ELOQUENT EXTRACT FROM THE SPEECH OF HON. R. M. T. HUNTER

Now, sir, I ask if these are not considerations which should be impressedupon ail? Our institutions rest not upon paroliment securities, but amon the broad basis of public affection. Who shall measure the crime of him that disturbs the waters of that stream which to us are the very waters of life? -of him who troubles the stream at its fountain that he may defile it through the whole length of its course, until we turn loathing away from its waters, although our thirst may be almost unto death itself? Sir, the laws and the Constitution and the ordinances of our country, to have efficient force and life and being, must be engraved upon the hearts of the people. Once erase or obliterate that inscription, and it will not be long before the law-giver himself, in some fit of exasperation, will shiver into fragments the tablet upon which they are written as mere unspeaking

Its view of all these circumstances, to appease this strife, to settle these difficulties, to allay this bitterness? Who could have the heart at such a moment as this to engage in the work of crimination and recrimination amongst the States of this confederacy? We all belong to the same family, and the character of the whole family is disparaged if we injure the reputation of what profit should I derive by injuring dimming the lustre of her revolutionary crowned? Sir, so far as I am concerned, instead of taking one stone from the Bunker Hill Monument, I would add another to it. Let it tower to the skies, bearing upwards from earth to heaven whatever message of love and admiration may be transmitted from the live ing to the dead. Let it stand through the flight of ages, and corry down the will raise no eacrilegious hand against s single stone on that altar; and if there he can find no sympathy from me. Who can have the disposition to dis-

parage the reputation and the military the rights of man aid in such a work. What materials nity to disparage ourselves and our ins-

that wish; but it may not always be in they have been inclined to; and quable our power to secure that peace. It to restrain herself from a course of action may require the will of another as well so hostile to her sister section of the South, se of ourselves; but I say give us what the time has come for a new arrangement we can secure if we choose-give us of interests so irreconcilable and of instipeace at home. We want its opportu- tutions so incongruous. But for whatever mities to work out our destiny, and to reason urged, the course is eminently com-crown with the glory of success the most mendable. If utterly unable to set with wonderful experiment in human happiness that has ever been attempted in
peace and union of the States, it is some lieve may be truly affirmed of the alumning on we learn that the prospect for a good crop is peace at home if we would wish to in- and is certainly wise to sever pe spire either fear or respect abroad a counciron which, if continued longer, le there nothing in the condition of she is assured can only be severed by the things around us is there nothing in sword .- Standard, the condition of things abroad to induce us to do something to compose these differences to allay this excitement, to settle these fence? Can any man reconcile it to his conscience to feed high the hot fires of sectional strife on such an occasion as this? Are the doors of our chamber, are the doors of the Congress of the United States, like those of the temple of Janus, to be opened only for war, for civil war, for domestic strife! or may we not rather close them upon such seems, or else open them to send forth once more the message of peace and good will, and to proclaim theoughout the land a row to devote ourselves to the common good of a common country, and to bury, as far as we can, the recollection of these unhappy disputes.

Mr. President, I do bolieve that the

time has arrived when we should look at the state of circumstances are at the state of circumstances around us, coolly and dispassionetely, and when every may should come to the settlement of these differences with the will to sacrifice much of feeling, anything of the pride of opinion, everything that he can, consistently with duty and conscience to settle and quiet them. Senators, I say to you that you hold Senatora, I say to you that you hold in your hands the insues of life and death to this mighty republic, to this great Union. On your souls, I charge you to take heed how you deal with them.

A printer, not long ago, being rejected by his eweetheart, went to the printing office and tried to commit saidle with the shooting stick, but the thing would not go

The devil, wishing to pacify him, tone
him to peep into the shiretum where the
scittor was writing dues to delications calculate the a root. "I am no
scribers. He did so, and the effect was
scribers. He did so, and the effect was
magical. He said that the picture of demagical. He said that the picture of dedare say you are right, for I feel the thorne
daily."

DISSOLUTION MOVEMENT AT THE

The Washington Union publishes a petition which has been circulated in the Northern States, soliciting a peaceful disolution of the Union. Together with its iperscription it reas as follows :

The person to whom this petition is ransmitted is earnestly requested to circulate it for signatures of the men and the women in his town, and see that it is speedily sent to either Sensters Wilson, Hale, Wade, Seward, and Fessendes, or to Messra. Giddings, Burlingame, Collamer, or any other surtable representative at Washington.]

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.

The undersigned, citizens and inhabitauts of ____, State of ____, respectfully submit to Congress:

That as, in the nature of things, antagoistical principles, interests, pursuits, and nstitutions can never unite; that an experience of more than three-score years having demonstrated that there can be no real union between the North and the does it not behoove us to do something South, but, on the contrary, ever unceasing alienation and strife, at the imminent agard of civil war, in consequence of their conflicting views in relation to freedom and slavery; that the South having declared it to be not only her right and purpose to eteruize her slave system where now exists, but to extend it over all the territories that now belong or may hereafter be annexed to the republic, come one of its members. What pleasure or what may; and having outlawed from her soil the entire free colored population of the reputation of Massachusetts? by the North, made it perilous for any Nor- of itself sufficient evidence to show that we have thern white citizen to exercise his cons- not "mistaken the nature" of the feeling of glory? by taking a leaf from that chaplet titutional right of freedom of speech in opposition to the college; for if "the ex- give place to an earnest emulation in devising of immortal flowers with which it is that section of the sountry, and even in pense" is not an objection, how happens it we the national capitol, and proclaimed her hear so ruch about "rich men's children"-

come for a new arrangement of elements with what propriety can it be urged as an inso hostile, of interests so irreconcilable, of justice that one portion of our citizens are taxinstitutions so incongruous; and we carn- ed to support the institution "who cannot deestly request Congress, at its present ses- rive any benefit from it?" That the expense sion to take such initiatory measures for is not so extraordinarily heavy, can be easily the speedy and equitable dissolution of the shown by a simple statement of what it really story of those men and their deeds to existing Union as the exigences of the it. Many a young man has gone through ease require-leaving the South to depend college with less than Four hundred Dolfers a upon her own resources and to take all year, notwithstanding the reputation Columthe responsibility in the maintenance of bia has acquired for extravagance of living.be any who has a heart for such a deed, her slave system, and the North to organ. The actual charge for tuition is Fifty Dollars incan independent government in accorder annum; a sum not greater than is requir-dence with her own ideas of justice and ed in most of our high schools, and less than

laborers; to send her Northern white citi. Ir societies. Mr President, it has been said by zens with such motives smorget of as that wine and good men, "give us peace in certain cases it has not been safe to lot I sympathize with them in them exercise all the freedom of speech

ORIGIN OF THE "WILMOT PROVISO."

In the aticle in "Harper" for July, on "Daniel Webster's social hours" is the following history of the introduction of the "Wilmot Proviso" "as the writer learned it from a distinguished member of Congress at the time."

"In the summer session of 1846, and after the commencement of the war with Mexico, the Hon. Hugh White, of New York, left his own seat in the House, and went over to the desk of the Hon. Truman Smith, of Connecticut, with this since so famous resolution in his hand, and asked him what would be the effect of its introduction-

"The destruction of the Whig party," was the reply.

Mr. White, however did not think cratic members from Obio, and one or two other Northern States in its support, he thought it more likely to inure to the injury of the Democratic party. Buildes, some who coalesced with him on the occasion, had another motive for its introduction a desire to avenge upon the South the passage of the Ta-riff act of 1846. Mr. White followed Mr. Smith's advice, however, so far as to select a Democratic member for the paternity of the bastling, and Mr. Wil-mot unreluctantly assumed it.

Mr. Webster said, the managers of

the Whig party would be entitled to the same epitaph that was inscribed upon the combstone of an Italian; "I as well-f tried to be better-and I



CHERAW, S. C.,

TUESDAY, JULY 15, 1856;

THE COLLEGE.

The "Darlington Plag" is of opinion that we "have mistaken the nature of that feeling of opposition to the South Carolina college the State," and says that: " the people do not object to the college on account of "the expense attending education there," which forbids the ides of any but rich men's children receiving the benefits of that system of education, which hope, never shall. It is due to the Military has made "such a number of talented men, and able statesmen." But they do object. and we think very properly too, to being taxed to make up the sum of twenty-four thousand dollars, which is every year appropriated to the aducation of the young aristocracy of the

Now we are sorry to differ with our friend, the editor of the "Flag," upon this or any his conscience and judgment do not equally money! Every diploma the college gives,

so ground of objection to the college, and are society forward in its march of improvement. therefore left to gather from the letters and speeches of our neighbors, the cause of such we think the article in the "Flag" furnishes hostility to all free institutions universally. "the young sristomacy" being the sole recipi-We, therefore, believe that the time has ents of the benefits of the appropriation? and glory of any of the Old Thirteen? If there bears who can have a heart this is a very sensible document. It might have been as consistent with the plan house, and the student who attends to dissolution, that the North has declared the ringing of the hell; to say hing of the are these that we are collecting for it to be not only her right and purpose to history? What weapons are we place exterminate the slave system where it the State by the liberality of private individuing in the hands of those who wish us now exists, but to restrict it from the als both in the creation of the four scholarill, and who delight in every opportucommon Territories of the republic.—That
the charity of the two literanow exists, but to restrict it from the all both in the creation of the four scholarial cases and by the charity of the two litera-

But we are anxious to know who compose this "aristocracy?" We are sure that those of the alumni just around us, would scarcely but on the streams above us, we fear that the recognize themselves under this high sound. ing appellation. Some of them are the sons of parents who have toiled and struggled hard in twenty-six years. Bridges, crops, and some to accumulate the means of bestowing upon cattle have been awept away. The Plank Road them, such an education as would fit them to is somewhat injured, but we hope not much. labour in ture, for the attainment of the same Thompson's creek was also very high at Chespriceless boon for their children; and all of serfield and above, but not much injury has them are as free, as any men in the State, been done by its overflow. From private corthe history of man. We must have merit that she is able to confess the fact, erally throughout the State. Will not the very encouraging. We hope this year will thing as an " aristocracy" in South Carolina, be the case. it would be the part of wisdom for the State to use all her energies and apply all her resources, to communic that class of her citizens? A man properly educated cannot be an arieto crat; for it is only by that system of training which makes fools, that such mushroom growth oup be successfully cultivate.

But the abjection of our friend, is to the fact that the college does not appear itself! We presume no one would object to itsdoing so if at he same time it afforded facilities even equal to those now offered, for the education of the young men of the State. But who will devise the plan by which this great good is to be effected? Will it not require that the price of tuition be raised? and will not that even more effectually bur its doors to all but "rich men's children?" To our humble opinion, that is the only sure way to make it on aristocratic institution. Our young men ton would be driven to other colleges where the rates of tuition are less, and take with them thousands of dollars which otherwise would have remained in our midst, for even rich men sometime count the cost of their contemplated movements. We know of not one self-sur vorting coffege (of any consequence) in the wa Union. If they are not aided by the State, they are endowed by individuals; they do not support themselves. If then we are correct in our conclusion as to the effect of an effort to make the college sulfaustaining, it will a mount in the cnd to what we all agree in deprecating, the utter destruction of the ini tion. We do not ask an appropriation larger than its nonvisities require, but suggest that the State would be derolled in the duty to her citi sens if it did not give that much.

firts said, that it is unjust to appropriate the public funds for the benefit of use slane of the people! And so it would be, if it was for the cacludes benefit of that one class, and there was so equivalent appropriation at the more time for the good of other classes. But how standing that hore? We do not know standing that hore? We do not know standing that hore? out the suggestion of the "Ping" in this pent-ter. Is it tous that there is eny sajustice in the distribution of the public monies set on for educational purpo

to the college for the education of the aristocrang-sevenly-five thousand is appropriated to the Free Schools for the benefit of the Democ ency and thirty thousand to the Military Acad rmica for the benefit of the chiralry. Thus it appears that out of one hundred and thirty thousand dollars annually deveted to the education of the people, the 'aristocracy 'gets not quite one-fifth part, and less than any other class. And how is this fund raised? By tax ation; and the basis of taxation is property. So that (if the name of "the aristocracy" is applied to this class because of its wealth) it follows that it pays a fair proportion of the which (it thinks) now so generally provades whole amount into the treasury, and ought to the State," and says that: "the people do not receive its due proportion of benefits. Now we hear of no complaints about these one hundred and five thousand dollars which go to the Free Schools and Military Accdemies, and we Academies to say however, that they supply the place of a guard to the arrenals and perform other duties which once were an exponse to

And why may not such an appropriation be made to the college without injustice to any citizen? Is it not a State institution? Are not the buildings, the grounds, the library and other property connected with the institution. other question, for we have great respect for hers? Let any man calculate, if he can, in his opinions, and know him well enough to be dollars and cents the immense profit she has assured that he will advocate no measure which greenved from this small but judicious outlay of approve. Nevertheless we are constrained to commissions some intelligent citizen to go out among his fellows and take a part in the ame-Just in our immediate vicinity we hear of ligration of their condition, and aid in pushing

But we are transcending our limital We add however that we regard it as the first and apposition us exists in other communities. But highest duty of the State to provide for the education of its citizens of every class, rich shd poor, lofty and humble ; and do most sincerely hope that this feeling against the college will the best means for the dissemination of knowledge throughout the State.

THE NEXT GOVERNOR

We know of no man in the State we would prefer for this office, to that estimable and highly accomplished gentleman-Hon. En-WARD FROST, of Charleston.

He is no stranger to the people of South Carolina, and requires no oulogy from us; for while serving his State in the arduous and responsible office of Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, his gentle urbanity of manners. his dignity, and the faithful and impartial discharge of his duties, won the confidence, esteem and affection of the people. He has of our friends which holds out the faintest hope never, like many others, sought after office, but has always been ready to render to the State his best services when required. South Carolina will need such an one as her chief megistrate, If wisdom, sterling integrity, and devoted patrictism will fit any one for this high post, there is no man better qualified for it than Judge Frost.

CROPS, &c.

From all accounts, we never had such a year for good crops. We have heard from the Pilot Mountain, N. C., to Conwayboro', S. C., and the report is that never were the crops in a better condition, or in a more forward state of cultivation. It is the same case with us, crops are injured by the heavy rains. On Jones' creek they have not had such a freshes

ATTENTION ! OLD BEAT. We believe that Cheraw is nearly the only town in the State that cannot boast "a well uniformed Volunteer Company." We did, at one time, possess, in our midst, about the best drilled Company in the State. We refer to the "Cheraw Light Infantry." In the possession of some one is a most beautiful flag, presented by the young ladies of this place to that Company. This shows that the ladies realize the enefits accruing from a Volunteer Company; it is the greatest ornament that a community can possess, and gives zest to the now "boring" duty of the "Beat" system. Let our young men (for we have a great many) take the affair into their own hands, and it will succeed, if properly managed. Sixty men, rank and file, are necessary to pass inspection and be reenived as a volunteer come

MARRIAGE NOTICES! We thought we were making a fine beginning when we published, in our first number, the marriage notice of our Foreman, and fondly hoped to be able to keep such things going onstantly in our paper; but it seems that we are to be disappointed. It is a disappointment in another respect, for it was natural to suppose that, like other contagious diseases, when it once got into a family it would go all through, and as "The Herald" would become a family paper in every sonse of the word. In the language of Abernethy we are forced to exclaim, "Good Heavens, young Ledies, what will become of you ell?" What are you about that you don't keep us supplied with

WHITE PEAINS ACADEMY. We are glad to see Gld Chesterfield moving on se rapidly in the cause of education. She has taken the right source to secure the good of the people, and in real "progress" bids fair to outstrip those communities which have given themselves up solely to the pursuit of wealth and political distinction. We know, porsonally, many of the citizens about the anighborhood of the White Plains Academy. and can worch for their energy and public

THE PRESIDENCY.

An far as the old party issues which are before the country are concerned, 'certainly no Democrat can hesitate for a moment in making his election from among the numerous candidates for this first office in the world; for there can possibly be no doubt that the principles which that party has so long and zealously advocated, are much more satisfactorily represented by Buchanan and Breckenridge than any of

Nor do we think that there ought to be any nesitation in choosing between them when we look to those comparitively new, and absorbing questions of the present day. There might perhaps be a difficulty with some, if the President, could be an autocrat, or if the whole burden and responsibility of government rested upon him alone. The protestations of fidelity to the Union, justice to the South, and devotion to the Constitution, which are so profusely made by rearly all of them, might cause some who have the honor and glory of their country at heart to waver, and doubt. But we do not regard this as a contest between individuals for office :-- it is a great struggle between powererful parties for the ascendency. It is therefore of some importance that the citizen should investigate, the character, and seek to fathom the designs of these contending parties, instead of searching the records so diligently for the antecedents of their cardidates.

In this section of country we have of course but two to choose between-Buchanan and Breckenridge, and Fillmore and Donaldson,-We have no doubt of Mr. Fillmore's honesty. and patriotism ; neither do we believe that he is as yet very deeply tinetured with the fanaticism of his section. But who will hold the the reins of government if he is elected? The party whose standard bearer he is !- His cabi net, and his faithful commons. The government will of necessity be administered upon the principles which those who elect him, advocate. Is there not some danger then that the Missouri Compromise would again be forced apon us, that the Constitution would be come a dead letter, and that the great doctrine of State sovereignty would be ignored and repudiated? If Mr. Buchanan is the President elect, he again would be but the representative of the Democracy, and the Government would be conducted by its views of policy and of right. These we believe to be more in accordance with the true spirit of our Government, and more conducive to the welfare of the country. True we have but little faith in either party, to afford justice and quiet to the South, but are disposed to try every suggestion of even partial improvement.

We copy the following article from an old Philadelphia paper; this shows that the credulity which we see now at the North is not of recent birth, but on the contrary, even in 1830 if any thing was said that cast a slar upon the South and her institutions, it was caught up with avidity and published to the world,-In this case the 'Charleston Citizen,' wishing to joke a litte published the following, and lo! it was heralded abroad that in the great feasts in South Carolina, instead of having peacock's or nightingale's tougues as the Roman Empeyors of Old, we boasted the great delicacy "Barbecued Niggers." What an idea! Polynesians retire. Murderers of Capt. Cook, hide your faces in shame, for like Othello your occupation is gone :

A great fuss appears to be made, in sundry of the Colosization prints, about the burning of a single negro, in Abbeville, of this State.—Why is this practice objected to at this late reason? We have burnt negroes and sometimes white men, by the dozen, and weekly, time out of mind. For the last fifty or hundred warm not a weekly has passed without with dred years not a week has passed without wit-nessing some five or ten of these exhibitions in some part of the State; and nobody ever thought to say any thing 'till now. A specta-cle of this kind is nothing out of the way to us. Scarcely had Mr. M'Duffle returned from Con-gress at this last session, than he was invited to a barbecue of two negroes and one ox, in Edgefield District; and at this time there lie on our table, two reconstants. Edgefield District; and at this time there lie in our table, two requests that we should make a party to witness the dying agonies of four of these devoted wretches. It is a measure of State policy that they should be destroyed, and in this manner. They would else become so numerous that the country could not, though siretched by national systems, contain them: and this mode of putting them out of the way, besides affording to our Members of Congress, a pleasing exhibition, saves the trouble and expense of burial. Do let us burn our negroes if you please, gentlemen, and you shall groes if you please, gentlemen, and you shall have an early invitation to be present.

A dispute has arisen between the edi tors, which "Beho" will have to decide The senior insists that instead of "M---- was a made man," she centence was intended to read, "M---- is the old maid's man,"

new We regret our inability to publish the oration delivered at White Plains. We were compelled to take out several articles to make room for the proceedings of the 4th July meet-

THE SOUTH CAROLINA AGRICULTURIST -- WO have not received our copy of this valuable exchange for the present month, although it has been out for some time.

Selected for The Herald by a S. of T. CAN'T AFFORD IT .--- Come in Joe and et's take a drink."

"Thank ye, Thomas, can't afford it." "Well, but I'll pay for it."

"O, I'm not speaking of the money. "What then?"

" Loss of health and energy, moral prinsiple, character, peace of mind, self respect and a sweet breath

Sambo, is your master a good farmer ?"

or Why he self his hay in the fall and miske money once; den in de apring be sell de hide of de cattle dat die for de want of de hay, and make money twice.

Communications.

For the Pee Dee Herald. MY FIRST PIECE!

My piece! my first piece! That is the first expected to emerge from the cloud behind which I had hitherto shone, into the full blaze of daylight, he the eyes of the public, the great World, included in our horizon-I have bord of the bopes, fears and trembling in at upon the advent of a tang spring-but I kne. the little bantling of our which is our own, if is a we me"-we have given a "local and a name;" a body of "breathe" to the "thoughts within it-and we watch the litt. on the stream of chat and gossip, was an interest far beyond the apparent importance of the wee one. How we see peculiarities, ikenesses and meanings, others may not detect, and long to designate the points, and throw light upon the beauties they may overlook! How we dread its exposure to the rude touch of adverse handling, or the heedless bruisings of carclessness those "shafts" at random sent, finding mark the archer never meant." we would fain "temper the rough wind of criticism! We are like those unfortunate parents who must not own their issue -must lay their " hands on their mouths" and (it may be) their heads in the dust while it passes the ordeal, instead of at fording help and protection. The facts of my description, I received from another, but I "licked the rough creation into form and shape"-and it was sent forth (as I thought) to innumerable readers, who would have delighted on its amusing recital of things pleasant in themselves, but rendered more so, in this sparkling resume -I thought of the guessing and anxiety among the young ones, to identify the dis-

just look here! I do wonder, who this one is?"-&c., &c Above all the speculations as to the writer. Ossian was the occasion of fraud, and disputation. Waverly made all Britain wonder, and Yankeedoni guess -Evelina, was a puzzling doubt and Juneus has employed literary champions for more than half a century-but, who wrote this? will be more talked of here. The riddle of the Sphinx was nothing to this, and no oracle will give the correct response. M ---- was a made man, with such a contributor as " Echo" (if he can only keep her) to his columns, the success of his paper may be considered as a " fact accomplished," and the Times perhaps, only equal the circulation the Herald may expect. What interest I took, in Wing it fitting shape and form for the printer's hand! With what impatience I anticipated the bright appearing of the luminary. one of whose most dazzling rays 'twas to be. The "long, long weary days," lagged cruelly and the ruthless little mosquitoes, buzzed in our dreams, as a swarming army of critics ready made." I knew not the fixed the of its coming, so, day by day, "hope deferred" did her sickening work, all the worse, for the "flat-tering tale" it told at first. At the first mention of printing, I had feared and rather shaunk from becoming the cynosure of the Argus eyed public-yet "ran to meet

what I would most avoid," and shrank

still more, from being completely over-

looked.

criptions and appropriate the compliments.

Who's this? listen! who can that be? oh

he was bringing me the piece, with instinctive perception of its "high concernment." If I rede out 'twas with the vague, but unconfessed expectation of seeing the vil lagers thronging around the opening whence my oracles come forth-anxiety on i tre bespeaking with eager look, the next reading of the more than sybiline leaves ! I did not know, but I suspected the meeting bell would be rung to summon them, or, perhaps, the tavera bell, as symbolical of the treas it called them to partake! If I met a neighbor I thought his greeting more polite than usual, because I had suddealy been metamorphosed into a lion of note; or if abrupt and short, deemed it the asse men of common stature feel, for the intellectual "tans, who bring forth giant thoughts, c .he Suspicions, attaching to the "chiel amang us, taking notes," "faith! They must take care, lest be print them!" yet will think "he wants discomment, and is not much, after all," if he over look them. But when the post-boy came "that was the time that tried my soul." I watched for him " with speculation in my e w," as to whether he had brought the p.per. That mail bog of his was of more interest to me than ere was the "magic wallet" of old. A paper came, a Herald, but not of coming triumphs to vanity, nor, alas ! of speedy awant to the "steep, where fames proud temple shines afar;" "oh! who can tell how hard it is to climb?" The editor, the stern censor, who holds the fates of contributors at his will, decides my little light must be suppress little bantling stifted ere it breathe the for breath of life. It eshnot subsist as only the "airy nothing" it calls itself. It must have something more substantial to support it, ore it come forth, even though but the name of a west woman. Well, to meet hindrance and obstacles, has been the fate of genius, time immemorial "I will not how me so, to thoughts that breath despair." I will remember how little was thought of Guldanith, how Toxso's inspiration passed for medecas, and Paradise fost, was valued at loss than the price of a dandy's coas. They would not publish mine at all; what then must be