency in public opinion. If he had pleases with a knowledge that he is amena-ble to the tribunals of the law for what he has done. Congress cannot pass any stat to go into his private and personal characute to say that men shall not write against ter. I would not do it, because by so doing religion, or against the Government, or I should do a wrong which I could not redetailed before them, the Legislature of would say to the man who inflicted the blow, against the Government, or against the Government, or against the Government, or against individuals. Neither can Congress, law, nor can any State pass a law, to injure a man where he could not correct to injure a man where he could not correct to injure a man where he could not correct to injure a man where he could not correct to injure a man where he could not reduce them, the Legislature of Massachusetts have sent their resolutions here. These resolutions are without a predefinity of the law; but it is my privilege to say that, whilst I will enforce the law and main the right of saying whether you have gone high considerations for the regulation of the country of the law; but it is my privilege to say that, whilst I will enforce the law and main the right of saying whether you have gone high considerations for the regulation of the country of the resolutions are without a predefinity of the law; but it is my privilege to say that the right of saying whether you have gone high considerations for the regulation of the country of the law; but it is my privilege to say that the right of saying whether you have gone high considerations for the regulation of the country of the resolutions are without a predefinity of the law; but it is my privilege to say that the right of the man who inflicted the blow, Massachusetts have sent their resolutions are without a predefinity of the law; but it is my privilege to say the law; but it is my privilege to say the law; but it is my privilege to say the law; but it is my privilege to say the law; but it is my privilege to say the law; but it is my privilege to say the law; but it is my privilege to say the law; but it is my privilege to say the law; but it is my privilege to say the law; but it is my privilege to say the law; but it is my privilege to say the law; but it is my privilege to say the law; but it is my privilege t high considerations for the regula our conduct. I agree thoroughly with recklessness, with a licentious indifference to Gen. Jackson, that the slanderer who involves third persons in difficulty and dana parliamentary point of view. I will quote was between two members from New Eng-Gen. Jackson's language. He said: "Over land. ought to lose it; for it is now beginning to the doors of each House of Congress, in letters of gold, should be inscribed, the slanderer is worse than the murderer.' single murder is horrible. It may take a single individual from society. But when I look at the mischievous influence of slanname, for the most atrocious libel that has der I find that it pervades a whole com- and Roger Griswold, from Connecticut. ever been utterered upon the South. I munity; makes war in society; sets family against family; individual against individed a sentiment akin to one which has been | ual; section against section. It is the most

With the state of opinion to which I Southern States are too feeble and weak to take any part in a war—that all they can Brooks do? Of course he did not underde is to take charge of their negroes! It said take to challenge Mr. Sumner to a fist that if a war should take place between fight, or a stick fight, or any other kind of lived in Connecticut. At that time, and Eagland and the United States, the Eng. fight. He thought Mr. Sumner deserved at this, too, in Connecticut, there was a lish fleet would only have to go to the a castigation, and he undertook to give it pretty pressing opinion against a low man, capes of the Chesapeake, and the effeminate to him according to the old-fashioned no- and he could not stand it. He had to move capes of the Chesapeake, and the effeminate masters would be kept at home. Fifty tion, by caning him. I have not heard over into Vermont, a new State, then the thousand slaves, inured to toil, could be Mr. Brooks detail the circumstances. I mustered into service, and they would have have not conversed with him in regard to member of Congress from Vermont. He the power to put their masters to the sword; the matter; I take my information from the was one of the Democrats. I suppose he and when the declaration of peace should published testimony. Mr. Brooks, not find- was one of the Red Republicans of that day come, the result would be the freedom of ing him anywhere else, came to him while the slaves and the proscription of the mas- he was sitting in his seat here, after the he a Democrat? ters! Suppose I should go into the commu- Senate had adjourned. He came to him nity where this libel was uttered, and indict in front-different from the statement made crat. a man for such a sentiment as this, what to the Massachusetts Legislature. He was would be the consequence in the present balf a minute in his proem or explanation. from Vermont taught shool there, and Lyon state of public opinion? It is idle, worse He said: "Mr. Sumner, I have read your assumed to be a kind of apostle of Liberty than idle, to talk about that as a remedy. speech. I have read it carefully, with as and Democracy. Not satisfied with instruct-Tranked twenty thousands of his speeches; much consideration, and forbearance, and fairness as I could; but, sir, I have come to Griswold, of Connecticut; stood behind his and some of them, if I am not misinformed, punish you now for the contents of that seat and told him, "Sir, you do not represent

Instinct would have prompted most men as soon as \$9,000 for a salary." Griswold an insult to his absent relative, was goaded Now, Mr. President, I approach another to rise immediately. Mr. Sumner did rise, most painful part of this case, and I come in the act of rising, Mr. Brooks struck him said, "I will go over to Connecticut; I will some measure of revenge. As I said yesterto it in no bad temper; for, God knows, if across the face—not, as has been represent-talk to these people, and I will have an inwho would sooner than myself have averted the state of things which now exists, if I the second stroke the cane broke. It is the Griswold said, "I hope you will not go with could, consistently with my honor and the misfortune of Mr. Brooks to have incurred your wooden sword. honor of the gentleman to whom I shall all the epithets which have been used in allude. The resolutions of Massachusetts regard to an assassin-like and bludgeon atundertook, before any evidence was heard, tack, by the mere accident of having a was too much, he spit in Griswold's face. A to pronounce sentence on Mr. Brooks. Sir, foolish stick, which broke. It broke again; great hubbub was raised, and Lyon was I will tell you who Mr. Brooks is, and why and it was not, as I understand, until it he felt so deeply in reference to these abominable libels. I do not allude to him now ed blows which he would not have inflicted be explied from the House of Representaas my bereditary kinsman; I think that is if he had an ordinary weapon of a kind tives or not. On the following day, Gristhe smallest view to take of the matter; which would have been a security against wold involved himself in a difficulty with-

tame and ignominous submission to wrong Mr. Brooks struck him after he was pros- and tengs, all over the House of Representrate on the floor. None who knew this tatives, while the House was in session.

war with Mexico. That sword was in some two without the first apart from the question. But that is far apart from the question. Independent of his filial feelings for me, two withom wh I have been acquainted. use it, when occasion required, to maintain the honor and the dignity of his State. When he heard of this speech first, and Senator, I have no doubt that a personal feeling of regard for myself individ-ually influenced him.

He approached that man with no other purpsoe than to disgrace him as far as he could; but the stick broke. After it broke he was reduced to a kind of necessity—a contingency not apprehended at all in the best tempered fellows I ever knew-impet. privileges of the Senate. uous, no doubt, and quick in resentment,

on a post bellum examination, what is it? A fight in the Senate Chumber, resulting in two flesh wounds, which ought not to have detained him from the Senate. Being ing into the Senate house was no option of his. When he formed his determination, appearance for some time; but if he had peen in the army, there was no reason why he should not go to the field the next day; and he would deserve to be cashiered if he did not go. What does his physician say? to-morrow take ten blows inflicted on my He says there were but two flesh wounds; that he never had a fever while under his care and attendance, and that he was ready to come into the Senate the next day, but for his advice; and his advice was, that he should not come into the Senate, because it would aggravate the excitement already too high. He did not recommend him not to go into the committee room to be examined on the ground that his wounds had enfeebled him, but for other considerations - because it might aggravate the excitement already prevailing to an extent which might lead to mischievous consequences.

This, then, is the mode of redress to which Mr. Brooks resorted. I do not say what I should have advised him to do, but perhaps it was fortunate that I was absent in one respect, for I certainly should not Sir, a man who occupies a place in the have submitted to that insult. Possibly it might not have been offered if I were pres-

For this transaction, as I have detailed it, lina and her representatives in Congress, tion." but I think they assail the Constitution of the country. Before commenting on them, an action. It would be that, in the absence

This affair is said to be an evidence of the revolver of Southern blackguards. Why, sir, the first fight which took place in Congress was between Matthew Lyon Our ancestors in those days looked upon a which is now attached to it. They said it was so unimportant, that they were vexed that so much of the time of the House was occupied in considering it.

It seems that Matthew Lyon, originally an officer in the army, had been cashiered and awarded a wooden sword. He then against John Adams' administration. Was Mr. Foot. Yes, sir; he was a Demo-

Mr. 'utler. It was before the gentleman were printed long before it was delivered. speech, which is a libel on my State, and Connecticut correctly; I know these people; they are mean people; they will take \$1,000

> not give him any notice at all. They It has gone through the country that fought with hickory sticks, and spit-boxes,

young man could entertain such an idea. Our hardy ancestors at that time did not stituency as are to be found in any part of I have known him from childhood. I used think a fight of so much importance that the globe. I am his constituent. But more to have some control over him; but the sword; he has marched under the Palmetto sword; he has marched under the Palmetto.

I have known him from childhood. I used think a light of so much importance that to have some control over him; but the should take it into serious consideration. They said, let them both go. They sional Globe, and my remarks make but refused to expel either of them. When

matter was brought before the House; but a length as my friends from Alabama, [Mr. none of these things were considered of a Clay.] Georgia, [Mr. Toombs.] and others. Sufficient magnitude to invoke the high function of a Legislature sending its missive ject are but twelve pages, and his are thirto-congress to tell them what to do. Massachusetts is the first to set the example. She has not only administered a reprimand

ken indiscriminately to say, that she demands of the Congress of the United States to earry out her behests in regard to what she considers to be an outrage upon the

Can anything be more insulting to the he single Congress of the United States than the he said: spectacle of a State sending down a message to its "faithful Commons"—a message that they are to pronounce this or that judg-ment? Are we to submit to this? 1 did not wish to make the contest; but, in my opinion, these resolutions, in the terms they import, ought not to have been received by

the Senate.

Taking all these things into consideration, indicted, as Mr. Brooks has been, by an ex parte accusation, without evidence, without even the finding of a grand jury, what is his position? If his case could go before any impartial tribunal, and I could employ counsel such as I would select, probably I would choose my friend from Calafornia [Mr. Weller,] who lives in a free State, who is an impartial man, an advocate, a gentleman, a man of honor and courage.

If a civil action were brought by Mr

Summer against Mr. Brooks for assault and battery, I pledge myself that, with all the esources he could bring to his command, he would be able to reduce the verdict to a penny damages. What would be the state of the pleadings? Mr. Brooks struck Mr. Summer, would be the allegation. It would be admitted that he struck him, and inflicted two flesh wounds. Mr. Sumner would reply, "I am a Senator of the United States; and although the Senate was not in session, I was in that sacred temple, and my character is so sacred under the privileges of the Senate, that I am not to be assailed." What would Mr. Brooks's counsel I cannot say exactly what would be the course of one of those persons who have a bad profaned and disgraced the seat you occupied, before you were struck."

Then the question would be, what is this privilege so much spoken of freedom of of a man who has never conducted a great appointment and disgrace. debate? The court would examine the question, whether what was said was privileged within the rules of the Senate, or whether it was a libel. If it should be pronounced to be a libel, and I were the judge before whom an action were brought—if a him as a lawyer. And yet he undertakes man brought before me could show that to be my judge. What right has he to and without the intelligence which I have or his sister, or himself, or his country-I hey are not only an insult to South Caro. | a sum as 1 possibly can within my discre-

sequences upon society. I do not wish to live in any community where it is other live in any community where live in any community where live in any community where it is other live in any community where live in any community whe what northern papers themselves say is an unparalleled insuit, not only to the State of South Carolina, but to her absent Senator. Southern violence and Southern ruffianism. It is one for which I cannot account. 1 A Some papers speak of the bowie knife and ought to thank one of the Boston editors-I think the editor of the Courier-for a beautiful, perhaps an undeserved compli-ment, which he has paid to my speech. ought to thank him here publicly, as one who has independence enough to express fight with very little of the importance his opinions in opposition to the tide prevailing in his part of the country. In my absence, language was used of me which, I venture to say, no one who knew me believed. I might put that question to the

> I know nothing against either of the Senators from Massachusetts personally or privately. I dare say, as neighbors and individuals, I should not have the least right to complain of their judgment outside of the influences which operate upon them publicly and politically. They have no right here to attack any man's private character. I never transgressed the limits of propriety to reach over and look at any man's private character. I do not know that I have anything against Mr. Sumner's do with the matter. Here, in his place, in olore officii, as a Senator from Massachu setts, he undertook to traduce and calumniate the revolutionary history of South Caroling, and to make remarks in regard to one of her Senators on this floor, a coequal with im, to which no one could have submitted. It happens that Senator was the constituent tives, who was his friend. That friend on by the necessity of circumstances to take day, surely under such circumstances much is to be pardoned to the feelings of a man

> acting under such motives.
>
> With these remarks I dismiss the resolutions of Massachusetts, hoping that some-body else besides a Senator from South Carolina will say something of them, for I lo not wish to identify myself too much with them as a personal matter. I have attempted to keep aloof from that.

I have a copy of the Senator's speech be-fore me, and now I am going to turn his do not turn it upon him to such an extent as to allow me to apply the apposite quotation of which I have often made use:

"Fabula narratur: Mutato nomine, de te."

Here is what he says of me: With regret I come again upon the Senator from South Carolina, | Mr. Butler, ]

she has not only administered a reprimand to Mr. Brooks without any evidence; she has not only assumed to pronounce judgment before hearing the evidence, like a judge passing sentence on a criminal before hearing his defence; but she has undertanteed a reprimand to Mr. Brooks without any evidence; she has not only assumed to pronounce judgment before hearing the evidence, like a judge passing sentence on a criminal before the debate. He says that I "over-flowed with rage at the simple suggestion that Kansas had applied for admission as a comes to be examined and solved, who

"There was no extravagance of the ancient parliamentary debate which he did even a temporary injustice. If injustice is not repeat; nor was there any possible dedone to me, or a wrong or insult offered, I viation from truth which he did not make, with so much passion, I am glad to add, tice, and if it is not given, I never would as to save him from the suspicion of inten-

mitator in my life. Those that know me principles. best say that I am rather sui generis, 1 never borrow from Demosthenes, and palm it off as my own. As for my deviation from the truth, let me ask, did he tell the truth when he quoted the Constitution of South Carolina, and there was no such clause in it as he stated? Did he tell the truth when he undertook to say, that her imbecility was shameful during the Revo- us have common sense enough to do it in lution? I have shown that she has abso- a way becoming intelligent men, who have lutely sent bread to Massachusetts. Did learned their lessons from the highest sourhe tell the truth when he meant to impute to me what he has charged here? I retort to live together, let it not be on the terms upon him everything that follows.

I retort on him the very language which he applies to me. He accused me of such a proclivity to error that I could not conorm to the line of truth, or was continually deviating from it. I have convicted him ten quietly to such a speech. If there before the Senate, by the evidence which I and character of South Carolina, and of to a peril which he will not encounter now, misrepresenting her Constitution. He has fle would then put his section in a position had said, or anything which was legiti-mately connected with the debate. He have erected themselves into it under an has undertaken to charge me with ignorance of the law and the Constitution, which is perfectly independent of his arbitrary dictum-the dictum, allow me to say, out, or will be reduced to the ashes of dislaw case in this country. I believe no one would buy an estate worth \$10,000 upon his opinion of the title. I would not en gage him to conduct a cause, not that he is not a clear man, but I would not trust pronounce judgment on me as a lawyer? I am reduced to a pretty predicamet at this time of life, if I am to be subjected to such a judgment! It is a judgment about which

I sincerely hope that what he has said is said of me, "the Senator touches nothing him, he has touched nothing which he has not misrepresented, except it be in his general declamation, and there is no detecting a man in that; it is a matter of taste. I appreciate highly the compliment I receivng which he does not disfigure -- with erception: I say error nearly always of princi-

whether in stating the Constitution or in stating the law-whether in the details of tatistics or the diversions of scholarship."

I shall not compete with him in scholarhip, for I should be vulnerable there at men who live in glass houses should ever throw stones. Of all the things which that Senator ventured to do, I think e exposed his house most when he made hat assertion, with the detection which I have fixed upon him of error, injustice and malignity. It is nailed upon him, and he annot get rid of it. I care not how far fanaticism may undertake to influence the army. At Watervliet arsenal, Troy, durudgment of public opinion, it cannot alter the truth. Truth is sometimes slow in making its impression on the public mind, but, when made, it is evidence which produces a belief that cannot be resisted. That belief will grow out of my statements, my remarks, and my references, and is just as do not include the cannon, howitzers and certain as the truth of the evidence, and he mortars stored at the above named depots, certain as the truth cannot escape from it.

Mr. President, I have detained the Senate much longer than I wished. When I of two ounces of turpentine and a quarter gave notice that I should speak to the resofect confidence that the Senator would be in his seat. Finding that these resolutions of soap has been dissolved. Into this mixwere not here, on Monday last I gave not ture the dirty clothes are immersed during tice that I should speak on Thursday, still the night, and the next day washed. The confident that he would be here. Yester-terday, having heard that perhaps he would not be present, I inquired in as delicate a manner as I could when he would be here? Although our relations are not friendly, I did not wish to assume a position which ed by it. would be even apparently inconsistent with fair chivalry and bearing. I inquired whether he would be in the Senate within a formight, and, if so, I said I would post-pone my remarks. Finding that it was his purpose to go, in a few days, to Massachusetts, and that he would not be likely to return for three or four weeks, I could not allow the opportunity to pass. I have stated these facts to show that I do not stand here taking advantage of his absence.

suppose, to a hundred more. Yet he said which I have spoken, it is myself. I have I was omnipresent in this debate. I will no temper for strife. I am passing through State, and, with incoherent phrases, discharged the loose expectoration of his was not I on any occasion. I admit that I speech, now, upon her representatives, and then upon her people." I said it was a fraud, and the Senate said so. Why did he single me out? Again, alluding to me, I hope I have never known the time when reason and repentance would not suppress never stop to parley in words. I ask jus be in the wrong if I could help myself; but onal aberration."

I do not know that I have ever been an man can blame me for vindicating my

ces of intelligence and wisdom. If we are prescribed or intimated by the tone and temper of the licentious and aggressive language of speech delivered by the Senator from Massachusetts. It is impossible for self-respect to allow me to sit here and liswere separate confederacies to-morrow, he have adduced, of calumniating the history dare not utter it without subjecting himself done this, not in response to anything I to make war, and he would be responsible influence which I think must perish; and I hope the day is fast coming, when the fires of that limited sectionalism will burn

> COST OF THE WAR IN EUROPE,-The N. Y. Journal of Commerce comments upon the cost of the war; to the Allies, \$400,000, 000 to England, and as much or more to France, to say nothing of Turkey and Sar-dinia. Including the Russian expenditure, the cost is supposed to be two thousand million of doilars.
> "If," adds the Journal, "to this sum be

I care little; and I do not suppose any man would give fifty dollars for it even in Massetts.

cannot ope his mouth but out there flies a which cost millions upon millions in their construction- if account be taken of the property of private individuals utterly a blunder. I do not know but that he may have thought he would escape scrutiny and and of the untold losses occasioned by the lamented, immortal Clay: "I had rather be right than be Presiexposure. I hope that, when he opened withdrawal of hundreds of thousands of dent." [Enthusiastic and prolonged cheers.] his mouth, and said what he did in reference men from the ordinary industrial and proto these matters, it was a blunder. He ductive employments of peace—some idea may then be formed of the deplorable exwhich he does not disfigure." I can say of penditures of the war. But all these are insignificant in comparison with the loss fatigue and pestilence-the dread concomiregarded for their material value to the rest or sometimes of principle, sometimes of field, in fight, on the way side, from cold or act." I apply this to him, with this exde, sometimes of fact. I leave the Senate dinary avocations, might have enriched who, had they been left to pursue their or decide between us in that respect. Again their country and benefited their fellow

> large depots for arms, besides two national armories, which manufacture them. In of the number issued to the arsenals of the er men might be) inclined to sleep a little various States and the supply of the army. In 1854 55, the armory at Springfield, Mas-sachusetts, turned out 10,000 muskets and 2000 cavalry musketoon, while that at Harper's Ferry, in Virginia, manufactured, 9,000 muskets and 2,571 rifles. Colt has manufactured 6,000 of his revolvers for the ing the same years, there were 70,642 stand long."-Diary of Thomas Moore. of arms stored for use, in perfect order. At the Alleghany arsenal, 13,840 muskets and 11,000 pistols were put in order. At the St. Louis arsenal were stored 32,476 stand of fire aims of all kinds. These statistics

A MIXTURE FOR WASHING,-In Berlin. Prussia, the washer-women use a mixture of an ounce of spirits of sal ammoniac, well utions of Massachusetts, it was with per- mixed together. The mixture is put in a bucket of warm water, in which half a pound The cloth does not require so much rabbing, and fine linen is much longer preserv-

NEW ANTIDOTES FOR STRYCHNING .- Dr Shaw, of Texas, has found sweet oil, drunk freely, a successful antidote to strychnine in two cases. The oil is to be poured down without any reference to the patient's vemiting. Professor Rochester has reported Important Speech of Mr. Fillmore.

Ex President Fillmere was handsomely received last week at all the towns along the North River, on his route from New York city to Buffaio. At Albany he made a speech of considerable significance in reply to an address from the Mayor. We make the following extracts:

We see a political party presenting candidates for the presidency and vice presidency selected for the first time from the free States alone with the average.

free States alone, with the avowed purpose of electing those candidates by suffrages of one part of the Union only, to rule over the whole United States. Can it be possifollow in case of success? (Cheers.) Can they have the madness or the folly to befieve that our Southern brethren would submit to be governed by such a Chief Magistrate! (Cheers.) Would be be required to follow the same rule prescribed by those who elected him in making his appointment. ments! If a man living south of Mason and Dixon's Line be not worthy to be president or vice president, would it be proper to select one from the same quarter as one of his cabinet council, or to represent the nation in a foreign country? Or, indeed, to collect the revenue, or administer the taws of the United States? If not, what new rule is the President to adopt in selecting men for office that the people themselves discard in selecting him? These are serious but practical questions, and in order to appreciate them fully it is only necessary to turn the tables upon ourselves. Suppose that the South, having a majority of the electoral votes, should declare that they would not only have slaveholders for presi-dent and vice-president, and should elect such by their exclusive suffrages to rule over the North. Do you think we would submit to it? No, not for a moment. (Applause.) And do you believe that your outhern brethren are less sensitive on this subject than you are, or less jealous of their rights! (Tremendous cheering.) If you do, let me tell you that you are mistaken. And therefore you must see that if this sectional party succeeds, it leads inevitably to the destruction of this beautiful fabric reared by our forefathers, cemented by their blood, and bequeathed to us as a priceless

I tell you, my friends, that I speak warmly on this subject, for I feel that we are in langer. I am determined to make a clean breast of it. I will wash my hands of the consequences, whatever they may be; and I tell you that we are treading upon the brink of a volcano, that is liable at any moment to burst forth and overwhelm the nation. I might, by soft words, hold out delusive hopes, and thereby win votes. But I can never consent to be one thing to the North and another to the South. I should added the value of property sacrificed in despise myself if I could be guilty of such

> "Is there not some secret curse-To blast the wretch who owes his greatness
> To his country's ruin?"
> [Cheers.

It ssems to me impossible that those en gaged in this can have contemplated the awful consequences of success. Hit breaks asunder the bonds of our Union, and spreads anarchy and civil war through the land. of human life by the bullet, the sword, want, what is it less than moral treason? Law and common sense hold a man responsible tants of war-even if those lives be only for the natural consequences of his acts, and d this morning in the Boston Courier as of the world, as producers of food, raiment truction of the government be equally held and shelter. During the two short years responsible? [Applause.] And let me also of the war, it is estimated that upwards of add, that when this Union is dissolved, it three quarters of a million perished on the will not be divided into two republics or field, in fight, on the way side, from cold two monarchies, but broken into fragments, and at war with each other.

REMEMBERING SOMETHING OF A SER MON .- Went to dine one of these days at Hughes's at Devizes. Was taken by reverend neighbor Money in his gig, and The United States Government has twelve returned with him at night. Our chief guest, Dr. Thackeray, the Provost of King's. An anecdote of Dr. Barnes, who is now these depots there are 142,000 stand of about ninety-five years of age, rather amusmall arms, guns, pistols, carbines, exclusive sed me. Being sometimes (as even youngduring the sermon, a friend who was with hitn in his pew one Sunday lately having joked with him on his having nodded now and then, Barnes insisted that he had been wide awake all the time. "Well, then," said his friend, "can you tell me what the sermon was about?" "Yes," I can," he answered, "It was about half an hour too

The most remarkable dogma in the Jewsh creed is undoubtedly the belief of the coming and redeeming Messiah. This belief, whether derived from the early prophecy of Moses, or from any other source, is most firmly fixed in the Jewish mind, and has been most inflexibly adhered to through all the fortunes of the race. It still makes the hope and consolation of the descendants of Abraham, and it is remarkable that a similar belief was entertained by the Persians. The Jewish dectrine of the creation, and of the fall of man by the instrumentality of an evil spirit, corresponds to the Persian doctrine-the two principles of good and evil, and of the final triumph of Arnuzd, the principle of Good, over Ariman, the Satan of the Jews, the principle and author of Evil.

How to Make a Fashionable Bon-NET.—Take a handful of artificial roses, each of a different color; Iralf a dozen wards of ribbon, ditto; and half a dozen vards of lace. Secure the whole to your bump of amativeness with two long pins, and the

SORROW HARNESSED. - Seth Sober, Esq., when "doing the pathetic," began a stanza two cases of poisoning by the same terrible thus: "Sorrow came and left its traces"drug successfully treated by a free use of whereupon a wag inquired if the bard comphor internally, and mustard poultices could inform him how sorrow had disposed of the rest of its harness.