

the Charleston Standard.  
LECTURE OF  
W. GILMORE SIMMS.  
M. A. Association  
New York.

richest thing of the season  
cent lecture of W. Gilmore  
before the Young Men's Associa-  
of Buffalo, New York. Mr. Simms,  
one of the celebrities of the coun-  
as invited to deliver a lecture  
before this society, which is in the habit  
having distinguished men before it  
different times during the year; he  
uded favorably to the application,  
with a pretty clear voice, and with  
considerable vigor of expression, came  
down upon them with a lecture which  
went to show that South Carolina is  
a great State, and that the North gener-  
ally is no better than she should be,  
in comparison with her. We have not  
seen the lecture, but we can imagine  
that its delineations were graphic  
enough for the occasion, and its effects  
were certainly marked enough to gratify  
any solicitude he might have for  
notoriety. The papers, morning, evening,  
secular and religious, fire broad-  
sides into him. The *Morning Express*  
of the 13th inst. evinces as much excite-  
ment as any other, perhaps, and from  
his article, of egregious length, we  
make the following extract, which  
will sufficiently exhibit the temper this  
performance has inspired. The stroke  
was a bold one, but it has been success-  
ful, and the abuse he has received is,  
perhaps, the highest tribute to his merit  
that has yet been paid to him.

Mr. Simms was invited by a Library  
Association to address them; as a literary  
man, the only one of note in the  
South, it was supposed that he would  
choose a subject proper for the occa-  
sion. With an impudence unsurpassed,  
he comes into our midst and makes an  
harangue abusive of a Northern State,  
and running over with fulsome and  
false praise of the least deserving State  
of the Union. Certainly he was listen-  
ed to quietly, because if Mr. Simms is  
no gentleman, the audience were too  
good natured and civil to notice it, and  
they seemed to be rather aroused than  
otherwise at his discourse. The fact is  
that they waited patiently to hear him  
say something of merit or noticeable,  
and found themselves disappointed without  
being gratified. They were impatient  
to have him say something worthy of  
his reputation, but Mr. Simms said  
nothing; he rowled out his platitudes  
and abuse, and so rowled on to the end.  
As a stranger and an invited lecturer,  
he was insured decorous treatment; but  
never did any man deserve hooting  
from the stand so much as he, for he  
forfeited the respect of his audience.

If the Association paid the expenses  
of this person from Charleston, they  
have paid him enough and more than  
enough for his lecture; we could pardon  
his abuse and his historical blunders, if  
any gleam of wit, and striking thought  
had shone from all this, it was as dull as  
his novels and as fictitious. Should he  
lecture again, we venture to say that  
he would not be honored with the atten-  
dances of fifty persons, for we have heard  
but one opinion of his performance.—  
The man presumed on the patience and  
habitual good temper of Northern audi-  
ences, when he composed his discourse  
for this latitude, and we are not inclin-  
ed to the opinion of those who think  
he should be permitted to pass on unnotic-  
ed. When he published his lecture at the  
South, we wish it to be understood that  
such trash did not pass current here,  
and that the calibre of Mr. Simms was  
estimated at a very low value. This  
may be the way to prevent other coun-  
sels of lectures, from being charged with  
the expense of this man's larderish;  
it is bad enough to be obliged by the  
rules of politeness to sit and listen to  
unqualified lying abuse of one's friends  
and neighbors, but it is a climax of  
suffering to be compelled to pay for it,  
when it is finished.

One word we would say to Mr. Simms  
himself, if we may venture to suppose  
the character of a person so humble  
as Simms will reach the ears of one of  
South Carolina's present chivalry, and  
is simply this:—If you wish your  
name to be remembered at the North, put  
your name in your own paper, and let  
the public view of his course  
be such as to show that he is a  
man of no account, and that his  
name is only remembered at the North  
because he is a man of no account.

great respect for the dollars, and we  
assure him that very few persons at the  
North will desire to read anything from  
the pen of a man who has shown himself  
to be so far below the standard of their  
expectations.

We beg our reader's pardon for oc-  
cupying so much of our column with  
this notice of Mr. Simms. He is a  
Southern literary lion, and we could not  
but give him a parting notice. The  
space devoted to him is proportioned  
to the measure of his fame at the South,  
and we wish his friends to know that  
we understand and appreciate him.—  
As he violated our hospitality by his  
indecent behavior, we are under no obli-  
gation to pass him by in silence and  
certainly not to speak softly of his con-  
duct. It is much in our favor that we  
are in the neighborhood of Niagara  
Falls, a place considered unsafe for  
valorous South Carolinians, or we might  
account for our opinion of this man  
Simms and his lecture, but we feel quite  
safe here in the enemy's country. Mr.  
Simms ought to thank us for our ten-  
der regard for his reputation and this  
flattering notice, but he need not be  
particular in doing it. We shall not  
recollect it against him.—Having done  
with Mr. Simms, we hope never again  
to hear any person from South Carolina.  
Let her continue to raise militia col-  
onels and dissolve the Union and keep  
within her borders her precious sons,  
Brooks, Butler, Keitt, Rhett, Simms  
and the immortal Quattlebaum.

Mr. Simms may recollect one other  
thing, that he was permitted to stand  
up in a Northern city and indulge in  
vituperation and abuse of the North,  
and no one molested or endeavored to  
stop. In Charleston a Northern man  
would not be heard on the same ques-  
tion—he would be driven from the city,  
and all the chivalry would burn with  
indignation. Let him tell his Southern  
friend of this, and if he dare deliver a  
lecture contrasting the civility and pa-  
tience of the North with the insolence  
and incivility of the Southern chivalry,  
the cool, calm, reliant courage and con-  
sciousness of strength which listens and  
laughs at such stuff as Simms uttered,  
and the hot impatience and anger indi-  
cative of weakness that breaks out on  
every occasion toward the North, and  
talks of canes, bowie knives and pistols.  
We recommend Mr. Simms as a gentle-  
man of credit in Carolina, to write a  
book on this subject, for the benefit of  
the Palmetto State.

#### THE BEGINNING OF END.

The election of Mr. Buchanan will not  
work a termination of slavery agitation.  
It was never believed that it would; it  
will only postpone the solution of a great  
problem, the permanency of the Federal  
Union. Had Mr. Fremont been elected,  
we believe that immediate preliminary  
measures would have been undertaken by  
a portion of the Southern States to effect  
dissolution of the Union; with what suc-  
cess, it is impossible to say. Happily for  
the peace of the country, Fremont has  
been defeated, and for the present at least  
we are saved the withering and blasting  
sight of a broken and dismembered Union.  
But it is only a truce, not a peace that  
we shall enjoy. We were told beforehand,  
by Mr. Buchanan's chief counsellor, that  
Mr. Buchanan's election would only fur-  
nish a respite; that even with his election  
the Union would not continue over four  
years.

If this be a Southern view of the ques-  
tion from the North, we have little encou-  
raging or hopeful to look for. Disguise it  
as they may, the ultimate design and hope  
of the North is to exterminate slavery.  
We are ready to believe that a large num-  
ber of the supporters of Fremont are not  
Abolitionists in the strict reception of the  
term. They call themselves non-extermina-  
tionists, unwilling to disturb slavery where it  
exists in the States, and opposed to its ex-  
tension beyond its present limits. But  
how long will they continue to entertain  
these more moderate views? The moral,  
scope and design of their party are the  
eventual annihilation of slavery. To ac-  
complish their purpose they commence  
with moderation, ostensibly contented to  
arrest the further progress of the "pecu-  
liar institution," but inwardly at heart  
preparations to not let it out. Let our  
readers reflect a moment and study the  
origin and progress of this party. The  
first essay is ever made as a political as-  
sault organization was in 1833, when

they ran as their candidate, against Mr.  
Clay and Mr. Polk, Birney, who received,  
all told, 60,804 votes. In 1848, Van  
Buren, who ran on the Free Soil Be-  
lief Platform, received 281,793 votes; and in  
1852 the Free Soilers cast for their candi-  
date, Hale, 158,123 votes. Let us see to  
what growth in stature, strength and in-  
fluence this hitherto despised and contem-  
ptible party has reached. In all its pre-  
vious trials it has never been able to ob-  
tain a single State for its candidate at the  
Presidential election; on the first Tuesday  
in the present month, it received the vote  
of at least twelve, and perhaps thirteen  
States, containing an aggregate population  
of over ten millions of souls. New Eng-  
land, in 1852, had but sixty thousand  
Free Soilers on its territory, and did not  
give a single electoral vote for the Aboli-  
tion candidate; it has now rallied upon  
an Abolition vote of two hundred and sev-  
enty thousand, and cast its entire electo-  
ral vote (forty-one) for the Black Republi-  
can candidate. The Free Soil strength  
in the electoral colleges, where, four years  
ago, it was not represented by a single  
Presidential elector, is now one hundred  
and twenty-seven electors.

Does any one believe for a moment that  
a party of such rapid precocious growth is  
to be discouraged by a defeat that was so  
near being a victory? or that it will abate  
in the least degree, one jot of its energy  
and activity? The battle is not ended, it  
is only prolonged; and renewed vigor and  
hope will be infused in the breast of the  
combatants. The fight, henceforth, will  
be *continence*; the prize of victory will  
"Free Kansas," but the utter prostration  
and subserviency of the slave power. They  
tell us this openly and candidly. They  
proclaim that the day of slavery are num-  
bered; that its reign is near its end; that  
Liberty cannot die among a free people.—  
The New York Times cheers its party un-  
der the apprehensions of an anticipated  
defeat, with encouraging words. Patriotism  
and Humanity, it tells them, may for  
a time be prostrated, but they will eventual-  
ly triumph. "The Republican party will  
go on with its work until Freedom is  
universal, and the necessity for the party  
has passed away." This is not to be the  
result of individual wishes and physical  
action, but because it is a political and  
moral necessity which cannot be evaded.

There is one merit we can concede to  
our enemies; they are not fighting from a  
masked battery or in ambush. They carry  
their black flag high in the air, and in  
the van of their host. Much as we abhor  
and detest them, we thank them for their  
caudor and frankness; and prefer open en-  
mity at thousand times rather than an insidious  
skulking foe. They have given us one  
advantage, by which if we do not profit,  
it will be our own fault.—*N. O. Bulletin.*

#### MR. W. GILMORE SIMMS OF SOUTH CAROLINA IN THE REVOLUTION.

Mr. W. Gilmore Simms delivered his  
lecture in defence of the Revolutionary  
history of South Carolina, at Dr. Chapin's  
Church, last evening. There was a small  
select audience. The historians, Hildreth  
and Bancroft, were present. Mr. Simms  
was slightly vehement, his voice and  
manner made him apparently a good deal  
so. There was some invidious compar-  
ison—an occasional allusion to what he  
regarded as the derelictions of New Eng-  
land. He admitted that nearly one-half  
of the population of South Carolina ad-  
hered to the crown throughout the struggle,  
and explained and palliated this circum-  
stance by saying that the territory felt  
very little of the burthen of which New  
England complained. The population was  
almost entirely agricultural, who found a  
ready market for their products in Eng-  
land. Their coasts were defended by  
British men of war. Their young men of  
family were in British Colleges. But S.  
Carolina was one of the foremost in the  
fight. She adopted a constitution before  
the Declaration of Independence was made.  
She built the first and largest man of war.  
She captured the powder which supplied  
the army of Washington when encamped  
before Boston.

The first repulse a British fleet ever re-  
ceived was by its forts in Charleston har-  
bor, by South Carolina militia. Boston,  
New York, and Philadelphia never were  
besieged—never withstood a bombardment  
—Charleston was besieged for six weeks—  
defended by six thousand troops—mostly  
Carolinians—against 13,000 British regu-  
lars—all her fort houses were destroyed—  
and then only yielded to famine. The  
same to John Rutledge, is referred to as

of neutrality to the British General Pro-  
vost, was defended with much zeal and  
ability. He held that the idea of getting  
Georgia and the Carolinas into a mutual  
position, was a favorite hobby of Provost's  
—known to be such by Rutledge, and was  
seized upon and presented as most likely  
to attract the besieging General's atten-  
tion, and thereby accomplish the real ob-  
ject of the proposition, namely,—to gain  
time; and a letter of Rutledge's was quot-  
ed to show that he expressed utter con-  
demnation of the idea of neutralising  
South Carolina. In discussing this point,  
he said that as yet we have no history of  
any of our States which takes a philoso-  
phical view of the facts based upon a knowl-  
edge of military as well as civil affairs,  
and indicating the motives of the great  
actors of the time. The lecture was well  
received.—*N. Y. Courier.*

## THE Dee Dee Herald

NEWBURY, S. C.,  
NOVEMBER 25, 1856

**Notice.**  
The Rev. T. R. ENGLISH will officiate in  
the Presbyterian Church, on next Sabbath at  
the usual hours.  
Nov. 25, 1856.

A good Journeyman Printer, capable of  
taking charge of the office wanted immediately  
at this office.

#### The Cry of "Peace! When there is no Peace!"

If the result of the late election is to be  
that the South shall be lulled into a fatal security,  
and flatter herself that all is well when in fact her  
danger is becoming greater and greater, if we  
are to content ourselves with having simply  
gained one battle under the Democratic flag  
without extending to the fruits of victory, if  
we were better for us than the banner of Southern  
rights had never been unfurled. Yet we fear  
that such may be the end of all our struggles  
if the voice of the party press is heeded.

As Democrats our natural affinities would  
have been with the nominees of that party at  
all events, but especially after the confident  
expression of opinion on the part of our most  
sagacious Statesmen that the triumph of the  
Democracy would insure to the benefit of the  
South and secure the triumph of the constitu-  
tion, we were more disposed to throw our sym-  
pathies in that direction, and ready to rejoice  
in its success. We wished too that the remedy  
should be thoroughly tested. Yet we have  
never contemplated throwing away our arms  
or relinquishing our armour upon the event of  
Mr. Buchanan's election. There is something  
still to be done. As yet nothing has been ac-  
complished, but we have only learned to hope  
for something in the future. Mr. Buchanan  
is a Democrat! so is Mr. Pierce, and in our  
humble opinion quite as reliable for the South.  
Nothing has been done and we wait for that.

Is it not suicidal then in any position of the  
Southern press to pursue a course tending to  
divert the mind of the South from the issues  
still pending and as full of danger as ever they  
were? Is it not criminal in our Statesmen to  
suffer the people to be deluded by the semblance  
of peace when war is waging in all its  
fury around them? This just such a state as  
this in which the enemy wish to surprise us.  
"In the sleep, act of repose, but of death. Nor  
can the Democratic or any other party on  
earth powerful for good as it may be, accom-  
plish anything for a people who are insensible  
to their own danger and indifferent to their  
own interests. This is not the way to test the  
remedy our Statesmen have proposed. Her-  
cules will not put his shoulder to the wheel un-  
less he finds as ready to co-operate in our own  
deliverance. We are pleased to find that some  
of the most influential papers at the South are  
placing this matter in its true light, among  
others we heartily endorse the remarks of the  
"True Carolinian" upon this subject, and hope  
to see the entire press of the State united in  
a determination to rescue from the oblivion of  
party the only cause which is worth an effort.

#### Southern Quarterly Review.

It is one of the strangest things imagin-  
able, that a journal of such superior character  
as that named above, conducted by a master  
mind, and designed to well to raise the stan-  
dard of literature and draw out and foster the  
talent of the South, should be permitted to  
longue in a community boasting of its intelli-  
gence and literary taste. It is also remarkable  
that Southern men will waste their breath in  
senseless lamentations that journals of this  
character cannot be sustained at the South,  
while they make no efforts commensurate with  
the importance of the subject to wipe away  
this stigma upon our literary character.

Surely the great defect in Southern charac-  
ter is, that we are never in earnest about any  
thing, unless indeed it be to suffer all things,  
and accomplish nothing. We excel all other  
people on the face of the earth, in the readiness  
with which we discern good from evil, and the  
ardor of our resolution to pursue the one and  
avoid the other, but are as last too apt to rest  
satisfied with the simple evolution of a theory  
never to be put in practice. So too we are  
loath in proclaiming our attention to Northern  
talent, whether in the world of politics or letters,  
but are nevertheless content to gratify our  
curiosity and our vanity, by reading the  
articles and to discuss them in our  
public meetings, and then to go on as usual,  
without ever making an effort to improve  
ourselves.

Not an intelligent man at the South who  
does not see and feel the great and urgent  
necessity for a purer and higher standard  
of literature in the country? All admit the  
enormous evils engendered by the miserable  
witty waddy publications of the day, and cry  
out against the horrible abuse of the press by  
the journalists of the North. All contend  
that we have talent at home sufficient to build  
up a literature superior to that which is sup-  
ported in such lowly magnificence north of  
Mass. & Dixon's line. But all by common  
consent agree to be content with the assertion  
of the necessity for action, and the power to  
do it if we would.

The Southern Quarterly would eclipse the  
great European Reviews if it was only at the  
North—the great North, and Southern men  
would patronize it, boast of it, and exert them-  
selves for it.

A prophet, and a really meritorious ma-  
gazine or journal are something akin in this respect  
as they are "not without honor save in their  
country." If the publishers are really desirous  
of increasing the subscription list, let them  
change the publication office to New York or  
Boston, and it is done.

'Tis a shame upon the Southern people, a  
disgrace to South Carolina that Southern tal-  
ent has found so few patrons at home, and it  
proves beyond contradiction the absolute neces-  
sity for such a journal in order that our own  
people should be instructed as to their best in-  
terest.

#### Free Schools.

That the present system of Free Schools is  
productive of but little good, is a fact univer-  
sally conceded and deplored. It is therefore  
incumbent upon the Legislature now in session  
to take some action upon the subject which  
will either remove difficulties in the way of the  
present plan, or present a new system in lieu  
of it. We say the Legislature now in session,  
because we regard it as far too important a  
matter to be delayed a year longer. Besides  
there is no subject that can possibly be brought  
before that body that should take precedence  
over a measure designed to further the educa-  
tion of the people, and certainly out of so large  
a number of intelligent gentlemen as compose  
the present Legislature, there are some who  
may devise a plan which will bring about so  
desirable an end.

The State adopts a poor system of economy  
when it with-holds its money from an object  
like this. Dollars and cents can never have  
a relative value attached to them by which  
the benefits of a general education of the  
masses can be estimated. 'Tis already a stig-  
ma upon the State that for so long time the  
practical inability of the present Free School  
System has been admitted on all hands, and  
yet no proper efforts made to improve it.

We believe the great difficulty is that mem-  
bers fear the cry of "high taxes" which they  
have themselves put in the mouths of their  
constituents, and therefore do nothing requir-  
ing an expenditure of money; but it is very  
seldom the people complain of taxation inter-  
fered for purposes of this kind. Let them un-  
derstand that the money is to be applied to the  
education of every child in the State who can-  
not otherwise receive it, and we are willing  
to guaranty not only their acquiescence but  
their hearty approval.

#### Screw Loose.

A subscriber in Florida writes us that he  
has not received his paper regularly, and asks  
the reason. We are sorry we cannot answer.  
It is regularly mailed and ought regularly to  
be delivered at his post office, but post offices  
are institutions in which strange things will  
happen—even in the best regulated of them.  
We don't know any language that Government  
offices understand or we would try once more  
to wake them up. Perhaps they will wake  
when Old Buck goes on the "grand  
rounds." Talk about Florida! It is a hard  
matter to get a paper safe to our district sub-  
scribers of late. We do wonder how long it is  
to be so.

The paper will still be mailed to our subscri-  
ber and we would like to hear from him again,  
that we may know whether the new invention  
of post masters is or is not a humbug, or wheth-  
er a private line to Florida and way up to  
Hornsbury and Mr. Croghan would not be a  
good investment.

#### Southern Convention.

The Intendant having been requested by the  
Executive Committee of the Southern Commer-  
cial Convention, to appoint a delegation to the  
meeting in Savannah on the 8th Dec. next, has  
made the following appointment, viz: Messrs.  
A. Macfarlan, A. Malloy, T. E. Powe, Jas.  
Powell, J. W. Gulick.

#### Our Exchanges, &c.

**Southern Quarterly Review.**  
The November No. of this valuable Quar-  
terly comes, crowded with articles of interest  
and ability such as the following: Speculation  
and trade; Irving's life of Washington. Life  
and writings of Malmonides; Grote's history  
of Greece; Free School System of South  
Carolina; Christian Missions and African  
Colonization; Uniform Currency; Oleros de  
Officis; History of Philosophy.

We have received this week a copy of the  
Report of the President of the Virginia State  
Agricultural Society, made to the Farmers'  
Assembly, at the first annual meeting, held in  
the city of Richmond, Oct. 28th 1856,  
which is in the form of an interesting address  
by Philip St. Geo. Goche. Among other things  
the speaker suggests a system of Schools for  
Agricultural education.

Also a notice of an ex-Governor  
of Alabama, died at his residence in Tus-  
caloosa, on the 24 inst.

From the South Carolinian.  
A CARD.

DR. GIBBS—Dear Sir: In vindica-  
tion of my character from ungenerous im-  
putations, I request you to publish the fol-  
lowing testimonial furnished in Colum-  
bia by the honorable gentlemen who com-  
posed the Board of Investigation, and  
whose names are thereto duly signed. As  
it is a matter of some consequence to my-  
self, I hope that the papers of the State  
generally will copy this card. With high  
regard, I am, sir, your obedient, Servt.,  
WARREN D. WILKES.  
Anderson, Nov. 8, 1856.

HUNT'S HOTEL, COLUMBIA, NOV. 4.

We have examined fully the accounts of  
Maj. Warren D. Wilkes, as presented by  
him, and are satisfied that he has disburs-  
ed the sums entrusted to his care with pro-  
per discretion and judgment; that his  
character is vindicated in his exhibition  
from all injurious imputations; and we ac-  
cord him high credit for his industry, en-  
ergy and patriotism.

LEWIS M. AYER,  
T. J. PICKENS,  
F. B. BOYLSTON,  
JOHN T. SLOAN,  
A. P. ALDRICH,  
M. C. M. HAMMOND,  
C. D. MELTON,  
W. F. MILEY,  
G. W. A. GRAYDON,  
SAMUEL MCGOWAN.

#### AN ANSWER.

When Judge McLean was Postmaster  
General, he was grossly abused by a dis-  
appointed applicant for re-appointment as  
postmaster in one of the small towns.—  
He at length demanded to be informed in  
writing why he was not appointed. He  
was so informed, and it is said that the  
following is a copy of the letter with which  
he was favored by the Postmaster General:  
POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, June 6, 1856.

Sir—The allegations against you are nu-  
merous and strong, and are chiefly these:  
That you cannot write or read well  
enough; are not a safe accountant; have  
been guilty of the grossest negligence in  
not delivering letters when called for—a  
negligence always inconvenient and often  
attended with injury; delivering letters  
frequently to persons for whom they were  
not intended, and suffer them to be taken  
away; fail to send letters and packages by  
mail in proper time; sometimes sending  
off the mail without putting into it any let-  
ters or packages that had been lodged at  
your office; reverse the destination of let-  
ters and send them back to the places  
whence they came; have not sense enough  
to discover the error after the letters have  
been repeatedly returned; make frequent  
and gross mistakes in the bills forwarded  
to other offices; open packages addressed  
to other post offices; when a mail is call-  
ed for by a neighboring postmaster, hand-  
ing out any one, right or wrong; disobey  
the regulations respecting dead newspapers;  
appropriate half a dozen to your own  
use for two or three years, and resort to  
the miserable speculation of selling them  
for wrapping paper; fill up a circulating  
library with periodical works obtained in  
this way; are unseemly in your behavior;  
odious to the population; heap error upon  
error, and avail yourself of these errors in  
order to supplant your employer; have  
been tried by the vicinage and found want-  
ing; and, to sum up, they charge you with  
want of principle and capacity.

Respectfully, your obedient, Servt.,  
JOHN McLEAN.

#### CAUGHT HIM.

The plea of insanity has permitted  
many a scoundrel to go unwhipped of  
justice, but the design to ride the same  
hobby failed in a recent case in this  
village through the outness of a medi-  
cal committee. As the fact came to  
our ears they are those: Hugh Holt,  
indicted for horse-stealing, was imprison-  
ed till Court. During this time he  
acted out insanity, and demanded him-  
self more like a brute than a human  
being. This gave plausibility to the  
story. The Solicitor—J. P. Reid, Esq.,  
—is up to all such dodges, and resists  
the pulling of wool over his eyes. He  
therefore sent a competent medical  
board to make a survey of the wretched  
mind. After talking with the infanti-  
mate lunatic, and hearing his incoherent  
gibberish, with a wink and a nod to  
each other, they gave assiduous expres-  
sion to their opinion that he was a  
hopeless case of "mind diseased," and