pable of preserving free institutions, I should me, and has the right to send through the post be inclined to consider a slanderer on free insti- offices of this Government, and have folded by tations; but I will never agree to live in any Government that has not some operative and the public expense, into my daughter's parlor, enforcible provisions of a constitution to pre- that which would cost him his life if he told it serve my rights. If the-Government were as to me? Has it come to this, that a Senator it formerly was, South Carolina and Massachu- upon this floor can claim such an extensive privisetts having a common interest, do you think lege, under the law of Parliament, that he can the Senator could arise as an adversary to be applauded by his people ? There was a time, sir, when his people would have disgraced him for that very speech. At this day, I do not say they will acquit my kinsman; I dare say they will not ; but the time is coming when there will be but one opinion-that that is the most mischievous speech which has ever been delivered in this country, and has involved more innocent persons. If the contest goes on upon such is sues as it makes, blood must follow. I do not look on any such scenes with pleasure. I have not temper for them, though when a young man I might, perhaps, not have been indisposed to embark in the hazards of contests.

But now I come to the resolutiong of Massachusetts. I ask that they be read. The Secretary read them as follows:

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS IN 1856. Resolves concerning the recent assault upon the Hon. Charles Sumner, at Washingto

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, That we have received with deep concern, informa tion of the recent violent assault committed in the Senate Chamber at Washington, upon the person of the Hon. Charles Sumner, one of our Senators in Congress, by Preston S. Brooks, a member of to say that I do not think a single man on this the House of Representatives from South Carolina : -an assault which no provocation could justifybrutal and cowardly in itself-a gross breach of parliamentary privilege-a ruthless attack upon the liberty of speech-an outrage of the decencies of oivilized life, and an indignity to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Resolved, That the Legislature of Massachusetts. in the name of her free and enlightened people demands for her representatives in the National Legislature entire freedom of speech, and will uphold them in the proper exercise of that essential right of American citizens.

Resolved, That we approve of Mr. Sumner's mauliness and courage in his errnest and fearless declaration of free principles, and his defence of human rights and free territory.

Resolved, That the Legislature of Massachusetts s imperatively called upon by the plainest dictates of duty, from a decent regard to the rights of her citizens, and respect for her character as a sovereign State, to demand, and the Legislature of Mashusetts hereby does demand, of the national Congress, a prompt and strict investigation into the recent assault upon Senator Sumner, and the expulsion by the House of Representatives of Mr. Brooks. of South Carolina, and any other member concerned with him in said assault.

Resolved, That his excellency the Governor he requested to transmit a copy of the foregoing re-solves to the President of the Senate, and Speaker of the House of Representatives, and to each of the Senators and members of the House of Representatives from this Commonwealth, in the Congress of the United States.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, May 29, 1856. Passed. CHARLES A. PHELPS, Speaker.

IN SENATE, May 30, 1856. ELIHU C. BAKER, President. Passed.

May 31, 1856. IIENRY J. GARDINER. Approved.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,

BOSTON, May 31, 1856. I certify the foregoing to be a true copy of the original resolves.

FRANCIS DEWITT. Attest : Secretary of the Commomwealth.

Mr. BUTLER. These resolutions give rise to more serious reflection than anything which has occurred to me in my time. I have been in the Senate for ten years, and this is the first occasion that I have ever seen one of the sovereign States of the Union taking cognizance of matters which occurred in Congress, with a view to influence the judgment of Congress in relation to one of their members. This is the first occasion of this kind in the history or the country. It has been done from an ex parte view of the subject; for it is now very apparent that the resolutions of Massachusetts were introduced and passed without regard to the evidence. These resolutions anticipated and asserted what may not be true-what the public may not think true-what the Senate may not think true-what the House of Representatives may not think true; and yet the sovereign State of Massachusetts, before there was any evidence, indicted my relative upon rumor-a measure which would have taken Stafford to the gallows. What! sir; indict a man in the language of these resolutions upon the rumor of newspapers? These resolutions-I say it more in sorrow than in anger-betray a temper and precipitancy of judgment that do not look like having a regard to that dignity which is associated with justice. I shall speak respectfully. So far as I have spoken of Massachusetts hitherto, no exception can be taken; but, when I speak of Massachusetts now, it must be of Massachusetts as she has sent forth these resolutions-under the influence of a feeling which pervades herunder the influence of a sentiment which denied Daniel Webster the right to speak in Faneuil Hall, and threw off the coffin of Lincoln because he had fallen in performing his professional duties in the cause of his country. Boston now is not the Boston that she was when Hancock wrote, and Adams spoke, and Otis thought, and Warren fell. They would not recognize her. She is no more the same. Yet, from that very hot-bed of bitter feeling to the South, and especially to South Carolina, have I to look for the feelings which dictated these resolutions. I have to meet an indictment-for what ? . It is said that the liberty of speech has been violated. Upon that point I intend to deliver some remarks which, whether they be correct or not, I shall throw out. Our ancestors were a people of hardy morality. Generally, when they spoke, They spoke directly from the heart. Such a thing as printing speeches beforehand, or having them printed without being uttered in the Senate, was unheard of in their day. They were men who stood on their legs, and spoke out. They had hearts and mouths. They did not resort to the appliances of paper and printing before they bronght their speeches here. If the Senator from Massachusetts were present, and would answer me, I would put the question to him, " Was not that speech of yours printed and published before you spoke it in the Senate of the United States?" What is the meaning of that provision of the Constitution, which says that a Senator, or a member of the House, for any speech or debate in either House, shall not be questioned in any other place? Does it mean to give the Congress of the United States the power of deciding what is privilege without the courts questioning it? If so, it goes far beyoud the settled doctrine in Great Britain at this day, which was maintained by Chief Justice Denman, in the case of Stockdale vs. Hansard : and that case has much to do with the matter now under consideration. Hansard had undertaken, under the authority of Parliament, to publish a book which contained a libel. Without such license or privilege, all agreed that he was responsible. The English House of Comuals. mons said that having granted him the license, it was their privilege. Chief Justice Denman took cognizance of the case, on the broad ground have gone beyond the limits of liberty, and have that the courts could determine what was privilege under the Constitution of England. He said : " as a common law judge, I will show the Parliament whether I am not capable of deciding on society. I do not wish to live in any commuon my responsibility as one of the great departments of this Government. Can it be maintained"-and it is one of the most eloquent decisions I ever read-" that the House of Commons, by claiming a privilege, shall thereby appropriate it to themselves, and screen a villain from the consequence of his libel ?" The judge said that although by the law of Parliament newspapers were passed through the country under the frank of members without paying

before made. Anybody who says we are inca- newspaper like the Tribune, which has libeled toil, could be mustered into service, and they the persons employed in the folding-room at send off, by the twenty thousand, speeches to ion? It is idle, worse than idle, to talk about that as a remedy. England and to the four corners of the globe, where I am not known, and then claim protection upon the ground that he has a privilege which precludes him from being questioned elsewhere for words spoken in debate?

Sir, the difference is an obvious one. Perhaps not more than five hundred or a thousand people heard the Senator on the occasion when he assailed me; and I venture to say that, of the number who were present and knew me. not one believed a word of what he said. It is a different thing when he has printed a package of twenty thousand of the documents, franked pose, he will be highly praised. He will be fed with the oil which kindles English fires, to encourage him to walk in the light of his path. If I were to go to Ergland, they might point at me and ask, " is that the man so monomanical in regard to slavery that he cannot tell the truth ?" I will sny that there is not a parent or a husband take of the matter; but I am his constituent. I on this floor who can approve the language of live in "Ninety-six"-a district through which, that Senator. Though I may have bitter ene- if you pass, you will read upon the tombstones mies here—no doabt I have some, but I do not epitaphs which would reproach him for tame and see why I have incurred their emity—I venture ignominious submission to wrong and to insult. see why I have incurred their enmity-I venture floor would, if he were put on his oath, say that

he believed what the Senator said of me. When spread abroad in the form of a libel it becomes f a very different character. I say that this privilege under the Constitution is the subject of judicial inquiry. The

courts may say where privilego ends, and where libel begins. He has been guilty of a libel. I know, sir, how sacred is the liberty of speech. I know what has been said by Mr. Erskine on this subject-his language has often been praised for its beauty-in the celebrated trial against Tom Paine. Mr. Erskine quoted language which he supposed had been used by Chesterfield. Lord Kenyon said to him :

"Lord Kenvon. That very speech which did Lord Chesterfield so much honor is supposed to bave been written by Dr. Johnson. "Mr. Erskine. Gentlemen, I believe it was so,

and I am much obliged to his lordship for giving me a far higher authority for my doctrine ; for, though Lord Chesterfield was a man of great wit, he was undoubtedly far inferior in learning, and what is more to the purpose, in monarchical opinion, to the celebrated writer to whom my lord has now delivered the work by his authority. Dr. Johnson then

Gentlemen may avail themselves of this, if they choose, when I come to another part of this matter. Dr. Johnson says, in the languge put in the mouth of Lord Chesterfield:

"One of the greatest blessings we enjoy-one of the greatest blessings a people, my lords, can enjoy, is liberty; licentious es is the alloy of liberty; it is an ebullition-an excrescence ; it is a speck upon the eye of the political body, but which I can never touch but with a gentle, with a trembling hand, lest I destroy the body-lest I injure the eye upon

which it is apt to appear. "There is such a connection between licentious ness and liberty, that it is not easy to correct the one without dangerously wounding the other ; it is extremely hard to distinguish the true limit between them; like a changeable silk, we can easily see there are two different colors, but we cannot easily discover where the one ends, or where the other agins '

In a subsequent part of this celebrated forensic speech, delivered by Lord Erskine, he goes on to show what is the liber y of speech, and what is its limit. He says, by way of illustration, what is exactly apposite to this case:

"I expect to hear, in answer to what I am now much that will offend me. My learned

than was presented by any speech which I ever a speech of five sentences may append to it a kept at home. Fifty thousand slaves, inured to time. And when the Legislature of Massachu- that the Senator would be in his seat. Finding would have the power to put their masters to the sword; and when the declaration of peace plause.]

should come, the result would be the freedom of the slaves and the proscription of the masters! Suppose I should go into the community where this libel was uttered, and indict a man for such a sentiment as this, what would be the consequence in the present state of public opin-

Liberty of the press! Sir, that man has franked twenty thousand of his speeches; and some of them, if I am not misinformed, were printed long before it was delivered. To bring him within the privileges of parliament is a

mockery-a perfect mockery. Now, Mr. President, I approach another most painful part of this case, and I come to it in no bad temper; for, God knows, if my heart could be read, there is no one who would sooner than myself have averted the state of things which now exists, if I could, consistently with my honthem, and sent them to England, where, I sup- or and the honor of the gentleman to whom I shall allude. The resolution of Massachusetts undertook, before any evidence was heard, to pronounce sentence on Mr. Brooks. Sir, I will tell you who Mr. Brooks is, and why he felt so deeply in reference to these abominable libels. I do not allude to him now as my hereditary am not accustomed to make comparisons, but kinsman; I think that is the smallest view to

> He has as proud and intelligent a constituency as are to be found in any part of the globe. I am his constituent. But more than that, he has

> worn the epaulet and the sword ; he has marched under the Palmetto banner, and his countrymen have awarded to him a sword for his good conduct in the war with Mexico. That sword was in some measure committed to him, that he might use it, when occasion required, to maintain the honor and the dignity of his State. When wards, 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 or into a reading-room, without the street com-

> mentary reproaching him. Wherever he went, him I do not now undertake to say. Bul, sir, when this was said to this gentleman

> not done he could not face his constituents without losing his usefulness, and without there being a taint on his honor and on his courage. He may have been mistaken in some respects. His coming into the Senate house was no option of his. When he formed his determination, as 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. had rather to-morrow take ten blows inflicted on my body, than have the gas of the rhetorician poured out upon my character and State.

The Senator from Massachusetts chose make his place here one from which to assail the history and reputation of South Carolina, and to assail an absent constituent of the gentleman who has taken redress into his own hands. In such a condition of things who could be placed in a situation more difficult ? Surely, Mr. President, something is to be pardoned to the feelings of a man acting under sensibility, and under the dictates of high honor. If any one was here,

placed in a situation to feel the touching appeal made by the ghost to Hamlet, "If thou hast nature in thee, bear it not," he was the man. Now, I ask the Secretary to read the extract which I have marked in the book which I send to him, and I to not intend to say where it comes

from till it is read. The Secretary read as follows :

that these resolutions were not here, on Monsetts choose to say that his conduct is cowardday last I gave notice that I should speak on ly, let her try him in any way she chooses. [Ap-Thursday, still confident that he would be here! Yesterday, having heard that perhaps he would Mr. STUART. I hope the Chair will enforce not be present, I inquired in as delicate a manthe rules. I think, sir, what we have just wit-

nessed has been repeated this session too often. If the amenities and proprieties of the Senate cannot be kept by gentlemen, they should not enter its Chamber. The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Sena-

tor desire the calleries to be cleared? Mr. STUART. I shall not make any now : but I hope it will be understood by every-

body who visits this Chamber, that the proprieties of the place shall be observed. Mr. PRESIDENT pro tempore. Persons in the galleries will distinctly understand, that if there be any further demonstration, the galleries will be cleared of all except ladies.

Mr. FESSENDEN. In justice to the galleries friend, or myself. This is my position. I will suggest that the impression on this side of the House is, that the disturbance came from the floor of the Senate Chamber, and not from the galleries. I hope the galleries will not be punished for the act of persons on the floor. Mr. BUTLER. Well, sir, I will go on in such a strife.

way that nobody shall be disturbed-not that I my name with anything like a personal controintend to suppress any single sentiment of mine ; but I shall express it in the severity of truth. can tell the Senator from Maine, with whom I have always been on good terms, that I shall say nothing out of the way.

Sir, a man who occupies a place in the Senate, representing a great Commonwealth like Massa- are peculiarities which have followed me from chusetts, or representing any State, as one of her the cradle. But, sir, I hope I have never known Senators, occupies a very high position, from the time when reason and repentance would not which he can send forth to the public what may affect the character of almost any man, except General Washington, or some one upon whose character the verdict of history has been rendered. There is scarcely any man who can withstand the slander which may be pronounced from me for vindicating my principles. the Senate Chamber of the United States. For this reason I would never look, and I never have looked, beyond the public position of a member here, to go into his private and personal charache heard of the speech first, and read it after- ter.' I would not do it, because by so doing I should do a wrong which I could not redress. now rest on this Confederacy, not to allow it Even a word escaping my tongue in this Chamto be dissolved in blood. If we are to separate, ber, as a Senator, might go far to injure a man let us have common sense enough to do it in a could not go into the drawing-room, or parlor, where he could not correct it. We are in a poway becoming intelligent men, who have learnsition which requires high considerations for the regulation of our conduct. I agree thoroughly the question was asked, "Has the chivalry of with General Jackson, that the slanderer who South Carolina escaped, and is this to be a tame involves third persons in difficulty and danger.

submission ?" What advice I would have given is sn incendiary, against whom we should guard more than any one else, in a parliamentary point of view. I will quote General Jackson' lanwherever he went, he felt that if something was guage. He said : "Over the doors of each House of Congress, in letters of gold, should be inscribed the words, ' The Slanderer is worse than the Murderer." A single murder is horrible. It may take a single individual from society. But when I look at the mischievous influence of slander, I find that it pervades a whole commu- war and he would be responsible to a higher trinity : makes war in society : sets family against family; individual against individual; section against section. It is the most cowardly mode in which a war can be conducted.

With the state of opinion to which I have alluded prevailing, what did Mr. Brooks do? Of course he did not undertake to challenge Mr Sumner to a fist fight, or a stick fight, or any other kind of fight. He thought Mr. Sumner deserved a castigation; and he undertook to give it to him according to the old-fashioned notion, by caning him. I have not heard Mr. Brooks detai the circumstances. I have not conversed with him in regard to the matter; I take my information from the published testimony. Mr. Brooks, not finding him anywhere else, came to him while he was sitting in his seat here, after the Senate had adjourned. He came to him in front -different from the statement made to the Mas sachusetts Legislature. He was half a minute in his proem or explanation. He said: " Mr. Sumner, I have read your speech. I have read it carefully, with as much consideration, and fair-

pose than to disgrace him as far as he could ;

but the slick broke. After it broke he was re-

duced to a kind of necessity-a contingency

not apprehended at all in the original inception

of the purpose of making the assault. Notwith-

him not to go into the committee room to be

examined on the ground that his wounds had

enfeebled him, but for other considerations, be-

cause it might aggravate the excitement already

prevailing to an extent which might lead to mis-

This, then, is the mode of redress to which

Mr. Brooks resorted. I do not say what I should

chievous consequences.

my course.

the country.

assigned to him.

FRIDAY, June 13, 1856.

ness as I could ; but, sir, I have come to punish you now for the contents of that speech, which | next at 12 o'clock. earn is a libel on my State, and on a m ombers of 1 haired rul 137 "Do not believe that I am inculcating opinions, estly requested to attend. ative." -C. W. STYLES, Chairman-C. C. Instinct would have prompted most men to rise immediately. Mr. Sumner did rise. In the act of rising, Mr. Brooks struck him across the To Particular attention is directed to the an uncement of a Hot Supper to be given by our Methface-not, as has been represented, over his head, odi-t friends in the Masonic Hall on Monday evening for that is not the truth, nor is it borne out by next. We hope our citizens will attend this entertainthe testimony. On the second stroke the cane ment en masse, and thereby encourage the getters up broke. It is the misfortune of Mr. Brooks to have incurred all the epithets which have been of this Supper in the carrying out of a benevolent object. The affair we understand is to be conducted used in regard to an assassin-like and bludgeon attack, by the mere accient of having a foolish on a magnificent scale. stick, which broke. It broke again ; and it was JUDGE BUTLER'S SPEECH. not, as I understand, until it came very near the According to promise we give this week very large handle, that he infleted blows which he would extracts from the late able effort of our Senator. I not have inflicted if he had an ordinary weapon will be seen how effectually he has decapitated Mr. of a kind which would have been a security CHARLES SUMNER, by turning upon him his attempted against breaking. His design was to whip him ; sabre cuts at the honor and character of South Carobut the stick broke, and that has brought upon na. Strong though as is this rebuff on paper, how him these imputations. much more powerful must it have been as rendered in It has gone though the country that. Mr. the Judge's peculiarly impressive style of delivery. All Brooks struck him after he was prostrate on the the newspaper accounts agree, that a more crushing floor. None who know this young man could entertain such an idea. I have known him from speech has seldom been delivered in the United States Senate. Its effect upon the crowded gilleries and childhood. I used to have some control over im; but the scholar has become the master, and lobbies is said to have been so electric at times as to I suppose he would not care much about my adcall forth uncontrollable demonstrations of applause vice now. By an hereditary tie our families are And such too was the guarded dignity and forbearance more closely united than any two with whom I of the speaker throughout, that his words have reach have been acquainted. But that is far apart ed the ears of Americans everywhere and have comfrom the question. Independent of his filial manded the commendation even of prejudiced partifeelings for me, and his regard for me as his zans. It is thought that CHAS. SUMNER himself has constituent and Senator, I have no doubt that a felt the arrow of conviction and is disposed to acpersonal feeling of regard for myself individuknowledge his unfortunate aberration from the path Ily influenced him. He approached that man with no other pur-

A NORLE LADY. The wife of Gen. A. C. JONES, who accompanied her husband and his Lawrens men to Kansas, is thus spoken of by Inzan J. RICE in a letter to the Anderson Gazette, written from St. Louis;

On yesterday whilst we were at dinner, an attempt ner as I could when he would be here ? Although as made by some cowardly assassin to force open e dor r of the room occupied by Gen. Jones. Mrs. our relations are not friendly, I did not wish to Jones however, always prompt and vigilant, returned from the table before the scoundrel had accomplished assume a position which would be even apparently inconsistent with fair chivalry and bearing. is fell purpose ! To use her own language, had she been present she would have "shot the robber dead I inquired whether hes would be in the Senate within a fortnight, and, if so, I said I would nistol."-and this is not the language of a with her pistol."—and the is not the language inaggadocio—She would have acted promptly ficiently! Gen. Jones having occasion to be ab postpone my remarks. Finding that it was and his purpose to go, in a few days, to Massachu nemental on business for several hours, yesterday, ars. Jones, like a brave Roman Matron, sat in her norm, with her hand on her pistol, ready for the apsetts, 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 mach of the robber or robbers. All of us are very much attached to the General and his lady, and will follow them anywhere. I see t stated that the ladies of Lawrence in Kansas, are to show that I do not stand here taking advantage of his absence. I was willing to wait any and his lady, and reasonable time, but I could not allow error to arming themselves for the conflict. The Southern portion of them could never find a more gallant and prevail longer in relation to my State, my

ntrepid leader than Mrs. Jones. I have never known a lady in whose courage and patriotism I have so much confidence as I do in that of Mrs. A. C. Jones. Sir, if there is any one individual who than another regrets the occasion on which I She is a prodent, brave and gallant heh-mate and ad-viser of a brave and gallant General. With such leaders we have nothing to fear. have spoken, it is myself. I have no temper for I am passing through the last chapter of

my public life, and I have no wish to identify A very Joan of Arc ! Doubtless, the sacred lillies of France were not held dearer to the heart of the versy. I have never sought it. When the maid of Orleans, than is the Palmetto banner to that question comes to be examined and solved, Who of our noble lady-emigrant. No wonder that she rewas the agressor ? It will be found that it was ceives the homage and devotion of the brave partners not I on any occasion. I admit that I have of her hushand's toils. Who would not bend the three peculiarities of manner-impatience, exknee where such a woman stood forth to merit it ? citability, and perhaps absent-mindedness. They

CHAPMAN'S THRESHER.

We caused a trial to be made of this thresher, left at our office, last week, to the entire satisfaction of suppress even a temporary injustice. If injusmany of our neighbors who witnessed its operation. tice is done to me, or a wrong or insult offered, It is certainly a good machine for the thorough thresh-I never stop to parley in words. I ask justice. and if it is not given, I never would be in the ing of wheat straw; it takes all the grain out, and in quick time. As we did not have it well manned and wrong if I could help myself; but when I am in the right I do not think any man can blame full feed given, we did not time and measure its speed and work, but we can recommend it to all who want

Now, sir, I appeal to the good sense of this a good thresher. Patronise home mechanics and country. I appeal to the lessons which its grave home produce, always before you look abroad and do history inculcates. I appeal to the position worse, or get a wooden nutmeg in one corner of your which it occupies in relation to the history of the world, and to the high responsibilities which

This trial sold the machine and we might have sold more if we had them. COLTER & SCOOTER

THE TWO CANES.

Mr. BURLINGHAME, of Massachusetts, lately said in ed their lessons from the highest sources of intelligence and wisdom. If we are to live todebate, that Col. BROOKS "stole into the Senate and gether, let it not be upon the terms prescribed smote Mr. SUMNER as Cain smote his brother." Mr. or intimated by the tone and temper of the KEITT was perfectly correct in exclaiming at oncelicentious and aggressive language of the speech "That's false." And yet BURLINGHAME might posdelivered by the Senator from Massachusetts. sibly be excused on the plea of a confusion of ideas. It is impossible for self respect to allow me to A cane (Cain) certainly figured in both transactions, sit here and listen quietly to such a speech. If but with this difference : In the antedeluvian affair it there were separate confederacies to-morrow, was the agent, while in this more recent business it he dare not utter it without subjecting himself was only the instrument. There is another point of to a peril which he will not encounter now. He difference : In that first affray the cane (Cain) came would then put his section in a position to make off uninjured, while in this one it is said to have been much worse hurt than even SUMNER's scalp. "The dog it was that died."-While that Cain certainly killed Abel, this cane was not able to kill-anybody; although it was quite adequate to the task of properly chastising such a fellow as SUMNER. But (to quit the subject, for we are getting entangled very fast) Mr. KEITT was perfectly right at all events, to say

'That's false"-don't you think so? GOV. MANNING.

The New York Tribune, ever abounding in mendacious slang towards the South and Southerners perpetrates the following account of a speech by Gov MANNING, lately made in Lancaster, Penn. at a BUCHANAN meeting.

After Gov. Brown, came Gov. Manning of South Carolina, vastly pregnart with a great speech. He said he was from *the* South; that now, for the first time, South Carolina had been called from her re-

time, south Carolina had been caned how her her her in tiracy to elect and send delegates to the Nationa Convention to nominate a candidate for the Presiden who would be true to the South and the Union t blacker clouds never darkened the political hori zon than now [I suppose he meant the Black Republi-cans,] and that if the fanatical followers of the docrines The New York Tribune should be triumphant

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Advertiser. FROM KANSAS. WETS PUINT, Mo., June 14th, 1856. MR. EDITOR : I have just returned from a trip of

weeks duration. A body of 300 mounted men proceeded to Prairie City. to rescue Capt Pate and his company, who had been taken prisoners by the Law Breakers. Capt P. had had a fight of several hours with a superior force, and at last was taken prisoner-amongst his men was one of mine, named Lambert-a Printer by trade. He was shot through the right shoulder by a Sharpe's Rifle hall, and wounded very severely. However, he loaded and fired 6 times after being wounded ; then finding they were about to become prisoners, he mounted a home and made his escape, while the whistle of bullets around, told him he had drawn the whole fire upon him. His horse threw him several times and at last left him on the prairie, weak from loss of blood. A wagon passing near picked him up and carried him to a place of safety; he is now here and

doing as well as can be expected. On our arrival at Prairie City, we found the U.S. Troops were ahead of us, and had liberated the prisoners ; we were disappointed, as we had expected a fight, the abolitionists being strong. I had command of a company of sharp shooters, every man with a Sharpe's riffe. We were to open the fight, but 'twas "no go." Col. Sumner (no relative to Gutta Percha Sumner) ordered us to disband, and we took the back track for home; but the next morning branched off to the right, and that afternoon we visited the headquarters of the abolitionists on the Pottawasimie. But the scamps who had recently killed 8 pro-slavery men in this neighborhood, in the dead of night, could not face the music, and at the first sight of the "revengers" they ingloriously fled. We secured their, ifles and destroyed their press, and then returned. Capt. Shelby, with a company of 50 men left here ast week to locate a town in the neighborhood of Prairie city. That place being the head-quarters of the abolitionists-they went armed for the purpose of defending themselves. They arrived within 2 miles of the place, when they were ordered out of the Territory, by Col. Sumner, with the threat that if they returned their arms would be taken away. The roops (U. S.) are now encamped within a mile of this place to stop all Southern companies from entering the Territory, if armed. They can go in small squads unarmed, if they are fool hardy enough to risk their lives.

Gen. Jones, of Laurens, with a company of 40 or 50 are encamped about a mile from here on a stand ; they know not what to do-abolitionists can go in as there is not a guard stationed along the line by which hey enter. If Sumner and Shannon are not removed, will be a tight squeeze if we do succeed in making t a slave State; although the pro-slavery men of the order countries have spent immense sums of money the cause, and are still doing so. They are about to appeal to the South for aid, and I trust it will not he in vain.

At present every thing is quiet, but it is only the calm before the storm ; and it will break when and where cannot be conjectured.

Two thirds of my company are in the Territory. Mostly at Fort Scott ; they are doing well. The Telegraph is so much ahead of letters, that it

s hardly necessary for any one to undertake to give Respectfully, &c. news.' E. B. B.

POLITICAL.

The following extracts from the letter of a distinuished Carolinian, lately received, will be found inresting:

NEW YORK, June 22, 1856. * You see apparently great exciteaent in the Northern presses, but it is more so on aper than any where else. The truth is, there is no reat excitement North, except what politicians get in for effect. I have travelled all through Ohio and New York, and although disappointed factions are very bitter and will oppose BUCHANAN with intense malignity, yet he will be elected by an overwhelmmajority. The nomination of great deal of humbuggry in it. If eating grasshopper and mole meat is to make a man President, then he is surely entitled to it. The very violence and ultraism of these malignant parties will benefit us, for by disclosing their objects in advance they will be overwhelmed and the country everywhere will be disgusted with their meanness and funaticism. At Cincinnati the part for our delegation was plain and simple. It was no part of our mission to mingle in the intrigues and party contests there. We had but to discharge our duties firmly and faithfully, but not to be absorbed in mere party conflicts for men. As it was the first time our State had joined in general convention, it was our place to take no very active part, but to show kindness and cordiality with our sister Southern States. We voted for PIERCE as long as his peculiar friends kept his name up, and then for Dougless, and then decided for BUCHANAN.

disappointment and disgrace. The Advertiser. ARTHUR SIMKINS, EDITOR. EDGEFIELD, S. C. WEDNESDAY, JULY 2, 1856.

KANSAS MEETING.

The Central Committee of the Edgefield Kansai Association, deem it expedient to call a meeting of the District for the purpose of taking further steps in aid of the pro-slavery party in the Territory, and have ordered a call for Monday next. A Kansas meeting will, therefore, be held in the Court House on Monday

bunal than that of those who have erected themselves into it under an influence which I think must perish ; and I hope the day is fast coming when the fires of that limited sectionalism will burn out, or will be reduced to the ashes of

right to make use of a newspaper as a libel. He uses the strong expression: "God forbid that Parliament should afford such a pretext for doing wrong." I say the same thing now. Will you tell me that a member rising here

postage, that privilege did not give them the

and handing a speech to the reporter, and telling said that if a war should take place between him to print it, comes within the purview of the England and the United States, the English fleet It is the last place in which he wished to seek Constitution? Has be uttered words in debate? Will you tell me that a member who has made apeake, and the effeminate masters would be

friend tending to disturb the peace of society. On the contrary, they are the principles that can preserve it. It is more dangerous for the laws to give security to I do not call the Senator "my learned friend;"

I make this periphrasis on that point-"My learned friend, from the difficulties of his situation, which I know from experience how to feel a man, disposed to commit outrages on the persons of his fellow-citizens, than to authorize those, who for very sincerely, may be driven to advance pro-positions which it may be my duty, with much must otherwise meet irreparable injury, to defend themselves at every hazard. Men of eminent talfreedom, to reply to ; and the law will sanction that ents and virtue, on whose exertions, in perilous times, freedom; but will not the ends of justice be com-pletely answered by my exercise of that right, in the honor and happiness of their country must de pend, will always be liable to be degraded by every terms that are decent, and calculated to expose its daring miscreant, if they cannot defend themselves defects? or will my argument suffer, or will public from personal insult and outrage. Men of this dejustice be impeded, because neither private honor scription must always feel, that to submit to degraand justice nor public decorum, would endure my telling my very learned friend, because I differ dation and dishonor is impossible. Nor is this feel-ing confined to men of that eminent grade. We have thousands in our country who possess this spirit; and without them we should soon deservedly from him in opinion, that he is a fool, a liar, and a scoundrel, in the face of the Court ?" If the Senator had said, in respectful lan-

cease to exist as an independent nation. I respect guage, "We have been adversaries on this subthe laws of my country, and revere the precepts of our holy religion ; I should shudder at shedding hu-I differ from you; I think you have been guilty of great errors which deserve the censure mane blood ; I would practice moderation and forbearance, to avoid so terrible a calamity ; yet, should of a parliamentary speaker; and [intend to I ever he driven to that impassable point, where degradation and disgrace begin, may this arm shrink pronounce a censure, believing that I am right and you are wrong I will detect you in the falpalsied from i's socket if 1 fail to defend my own lacies of your history; I will detect you in the honor." errors of your law; I will expose those errors" Mr. BUTLER. Who uttered that sentiment ? -he would have had a right to do this, and in It is the sentiment of a gentleman whose speeches as strong language as he chose; but when he have always commended him to me. It is a said almost in so many words, that my proclivisentiment worthy of the ancient days of Boston ty to error was such that I deviated from the

when Dexter spoke. This is a northern man truth in all these particulars, it is a libel in the speaking ; and I adopt his language. I say with very language of Mr. Erskine. If he were inhim that, when things "tend to that impassable point where degradation and digrace begin, may dicted for a libel to-morrow, could he claim his privilege under the Constitution, and would the my arm shrink palsied from its socket if I fail courts be precluded from deciding the question to defend my own honor !" whether it was a libel or not? There is no one. Sir, that sentiment was uttered at a time when perhaps, who has a higher ideal admiration for the liberty of speech and the liberty of the clergymen confined themselves to the pulpit, and preached against crime and vice ; when they did

press than I have. not use the pulpit as a recruiting station to issue The liberty of speech and of the press is Sharpe's rifles, and to mingle in all the bitter the great conservative element of a Republic; strife of the forum and the Agora. It was utit is to the political, what fire is to the material tered when Boston knew how to respect the world, a subservient and affluent minister, when feelings of others. I concur in all that is said under the control of prudence and intelligence by Mr. Dexter. I deprecate blood and violence. but, when unchecked and unregulated, a con-I will not utter all that my heart prompts me to suming foc, withering and blasting everything say, for fear of encouraging young men; but along its pathway of ruin. Render freedom of this I will say, that no son of mine should even speech tributary to the proprieties, decencies, submit to insult without satisfaction. and restraints of social life, and you may crown * * * * * * * * * * * * it with all the ministries and supremacies of intellect and liberty, but release it from them, and it becomes a blind and maddened giant of evil, I said yesterday that my friend, my representtearing down the bulwarks of social order, and ative, my relative, one who is associated with descerating the very sanctuary of republican me by more ties than either of these-had taliberty. What would you think of a reckless ken redress in his own hands-had resorted to man who should set fire to his owo house, or his own mode of redress. I said that there should go about claiming the privilege of throwwere considerations connected with the occasion ing his fire wherever he could among the most which, though they could not justify him before combustible materials, and say he had the right a legal tribunal, would excuse any man of his to do so, on the ground that he was a freeman, character and position, representing such constitand could do as he pleased. Away with such uents as he represented, and bound in some

liberty! Liberty that is worth anything must measure to sympathize with the opinions of the section with which he is associated. It was imbe in the harness of the law. possible that he could separate himself from Liberty of speech and liberty of the press those conclusions which others might not appremust have two restraints. The first is the highest, which will always govern a class of men ciate, and some could not understand. But say that gentleman dare not-I do not say I who cannot violate it-the obligations of honor, would have advised him-but in his estimation decency, and justice. Another restraint upon he could not go home and face such a constitulicentiousness is that a man may publish and ey without incurring what is the worst of all speak what he pleases with a knowledge that he is amenable to the tribunals of the law for what judgments-the judgment of the country against a man who is placed as a sentinel to represent it. he has done. Congress cannot pass any statute * * * * * * * * * * * * * to say that men shall not write against religion, What was my friend to do ? Sue him ? Indict or against the Government, or against individ-Neither can Congress pass a law, nor can

him ? If that was the mode in which he intenany State pass a law depriving the tribunals of ded to take redress, he had better never go to the country of the right of saying whether you South Carolina again. Was he to challenge him? That would have been an exhibition of used your power, under that name, with criminal chivalry having no meaning. Although he has recklessness, with a licentious indifference to the been upon the field, both in open war and in a feelings of individuals and the consequences upprivate affair, I should be verry sorry to see any crisis requiring it again. A challenge would nity where it is otherwise. have been an advertisement to the world of his The press is losing its power, and it ought to courage, when there was not a probability of its being tried. He would have made himself ose it; for it is now beginning to be an engine of private revenge, and individual expression. contemptible, and perhaps might have been committed to the penitentiary for sending a challenge instead of being a responsible organ of public

opinion. Suppose'I were to go to New York. Then, what course was left to him to pursue Mr. Sumner had opportunities enough to make and indict one of the editors there whom I could name, for the most atrocious libel that has ever an apology. God knows I could not have resist been atterd upon the South. I will not name ed the admonitory criticism of the distinguished the editor, but he has uttered a sentiment akin to Senator from Michigan, perhaps the most impo one which has been expressed by the Senator sing authority in the Senate. He paid no regard from Massachusetts. I saw in a New York pa- to him, and for a very good reason : his speech per—I have alluded to it herelofore—a state-mont that the southern States are too feeble and contradict what he had sent forth to the public ment that the southern States are too feeble and weak to take any part in a war-that all they with malice aforethought can do is to take charge of their negroes! It

Well, sir, what did Mr. Brooks do? It is said he sought Mr. Sumner in the' Senate Chamber.

The two concerts, of which we notified the public last week, will come off as then stated ; one to night, the other to-morrow night.

standing all that has been said of his brutality, be quite comfortable; and, I eing one of the very coolhe is one of the best tempered fellows I over est places in town, it ought to draw, from that circumknew-impetuous, no doubt, and quick in restance alone, this miserably hot weather. In addisentment, but he did not intend what has been tion too, we believe arrangements are being made, by MARGARET, to furnish the audience with ices between After all that has been said and done, on a nost bellum examination, what is it? A' fight in the parts.

Of the music we will say nothing in advance, prethe Senate Chamber, resulting in two flesh wounds, which ought not to have detained him ferring that it shall stand upon its own merits. The programme, it will be seen, is a rich one ; and we have from the Senate. Being rather a handsome man, perhaps he would not like to expose himself by confidence that it will be rendered in the true style of the Ars Divina. To-morrow night's programme will making his appearance for some time ; but if he had been in the Army, there was no reason why be published in the morning. We have taken a personal interest in this matter,

he should not go to the field the next day ; and he would deserve to be cashiered; if he did not not only from the high esteem we have for the lady go. What does his physician say? He says who leads in chief, but because it is, we trust, instituthat there were but two flesh wounds ; that he ting amongst us a description of public an usements. never had a fever while under his care and atpure in itself, innocent in its accompaniments and tendance, and that he was ready to come into elevated in its standard. For the same reason, it the Senate the next day, but for his advice ; and his advice was, that he should not come into the does appear to us that every citizen in our midst should eagerly encourage the present occasions, nor Senate, because it would aggravate the excitement already too high. He did not recommend have we a doubt of their doing so.

THE "PEE DEE HERALD."

Is another new paper, the third number of which has reached us. It is owned and edited by W. L. T verdicts were rendered.

have advised him to do, but perhaps it was fortunate that I was absent in one respect, for I certainly should not have submitted to that insult. Possibly it might not have been offered if were present, though I do not know the fact, because I cannot say exactly what would be the course of one of those persons who have a way of fabricating speeches. Perhaps, being in his speech, he would have had to read it; but I think t possible that on the appeal which I would have made on my discretion, his friends might have induced him to reform it in some way so as

For this transaction, as I have detailed it, and without the intelligence which I have detailed being before them, the Legislature of Massachusetts have sent their resolutions here. These resolutions are without a precedent in the history of this country. I hope other Senators will speak to them, for they are not only an insult to this critic, "to report the Ethiopean syllogism after South Carolina and her representatives in Con- this fashion :

gress, but I think they assail the Constitution of ----

THE Bank of Hamburg has declared a divitice that I should speak to the resolutions of dend of \$3 per share, (of \$50 each,) being at the rate sand persons out of employment, and rendered forty of Congress adjourned on Thursday, out of respect for

there was no knowing what South Carolina would do; "that Pennsylvania was the only State that sent uo; "Inat Fennsylvania was the only State that sent soldiers to repel a foreign enemy from South Carolina during the wars of the Revolution, for which South Carolina was grateful, and now she comes forward manfully to assist Fennsylvania to pay this great debt of honor, by helping to elect Pennsylvania's favorite son to the Presidency." There was not a person then present, familiar with history but know that this a literation history but knew that this allegation was untrue and unjust to other States as well discreditable to South Carolina; for if it did require Northern troops to re-

pulse a common enemy from a Southern sister State du-ring the Revolutionary War, do not falsify history. t would be impossible to say whether to laugh mos at the fallacy of his speech, the dilation of his nostrils, or the rolling of his eyes.

No one who knows Governor MANNING will credit for an instant the historical error laid to lis charge ; while the coarse allusion to his appearance and manner of speaking coming from the source it does, reminds one of an unseemly satyr daring to speak imnudently to Apollo-so in:measurably above the Tribune, and all its appendages, is our distinguished fellow-citizen.

FOWL ENOUGH.

It seems that they have a way, over in Georgetown, f "slinging dead chickens into the streets." The Pee Dee Times, commenting upon the abomination, thus delivers himself:

There are several other modes of disposing of such articles quite as easy of accomplishment, and much more consistent with the rights and comforts of the citizens generally. The smell of a defunct foul is the foulest of smells."

W italicize the gem-iny part. --+++-

Miscellaneous Items.

We regret to announce the death, on yesterday afernoon, of Mr James McCafferty, (says the Augusta Constitutionalist, of the 27th ult.) one of our very worthy and deservedly popular fellow citizens. Ile was the publisher of the Southern Medical and Surgi-

> of Aldermen. 157 It is reported that Costa Rica has acknowledged the government of Nicaragua, and would become responsible for the expenses of the war.

2 37 A member of the Lazy Society was complained of last week, by another, for running. His defence was that he was going down hill, and that it was more labor to walk than run

2.37 THE Grand Jury have presented Mr. Brooks for his assault upon Mr. Sumner. The latter testified before the Jury.

137 A Toronto writer says that large quantities of wheat are still in the hands of the Upper Canada farmers, probably not less than 5,000,000 bushels. They have not had the good sense to sell when prices were the highest. The extent of land under crop is greater than at any previous time.

237 The wheat crop of Ohio is said to be in a very fine condition. There are more acres covered with whent in Ohio than were ever before planted in that State

well as the largest white population, the former being

Two lumps of gold weighing 4,100 dwt., have

been received by T. R. Callender, of Philadelphia,

from the Columbia Mining Comyany of Georgia. They

Mr. Robinson, of Robinson & Eldred's circus,

has sold out his interest in the establishment, it is said

137 All mankind are happier for having been hap-

py ; so that if you make them happy now, you make

That man only is truly brave who fears noth-

ing so much as committing a mean action, and un-

dauntedly fulfils his duty, whatever be the dangers

Martha and Amelia Rollison, free negroes, of Co-

lumbia, S. C., have been sentenced to three months

them happy many years hence by the memory of it.

55.062 and the latter 894.800.

were of the value of \$4,300.

to Mr. Eldred, for \$25,000

which impede his way.

ing written passes to slaves.

237 A verdict of "not guilty" has been rendered the mail. The first of these cases was tried before the late Judge Gilchrist, in February last, when the like

25th ult., in speaking of the fine crops in that section to conform at least to the requirements of com- time offered \$1,85 per bushel. Ile could not get \$1,00 mon decency in public opini 7. If he had not done so, I do not know whe would have been now !"

MISSED THE POINT.

Miss MURRAY presents an old sample of 'nigger logic' in a most pointless way, thus: "I belong to massa-all massa has belongs to me." A writer in the Southern Literary Messenger repudiates, for Cuffy, any such non segnitur, and places the gentleman from Africa rectus in curia. " She meant perhaps," says

"I belong to master,-ev'ry thing I take still be-longs to him; (orgo) hand down de big rooster !"

The news by the Atlantic reports that the inthousany houseless.

He will be elected easily, although there may be bitter opposition.

BROOKS TESTIMONIAL.

We regret misplacing the manuscript, forwarded to us for publication, by a member of the meeting below described. It has just been recovered, and, although the same thing has been published in the Carolinian, we regard it but right to give it in the Advertiser also, late as it may seem .- ED. ADV.

For the Advertiser.

A premature and unauthorized notice of a meeting of the Students of the University of Virginia, appeared in the Petersburg and Richmond papers a few days since. In order fully to correct this notice we will give an account of the whole proceedings. A meeting of the Students was held for the purpose of adopting resolutions in approbation of the late conduct of the Hon. PRESTON S. BROOKS, of South Carolina, and also to present him with a cane or some other testimonial of their respect and esteem.

Although the Students approved of Mr. BROOKS' course, a majority of them deemed it improper, as Students, to give any expression to their approbation ; consently the whole matter was laid on the table, the meeting taking no further action on it.

At a meeting since held, some of the Students, in their capacity of citizens, the following letter was unanimously adopted as a true expression of their feelings in regard to the course pursued by Mr. BROOKS, and adequeate contributions were also made for presenting him with a Goblet.

UNIVERSITY OF VA., May 31st, 1856. To Hox. P. S. BROOKS .- Dear Sir: As Southern men and sons of our country, we would harewith ex-

press our approval of your late conduct, in avenging as you did, an insult cast upon an aged relative and State which you represent.

Our hopes and belief alike assure us that the stand which you have taken, in this matter, will do much towards arousing Northern fanaticism to a sense of its dangerous and untenable position, and that this recon. n all the cases against T. J. Eccles, lately pending in tre upon the floor of the Senate will go far towards the District Court of the United States, for robbing preventing the conflict which seemed likely soon to take place upon the stage of the Union.

And while we regret the existence of such a state of circumstances as rendered your action necessary, vet we regard the course pursued by you as that properly to be followed towards these men, who, shielding themselves behind parliamentary usage and privilege, have long been engaged in villifying the Southern part of the Union ; employing language which Southern gentlemen can neither consent to answer in a

similar strain nor submit to in silence. And therefore as a testimonial of our respect and esteem for you, we beg leave to present you with a goblet, in the name of a body of young men of the South, collected at the University of Virginia.

COMMITTEE.

PAUL F. HAMN	tond, Chairman.
ALBERT RITCHIE, A. J. WOOD, J. M. MARTIN, J. O. FREMILL, E. S. BUIST, C. O. SHELTON, W. A. MONTEIRO,	ROBERT WILSON, C. ROBERTS, G. A. NICHOLS, DAVID MARSH, J. E. SHORUTON, A. W. BAWLDWIN, E. S. MARTIN.
Mr. JAMES W. MORGAN,	of Virginia, W. J. JORDAN

of North Carolina, and B. N. MILLER, of South Carolina, were appointed on a committee to visit Washington and present the goblet to Col. BROOKS. They start in a day or two.

imprisonment, and a fine of fifty dollars each, for giv-Hon. Thomas Bayley, member of Congress for the Accomic district of Virginia, died at his resiundations in France have thrown one hundred thou- dence on Sunday morning the 22d ult. Both Houses

PRINCE and J. R. MALLOY. We gladly number it among our exchanges, and wish its proprietors great success. The Herald is published at Cheraw. CROPS IN GEORGIA. The white population of the slaveholding States A FRIEND writing to us from Rome, Ga., on the nounts to 6,222,218, and the slaveholders to 347,525. Virginia has the largest number of slaveholders as

of the State, says :- " I have just been through several of the adjoining Counties, and also a part of Alabama, and find the crops to be generally good. The Wheat crop especially looks fine, and all hands are very busy harvesting. Corn and Cotton looks well, but is backward, owing to the late Spring. Wheat though is the principal crop raised in' this part of the country. One gentlemen near here has 1,800 bushels of last year's wheat on hand for which he was at one

of honor and truth.

THE CONCERTS.

cal Journal, and served for several years in our Board The new Masonic Hall is in sufficient readiness to

the second second second second

Mr. President, I have detained the Senate