

Senator Sumner's Speech.

As there is considerable interest felt in the matter, we give the following extract, from the Globe, of Senator Sumner's gross attack upon Senator Butler in his absence, which caused Mr. Brooks's casting of him.

But, before entering upon the argument, I must say something of a general character, particularly in response to what has fallen from Senators who have raised their voices to denounce the wrong in chain-ponishment of human wrongs. I mean the Senator from South Carolina, [Mr. Butler,] and the Senator from Illinois, [Mr. Douglas,] who, though unlike as Don Quixote and Sancho Panza, yet, like this couple, rally forth together in the same adventure. I regret much to miss the elder Senator from his seat, but the cause against which he has run a tilt, with such activity of animosity, demands that the opportunity of exposing him should not be lost; and it is for the cause that I speak. The Senator from South Carolina has read many books of chivalry, and believes himself a chivalrous knight, with sentiments of honor and courage. Of course, he has chosen a mistress, to whom he has made his vows, and who, though ugly to others, is always lovely to him; though polluted in the sight of the world, is chaste in his sight—I mean the harlot Slavery. For her, his tongue is always profuse in words. Let her be impeached in character, or any proposition made to shut her out from the extension of her wantonness, and no extravagance of manner or hardness of assertion is then too great for this Senator. The frenzy of Don Quixote, in behalf of his wench Dulcinea del Toboso, is all surpassed. The asserted rights of slavery, which shock equality of all kinds, are cloaked by a fantastic claim of equality. If the slave States cannot enjoy what, in mockery of all the great fathers of the Republic, he misnames equality under the Constitution—in other words, the full power in the National Territory to compel fellow men to unpaid toil, to separate husband and wife, and to sell little children as the auction block—then, sir, the chivalric Senator will conduct the State of South Carolina out of the Union! Heroic knight! Exalted senator! A second Moses come for a second exodus!

But not content with this poor menace, which we have been twice told was "measured," the Senator, in the unrestrained chivalry of his nature, has undertaken to apply opprobrious words to those who differ from him on this floor. He calls them "sectional and fanatical," and opposition to the usurpation in Kansas he denounces as "an uncalculating fanaticism." To be sure, these charges lack all force of originality, and all sentiment of truth; but the evidence of uncomprehending unblinking representation on this floor of a flagrant sectionalism, which now dominates over the republic, and yet with a ludicrous ignorance of his own position—unable to see himself as others see him—or with an effrontery which even his white head ought not to protect from rebuke, he applies to those here who resist his sectionalism the very epithet which designates himself. The man who strive to bring back the Government to its original policy, when freedom and not slavery was national, while slavery and not freedom was sectional, he arraigns as sectional. This will not do. It involves too great a perversion of terms. I tell that Senator that it is to himself, and to the "organization" of which he is the committed advocate, that this epithet belongs. I now fasten it upon them. For myself, I care little for names; but since the question has been raised here, I affirm that the Republican party of the Union is in no just sense sectional, but, more than any other party, national; and that it now goes forth to dislodge from the high places of the Government the tyrannical sectionalism of which the Senator from South Carolina is one of the maddest zealots.

With regret I come again upon the Senator from South Carolina, [Mr. Butler,] who, omnipresent in this debate, overlooked with rage at the simple suggestion that Kansas had applied for admission as a State; and, with incoherent phrases, discharged the loose expectation of his speech, now upon her representative, and then upon her people. There was no extravagance of the ancient Parliamentary debate which he did not repeat; nor was there any possible deviation from truth which he did not make, with so much of passion, I am glad to add, as to save him from the suspicion of intentional aberration. But the Senator touches nothing which he does not disguise—with error, sometimes of principle, sometimes of fact. He shows an incapacity of accuracy, whether in stating the Constitution or in stating the law, whether in the details of statistics or the divisions of scholarship. He cannot open his mouth, but out there flies a blunder. Surely he ought to be familiar with the life of Franklin, and yet he referred to this household character, while acting as agent of our fathers in England, as above suspicion; and this was done that he might give point to a false contrast with the agent of Kansas—now knowing that, however they may differ in genius and fame, in this experience they are alike; that Franklin, when intrusted with the petition of Massachusetts Bay, was assaulted by a four-monthed speaker where he could not be heard in defence, and denounced as a "thief," even as the agent of Kansas has been assaulted on this floor, and denounced as a forger. And let not the vanity of the Senator be inspired by the parallel with the British statesman of that day; for it is only in hostility to freedom that any parallel can be recognised.

A Slight Mistake.

The best of us are liable to mistakes. We all know that even Deacon Jones, after having indulged to freely at the communion table, went home late, and in the dark chewed up Mrs. Jones's nightgown, which were in the starch, mistaking them for tripe or macaroni, and declaring them to be very tough.

A slight mistake from a similar cause occurred in Washington street the other evening, at the store of a cheap book and fancy article seller. It was late and the store was closed, but the show articles in the window were fully revealed by the street gas-light. Prominent among them peered out the smiling face of Mrs. Farren's picture, and an exceedingly "disguised" individual happened to get a glimpse of it, and halted. He mistook it for a living woman, the half-shutters concealing all below the bust, and confirming his idea that a real flesh-and-blood woman was there and no mistake.

The smile was so inviting that he thought it meant something; so he put his rudely visaged count to the pane and nodded at her. She still smiled.

"A good old Quaker lady, after listening to the extravagant yarns of a clerk as slow as her patience would allow, said to him: 'Friend, what a pity it is a sin to lie, when it seems so necessary in thy business.'

The United States in Prophecy.

The following are the chief conclusions of that most remarkable work, "Amalgamation; or, the United States in Prophecy," which we briefly noticed a few days since. The work shows profound and thoughtful investigation, and adduces many arguments and deductions of history and chronology in support of the conclusions here quoted: "The United States is Israel restored."

The many hints and declarations scattered through the Canon of Scripture, which have been usually applied to a political restoration and national return of the Hebrew state, are applied to the United States—negatively, by refuting the common interpretation, and positively, by a series of arguments, designed to prove that the United States must and will fulfil all the conditions of prophecy.

The following passages of prophecy—to which we can only refer—are thus construed by the author of "Amalgamation": Isaiah 60th, 9. Ezekiel 38th, 8. Isaiah 33d, 20. Isaiah 49th, 22, 23. Ezekiel 47th, 13. Jeremiah 31st, 21.

The prophetical epoch applied to the United States, as required by the "Times of Daniel, is dated by the author from the "Cessation of the Daily Sacrifice," A. D. 68. The time measures of Daniel's prophecy are reduced to 1708 years, and we are thus brought to July 4, 1776.

DECISIONS IN THE COURTS.

COLUMBIA, May 19, 1856. W. D. DeSaussure, ex'or, vs. F. W. Davis, ad'or. Lewis A. Beckam, ad'or, vs. Trustees. Wardlaw, J., delivered opinion. Motion dismissed.

J. Arnold and H. Scott, ex'ors, vs. W. Robertson, ad'or. O'Neill, J., delivered opinion. Motion for new trial dismissed.

Timothy Stone vs. F. Cantrell. O'Neill, J., delivered opinion. Motion dismissed.

L. C. Willis, ad'or, vs. Wm. B. Decker. Munn, J., delivered opinion. Motion to reverse decision dismissed.

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