which you were permitted to exercise the functions of Consul at New-York.

I herewith send to you a copy of the act of revocation.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,
W. L. MARCY.

Mr. ANTHONY BARCLAY, her Britannic Majesty's Consul, &c.

[A letter precisely the same in form was also sent to Mr. Mathew, the British Consul at Philadelphia, and another to Charles Rowcroft at Cincinnati, announcing, in addition, that instructions had been sent to the District Attorney at Cincinnati to discontinue the prosecution against him for alleged violation of the Neutrality law.]

REVOCATION OF THE EXEQUATURS.

FRANKLIN PIERCE, President of the United States of America.

To all whom it may concern:

Whereas, by letters patent under the seal of the United States, bearing date the second day of March, A. D. eighteen hundred and forty-three, the President recognized Anthony Barclay as Consul of her Britannic Majesty at New-York, and declared him free to exercise and enjoy such functions, powers and privileges as are allowed to the Consuls of the most favored nations; but for good and sufficient reasons it is deemed proper that he should no longer exercise the said functions within the United States. Now, therefore, be it known that I, Franklin Pierce, President of the United States of America, do hereby declare that the powers and privileges conferred as aforesaid on the said Anthony Barclay are revoked and annulled.

In testimony whereof I have caused the letters to be made patent and the Seal of the United States to be hereunto annexed.

Given under my hand at the City of Washington the twenty-eighth day of May, A. D. eighteen hundred and fifty-six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the eightieth.

{L. S.} FRANKLIN PIERCE.

By the President,
W. L. MARCY, Secretary of State.

The same proclamation is made in the case of George Benvenuto Mathew, her Britannic Majesty's Consul at Philadelphia; and in the case of Charles Rowcroft, her Britannic Majesty's Consul at Cincinnati.

MR. SUMNER'S CONDITION.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 29, 1856.

Mr. Sumner is more comfortable this morning, and the symptoms of erysipelas are subsiding. Drs. Perry, Miller and Lindsly held a consultation this morning. No one is yet admitted into his room.

THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION.

From Our Own Reporter.

CINCINNATI, Friday night, May 30, 1856.

Buchanan stock is up to-day, and there is much excitement. The Pierce leaders look sour and sad. There is an immense outside pressure for Buchanan, particularly from Pennsylvania, which has hundreds of her best Democrats here busy for her favorite son. Forney is sick from over-excitement. Col. Orr of South Carolina will be President of the Convention if he arrives in time. He has been detained by sickness. It will require all the Douglas as well as Pierce strength to kill off Buchanan, and if they do it it will be at the expense of both. Strenuous exertions are making to compromise Hard and Soft quarrels; if it fails, as it probably will, the Hards go to the wall. It is their last kick. The Softs stole the votes by professing anti-slavery, and now by stealing the position of the Hards have supplanted them entirely. The South are quiet and shy. They do not commit themselves on the Presidency nor waste their strength in disputes as the North are doing. Buchanan only wants the South, and that there is yet no sign of his getting.

SECOND DISPATCH.

The Buchanan men claim to sweep the board. Pretty much all Pennsylvania is here, and very loquacious. The Keystone Club, of Philadelphia, two hundred and fifty strong, arrives in the morning. The men who will decide the question are still silent, but the outside pressure is tremendous for Buchanan, and the weak ones give in to it.

To the Associated Press.

A large addition was made to-day to the outsiders and Delegates, particularly of the Hards, of whom quite a number have arrived. The outside strength of Mr. Buchanan is decidedly the strongest. The Committee will refuse tickets of admission to the Convention to any Delegates from New-York or Missouri until the question of contested seats is decided.

The Buchanan men enlist decisively on the side of the Hard Delegation from New-York. This renders the Hards quite confident and in good spirits to-night. The Pierce men are urging the friends of Douglass to unite with them and keep the Hards out. The Softs are somewhat dispirited. Mr. Soulé is here. He proposes as a compromise to let in the Softs and Hards on the basis of the vote cast in the State in 1853, admitting thirty Softs and five Hards.

OHIO REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Thursday, May 29, 1856.

The Ohio Republican State Convention met here to-day. Messrs. Spooner, Paul, Stone, Denison, Spaulding and Eckley, were appointed delegates at large to the Philadelphia Convention. The first three are Chase men, and the others go for Fremont.

Resolutions were adopted condemning the assault on Senator Sumner, advocating the immediate admission of Kansas under the Topeka Constitution, and declaring that Congress has the power to prohibit Slavery in the Territories.

Votes of thanks to Senator Wade for his course in regard to the Sumner affair, and to L. D. Campbell for the resolutions introduced by him in the House on the same subject, were adopted.

THE U. S. SENATORIAL QUESTION IN RHODE ISLAND.

PROVIDENCE, Friday, May 30, 1856.

At the caucus of the Anti-Administration members of our Legislature on an informal ballot for a candidate for U. S. Senator, James F. Simmons received thirty-nine votes. Thomas A. Jenks, fifteen votes, and nineteen for all others. The caucus refused to go into a formal ballot, and adjourned until Friday evening.

FROM KANSAS—PRO-SLAVERY FALSEHOODS

ST. LOUIS, Friday, May 30, 1856.

The St. Louis Republican this morning publishes a letter purporting to come from Independence, May 26, which states that eight Pro-Slavery settlers on Pottawattamie Creek have been killed by Free-State men. The letter says the deed was committed by an organized band of Abolitionists who have determined to wreak vengeance upon any opponents of their views. The other settlers in the neighborhood have asked Gov. Shannon to protect them and their property from further violence. All is quiet at Lawrence, Lecompton, and Franklin—United States troops having been stationed in each place!

CHICAGO, Friday, May 30, 1856.

Reliable information has been received here of the murder of Dr. Root and Mr. Mitchell of New-Haven, near Lawrence. A letter to *The St. Louis Democrat* confirms the statement, and says they were coolly shot by the posse, ten miles from Lawrence, on the 16th inst., while the forces were collecting to attack Lawrence.

THE MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

BOSTON, Friday, May 30, 1856.

In the House of Representatives to-day, the following resolutions was offered by Mr. C. Hale of *The Boston Advertiser*, member for Boston, and was referred to a Committee:

Resolved, That the sum of $10,000 dollars be allowed and paid out of the Treasury of the Commonwealth to His Excellency, the Governor, to be by him applied in whole or part, in such manner not repugnant to the constitution and laws as shall most effectually aid the people of Kansas, who were represented in the Convention which assembled at Topeka, in October, 1855, in maintaining their rights as men and citizens under the Constitution of the United States, and that the Governor by and with the advice and consent of the Council, have authority to appoint such agents to disburse the said sum as may be necessary, and the agents so appointed shall account only to him for the money by them expended, and the Governor is hereby authorized to draw his warrant accordingly.

The American Council, No. 432, of Worcester, have resolved that in case of personal outrage and violence being threatened to Mr. Sumner's colleague, and others representing the Old Bay State in Congress, we agree to hold ourselves prepared to depart at an hour's notice, for the Capital of our country, if the demand is necessary, to defend the delegation from this State, in Congress, against personal attack from Southern assassins.

NEW GOVERNMENT OF NEW-BRUNSWICK.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Friday, May 30, 1856.

The following is a list of the members of the new Government: Messrs. Chandler and Hazen, Executive Councilors without office; Gray, Attorney General; McPhelin, Postmaster General; Allen, Solicitor General; Wilmot, Provincial Secretary.

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF RHODE ISLAND.

PROVIDENCE, Friday, May 30, 1856.

The General Assembly adjourned this forenoon, to meet again on the 23d of June.

The Senatorial caucus, which was to have been held to-night, was indefinitely postponed.

SNOW STORM AT PITTSBURGH.

PITTSBURGH, Friday, May 30, 1856.

Quite a heavy snow storm is now (1 o'clock, p. m.) prevailing in this locality.

INLAND NAVIGATION.

CHICAGO, Friday, May 30, 1856.

The propeller Kentucky, of the old Oswego line, arrived here this morning, with goods from New-York.

JOSIAH QUINCY ON THE PRESENT CRISIS.

From The Boston Transcript.

The following letter, sent to the presiding officer of the Unitarian Festival, by the venerable Josiah Quincy, sen., now in the *eighty-fifth year* of his age, will be read with deep interest:

LETTER OF THE HON. JOSIAH QUINCY.

E. H. HOAR, ESQ.—*Sir:* I have received your letter, inviting me to attend the Unitarian Festival, and expressing the gratification it would give you "to see "and hear me on that occasion." It would give me great pleasure to comply with your request, did not the very tenor of your letter preclude me from it. I perceive that should I attend a *speech* will be expected from me. But, Sir, it would be impossible for me to utter my opinion on the subject with which my heart is full, without crossing the policy of some, offending the prejudices of others, and making, perhaps, the whole company apprehend that I had arrived at that period of second childhood, which is sometimes incident to old age.

My mind is in no state to receive pleasure from social scenes and friendly intercourse. I can think or speak of nothing but of the outrages of slaveholders at Kansas, and the outrages of slaveholders at Washington—outrages, which, if not met in the spirit of our fathers of the Revolution (and I see no sign that they will be), our liberties are but a name, and our Union proves a curse. These outrages constitute a series of iniquitously contrived, well-connected, compact tissues, of which

The Fugitive Slave law was the first;

The repeal of the Missouri Compromise, the second;

The invasion of Kansas, and the taking the ballot-boxes by storm, by a mob of slaveholders, the third;

The encouragement of this sacrilegious *foray* against the right of free suffrage, and the ultimate support of it by the National Executive and military arm, the fourth;

The hostile irruption of two Members of Congress into the Senate Chamber of the United States, openly armed with deadly bludgeons, and probably secretly, according to the habits of their breed, with bowie knives and revolvers, and there prostrating on the floor with their bludgeons a Senator of the United States, sitting peaceably in his seat, unconscious of danger, and from his position incapable of defense, inflicting upon him blows, until he sunk, senseless, under them, and which, if they do not prove mortal, it was not for want of malignant intent in the cowardly assassins—and all this for words publicly spoken in the Senate, in the course of debate, allowed by its presiding officer to be spoken, *and exceeding not one hair's breadth any line of truth or duty*. This is the fifth and the climax of this series of outrages, unparalleled, nefarious and brutal.

Such are the facts—such are the outrages—a series of them, which ought to ring through every city and field, through every palace and cottage of the Free States—which ought to fly, like the fiery cross on the highlands of Scotland, over the mountains and through the valleys of the Free States, startling the sleeping, rousing the thoughtless, uniting the free clans, and enkindling whatever glimmering spark yet remains of the feeling and spirit which in former times entitled the inhabitants of the Free States to the character of patriots and fearless, far-seeing statesmen. But alas! Sir, I see no principle of vitality in what is called Freedom in these times. I see divisions enough, and parties enough; I see every *whim* setting up for itself and calling and expecting all the rest of the world to follow in its train. But of a thoughtful, concentrated, determined principle of united action, suited to the occasion, which, spurning the desire of place and the hope of emolument, and the hankering for office, and actuated solely for the advance of public good and general welfare, I see nothing. The palsy of death rests on the spirit of Freedom in the so-called "Free States."

In my opinion, it is time to speak on the house-top what every man who is worthy of the name of freeman utters in his chamber and feels in his heart. By a series of corruption, intrigue and cunning, bribing the high by appointments of State, the low by the hope of emoluments; playing between the parties of the Free States, and counteracting one by the other; by flattering the vain, paying the mean, and rewarding the subservient, the slaveholders have, in the course of 50 years, usurped the whole constitutional powers of the Union, have possessed themselves of the Executive chair, of the halls of Congress, of the national courts of justice, and of the military arm, leaving nothing of hope to the spirit of Freedom in the Free States, but public speech in the Legislature and the ballot-box. The one a slaveholder's mob is crushing in Kansas, the other a deputation from the slaveholders of the House of Representatives have attempted to crush by a slaveholder's bludgeon.

My heart is too full. If I should pour forth all that is in it, both paper and time would fail me.

Truly, I am yours, JOSIAH QUINCY.

Quincy, May 27, 1856.

The following account of the recent devastation at Lawrence is from a journal wholly in the interest of the Border Ruffians, to which it was furnished by "Judge Fain of Georgia," who, within three weeks after his arrival in Kansas, was officiating as the deputy of U. S. Marshal Donaldson. We copy it to show by Border Ruffian authority how utterly unprovoked and inexcusable were the robbery, arson and murder committed in the name of Law and Order at Lawrence:

From The Border Times Extra, May 22.

LAWRENCE TAKEN!—We are indebted to Judge W. P. Fain of Calhoun, Ga., for the following highly important news. Judge F. was Deputy Marshal, and an eye-witness.

Early yesterday morning the U. S. Marshal's posse took possession of the Mound in front of Lawrence, and between 10 and 11 o'clock the Marshal sent his Deputy, W. P. Fain, esq., into Lawrence, with a posse of eight; they made four arrests, and returned and delivered their prisoners to the Marshal, who then dismissed his entire posse, when Sheriff Jones immediately summoned them all, and took about twenty with him into Lawrence. Jones rode up in front of the Free State Hotel, and calling for Gen. Pomeroy, demanded all the Sharp's Rifles and Artillery, giving him five minutes to decide whether he would surrender or not. Pomeroy said he would surrender all he could get—fifteen minutes was allowed to stack them in the street. Sheriff Jones then requested Col. Eldridge to move his furniture from the Free-State Hotel, giving him two hours to do so. Eldridge declined, when the posse entered and removed most of the furniture into the street. They then carried the artillery in front of the Free State Hotel and fired on it until the walls began to fall; they then set it on fire, and left it in ruins.

The printing material of *The Herald of Freedom* and *Kansas Free State* offices were then thrown into the river, à la "Register" and "Luminary."

After a portion of the posse had left, Robinson's house was burned.

During the excitement, a man attempted to run, was hailed, did not stop—he was shot.

A Pro-Slavery man was accidentally killed by the falling of a brick from the hotel walls.

MASSACHUSETTS.—The Republicans of the 1st District of Massachusetts met in Convention at Sandwich on the 27th, and appointed Rodney French, Charles G. Davis and Lewis Barrett Delegates to the National Republican Convention. Isaac S. Doane, George Atwood and Moses Brown were chosen as substitutes. The Delegates were instructed to support Mr. Sumner for President. In the IId Congressional District the Delegates are Oliver Ames, jr., A. B. Weston and C. A. Church.

We have received a letter from Baxetta, Trumbull County, Ohio, signed "Rev. Elijah Champlain," giving a detailed account of the brutal outrage and murder of a young lady by by an Irishman, which is said to have occurred in a wood near that place on the 24th of May. We suspect the story is a hoax, and therefore suppress the revolting details.

We have seen a letter from Dr. F. N. Otis of the United States mail steamer Illinois, in which he awards the highest praise to Dr. Stephen Rogers, Surgeon-in-Chief of the Panama Railroad, in whose charge are passengers wounded in the melancholy catastrophe at Gatun. The hospitals are described as superior in situation, arrangement and ventillation, the treatment skillful, and the nurses attentive. Dr. Rogers has an able assistant in Dr. Gallagher, formerly a Surgeon in the United States Mail service.

NEW-YORK FOR FREE SPEECH

RUFFIANISM REBUKED.

IMMENSE GATHERING OF FREEMEN.

PARTY LINES FORGOTTEN.

SPEECHES

By Daniel Lord, Samuel B. Ruggles, Charles King, Edwin B. Morgan, John A. Stevens, Joseph Hoxie, and Henry Ward Beecher.

RESOLUTIONS, &c.

The vital necessity of preserving unimpaired Freedom of Discussion in our National Legislature, the Equal Rights of the several States therein, and the inviolability of their Representatives "for "any Speech or Debate in either House, as "guaranteed by the Constitution of the United "States," literally filled the old Tabernacle to overflowing last night. The recent assault upon these principles in the person of a Senator of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts by a Representative of the State of South Carolina upon the floor of the United States Senate, was the immediate impulse to the call for the meeting. It was not by the ultra men of any party that this demonstration originated. "Fanaticism" had no voice in its inception, nor may any political party claim special merit in its proceedings or its influence. It originated among the moderate men—the conservative merchants, manufacturers, millionaires and mechanics of this metropolis. Men who have for many years held aloof from all public movements, save those of a charitable or philanthropic character, came forward last night spontaneously to rebuke the late unparalleled outrage upon constitutional freedom of speech. Although the call for the meeting was made but one day before the time appointed for it to take place, the grievance had sunk too deep in the public mind to need a longer notification. So general was the indignation, and so hot the desire to give it utterance, that at 6½ p. m., on the opening of the doors of the Tabernacle, the people began to flock into it in crowds, and before the hour announced for the meeting every seat and standing-place in the building were filled to their utmost capacity. Never before did that old building present so remarkable, so imposing a spectacle. Not less than 5,000 persons were present; while nearly as many more, who could not obtain admission, held a mass meeting outside. From floor to rafters, all around, before, behind, above, below, on every side, rose pile on pile of human faces—earnest, intelligent, eloquent, indignant faces—from the base of the crowded platform, row after row, until the topmost circle touched the very ceiling. This was no gathering of political brawlers, no assemblage of demagogues seeking place or preferment. It was composed of the flower of the city. The grandsires of threescore years and ten met with the young men of this generation, to express the common sentiments of their common humanity. The leading men of New-York, of every honorable walk in life, lent their presence to swell the common reprobation of this atrocious wrong. Throughout the meeting the approbation and disapprobation of the audience were manifested in the most marked manner.

At half-past seven o'clock, JOHN A. STEVENS, President of the Bank of Commerce, came upon the platform, and was received with loud and prolonged applause. He said:

FELLOW CITIZENS—I have the honor to nominate as President of this meeting

GEORGE GRISWOLD.

This nomination was greeted with unanimous approval, which was expressed by loud and long-continued acclamations, renewed again and again upon Mr. Griswold taking his seat.

WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT next came forward, and stood silent for some minutes, unable to make himself heard, by reason of the deafening cheers that rose at his appearance. At length he obtained a hearing, and nominated the following gentlemen as additional officers of the meeting. Every name on the list was greeted with "three times three;" and when the President put the question, "Do you approve of the "gentlemen nominated as officers of the meeting?" a responsive "Aye" rang out in thunder tones, that told the deep-seated sentiments of the audience:

Vice-Presidents.

WM. F. HAVEMEYER,	JOHN A. KING,
LUTHER BRADISH,	BENJ. F. BUTLER,
A. C. KINGSLAND,	WM. V. BRADY,
WILLIAM KENT,	MOSES TAYLOR,
DAVID DUDLEY FIELD,	DANIEL LORD,
JOHN A. STEVENS,	JOHN C. GREEN,
FRASTUS BROOKS,	WM. C. BRYANT,
MOSES H. GRINNELL,	CHAS. H. MARSHALL,
CHARLES H. RUSSELL,	PAUL SPOFFORD,
WM. M. EVARTS,	DAVID P. HALL,
CYRUS CURTISS,	SAMUEL B. RUGGLES,
ABIJAH MANN, Jr.,	ROBT. H. McCURDY,
JOHN J. PHELPS,	PELATIAH PERIT,
SETH B. HUNT,	HORACE HOLDEN,
JOSEPH HOXIE,	HENRY A. HURLBERT,
JOHN E. WILLIAMS,	JOSEPH SAMPSON,
GEORGE S. ROBBINS,	JAMES A. HAMILTON.

Secretaries.

FREDK. S. WINSTON,	DANIEL D. LORD,
J. P. CRONKHITE,	JAS. S. SLUYTER,
CHAS. E. BUTLER,	ARCHIBALD RUSSELL,

WILLIAM ALLEN BUTLER.

All of the officers named took their seats upon the platform amid tremendous cheering.

WILLIAM M. EVARTS came forward to introduce a series of resolutions. He was greeted with electrical enthusiasm, which was repeated with irrepressible vigor during the reading of the resolutions. He said:

REMARKS OF WM. M. EVARTS.

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN: The call which has aroused this city and filled this hall to-night sufficiently announces the object of this meeting and the expectation of those who have assembled here. Representing a Committee who in some sort have had charge of the preliminary arrangements, I have been deputed to present through you to the notice of our fellow-citizens the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, it has become certainly known to the citizens of New-York, upon a formal investigation by a Committee of the Senate of the United States and otherwise, that on the 22d day of May inst., the Honorable Charles Sumner, [long, loud and enthusiastic cheers] Senator Sumner from Massachusetts, while in his seat in the Senate Chamber, was violently assalted with a weapon of attack, by Preston S. Brooks, [loud hisses and groans for Brooks,] a member of the House of Representatives from South Carolina, and beaten to insensibility upon the floor of the Senate, which was stained with his blood; that the assailant sought the Senate Chamber to perpetrate this outrage, provided with his weapon and attended by a follower in its aid, and taking his unarmed victim unawares and in a posture which renders defense impossible, by a heavy blow utterly disabled him, and with cruel repetition inflicted frequent and bloody wounds upon his prostrate, helpless form, with which wounds Senator Sumner now languishes in peril of his life; that the sole reason alleged for this violent outrage was a speech made by Senator Sumner in debate upon a public question then pending in the Senate, no word of which was, during its delivery, made the subject of objection by the President of the Senate or any Senator, and which was concluded on the 20th day of May, inst. Now, at a public meeting of citizens of New York, convened without distinction of party, [applause,] and solely in reference to the public event above recited, it is

Resolved, That we sincerely and respectfully tender our sympathy to Senator Sumner in the personal outrage inflicted upon him, and the anguish and peril which he has suffered and still suffers from that outrage, and that we feel and proclaim that his grievance and his wounds are not of private concern [cheers], but were received in the public service, and every blow which fell upon his head we recognize and resent as an insult and injury to our honor and dignity as a people, and a vital attack upon the Constitution of the Union [Loud cheers and applause].

Resolved, That we discover no trace or trait, either in the meditation, the preparation, or the execution of this outrage by Preston S. Brooks [loud hisses and groans for Brooks], which should qualify the condemnation with which we now pronounce it *brutal, murderous and cowardly*. [Continued cheers, and cries of "Read it again." Mr. Evarts repeated the last clause. Voices—"Yes, cowardly! that's the word! Cowardly!" Another Voice—"Now let him send another challenge."]

Resolved, That in this sympathy with Senator Sumner and this condemnation of Representative Brooks, we express and imply no opinion on the political merits of the public debate which preceded this occurrence, and make no account whatever of the respective States whose public servants have thus been brought in contact; that Mr. Sumner is a member of the Senate of the United States, and Mr. Brooks a member of the House of Representatives of the United States, and we speak our minds as citizens of the United States, comprehending the great and essential elements of public freedom on which our national character and safety depend [Cheers].

Resolved, That to urge the casual violence of an individual to the disgrace and injury of the community in which he lives, and of the social institutions of that community, is ungenerous and unjust, until it appears that such community approves the act and applands the actor; but when such concurrence of public sentiment and public action with the particular and personal transaction are manifested on authentic evidence, the private outrage is swallowed up in the public infamy, and the question involved is enlarged to an immense magnitude and importance.

Resolved, That we have witnessed with unmixed astonishment and the deepest regret, the clear, bold exulting espousal of the outrage and justification and honor of its perpetrator, exhibited by Senators and Representatives of the Slave States without distinction of party, in their public places, and by the public press, without distinction of party, in the same portion of our country, and that *upon the present state of the evidence*, we are forced most unwillingly to the sad conclusion that the general community of the Slave States is in complicity in feeling and principal, with the system of intimidation and violence for the suppression of freedom of speech and of the press, of which the assault on Senator Sumner is the most signal, but not the singular instance [Applause]. That we sincerely hope that on fuller and calmer consideration the public men and public press and the general community of the Slave States, will give us a distinct manifestation of their sentiments which will enable us, too, to reconsider our present judgment [Applause].

Resolved, That we rejoice to believe and to say that the general community of the Free States, by their public men and their public press, (with a few base exceptions to prove the honorable rule)—[loud hisses—cries of "*The Herald—Journal of Commerce—Express.*" A voice: "Three groans for *The Herald* and *Journal of Commerce*." Groans]—and through all the channels of public opinion, and public influence, do thoroughly denounce, and by word and act will firmly and boldly oppose and overthrow any and every act, scheme, system, or principle which avows or upholds violence as a means or mode of affecting political action, or restraining personal freedom, or enforcing servile inequalities among the statesmen or common citizens of this country; that in public questions, where each citizen is the keeper of the rights of his fellow-citizens, and each generation holds a solemn trust for its posterity, next to the commission of injustice and violence there is no greater crime against the commonwealth than their permission, with power to prevent them, and their sufferance with a spirit that can feel them.

Resolved, That if from no other motive and from no other impulse we are called upon to a distinct and unequivocal expression of our feelings and opinions on this important event, in our deep, unchanged and unalterable attachment to the Federal Constitution and Federal Union, we should find abundant reasons for the most earnest solicitude and the most decided action to arouse reflecting, disinterested and patriotic citizens in all parts of the country, to a manful and united determination to frown upon and extinguish the first indications of violence and terror as agencies in our political system [Applause].

Resolved, That we respectfully await the action of the House of Representatives in the premises, but we announce, we believe, the universal sentiment of our citizens as demanding the immediate and unconditional expulsion of Mr. Brooks [loud and prolonged cheers] from their body as a necessary vindication of their own character [Applause].

Resolved, That these resolutions be published in the newspapers and communicated to each of the Senators and Representatives of the State of New-York, with the request that they be laid before both Houses of Congress [Continued cheers].

Mr. DANIEL LORD was then introduced to the audience, and was greeted with the most rapturous cheering. He said:

SPEECH OF DANIEL LORD.

FELLOW CITIZENS: We are not here to-night for any political purpose; we are not here to further the interests of any party; but we are here as citizens, members of all parties, to express our sentiments with reference to the late outrage upon Senator Sumner. Why is it that New-York, speaking through you, connected with a commerce reaching from China through all the borders of this country to the ports of the Pacific—why is it that you, connected with the internal improvements of this country in a manner which redounds so much to its honor and glory—why is it that you are all collected here to-night upon an occasion like the present? It is not that you want information; it is not that you need excitement; it is not that you need any one should stimulate you to an expression of sentiment, but it is that a permanent, abiding and steady judgment should be pronounced by you to-night, not as the City of New-York, not as the people here collected, but as parts of one great empire upon which the sun never sets, as to the principle upon which civil government, upon which free government, if it can exist upon this earth, must ultimately rest [Applause]. My fellow-citizens, the question we are here to consider is not a question about Preston S. Brooks. Let the name be sunk, and let it ever be held in detestation. A name is of no consequence in the question before us. The name of Senator Sumner [applause], our revered friend, an educated man, an honor to the literature, jurisprudence, and the politics of the country [applause]; a man with whose political sentiments I confess I have no serious connection. Let that name itself be sunk; let its honors, its classical chaplets be buried in the dust itself. It is not Senator Sumner, it is not a bleeding Senator, it is not a suffering man that we have before us; but it is a prostrate Senator, it is a Senator of the United States of America [applause] cut down in the Senate House for words spoken in debate, calling upon you, gentlemen and fellow-citizens, to say what you think of freedom of debate, what you think of the sanctity of the Senate, what you think of the very foundation of this Republic and of government in the whole world. It is a question of government, a question of all order prostrated, of law despised and set at naught, upon which we are now called to deliberate [applause]. My fellow-citizens, the facts in this case are most graphically described by the actors in the scene, and I shall read to you in a very brief summary the details of what occurred, so that you may know precisely, and in the very words of the party assailed, the facts as they really are, so that you may act upon them in your political conduct. I read the following account of the proceedings: Mr. Slidell of La. alluded to a telegraphic dispatch purporting to be the evidence given by Mr. Sumner before the Committee appointed to investigate the circumstances of the assault made upon Mr. Sumner, in which Mr. Sumner says: "After "some formal business, a message was received from "the House of Representatives announcing the death "of a member of that body from Missouri." Here you have announced to the Senate the message of the death of one of the members of the House of Representatives, to which the gentleman [Voices—no gentleman, but a brute, a brute.] belonged, who perpetrated this outrage upon Senator Sumner. A member of that House of Representatives was stricken down by the hand of death, calling upon that body to adjourn out of respect to his memory. A message is brought to the Senate announcing this death, and out of respect to the House of Representatives, thus visited by the death of one of their members, the Senate suspended their business, after eulogiums upon the deceased. Then, gentlemen, what took place? Senator Sumner remains in his seat, and a member of the House of Representatives thought that a fitting occasion, without regard to that solemn admonition which God Himself had given, to prepare himself for an assault upon Senator Sumner, the results of which he did not or probably could not be supposed to know or care for; and for that purpose he comes to that place—the most elevated, venerated and important of all places in this Republic, the Senate chamber of the United States—that place where the affairs of the Government are seriously deliberated upon by Senators, comprising the best wisdom and the most solid virtue of all this country, where the treaties with foreign Governments are to be debated upon and considered, where debates are to be conducted not by young and impassioned men, but by the sober and deliberative wisdom of the country—a place to be filled not with vigorous men, not with fighting men, but with elderly and studious men, with men to be distinguished not by force and power of body, but by force of mind and venerableness of age, by elevation of private and public virtue. What occurred there. Let us for a moment read what Senator Sumner tells us of the occurrence:

"Instead of leaving the chamber with the rest at the adjournment, I continued in my seat, occupied with my pen. While thus intent, in order to be in season for the mail, which was soon to close, I was approached by several persons who desired to consult with me, but I answered them promptly and briefly, excusing myself for the reason that I was so much engaged.

"When the last of these persons left me I drew my arm chair close to my desk, and, with my legs under the desk, continued writing. My attention at this time was so entirely drawn from all other objects, that though there must have been many per sons in the Senate, I saw nobody.

"While thus intent, with my head bent over my writing, I was addressed by a person who approached the front of my desk so entirely unobserved that I was not aware of his presence until I heard my name pronounced. As I looked up, with my pen in hand, I saw a tall man, whose countenance was cut from flint, standing directly over me, and at the same moment I caught these words: 'I have read your speech twice over carefully. It is a libel on South Carolina and Mr. Butler, who is a relative of mine.'

"While these words were still passing from his lips he commenced a succession of blows with a heavy cane on my bare head by the first of which I was stunned so as to lose sight of no longer saw my assailant, nor any other person or object in the room. What I did afterward was done almost unconsciously, acting under the instincts of self-defense. With my head already bent down I rose from my seat, wrenching up my desk, which was secured to the floor, and then pressing forward while my assailant continued his blows."

Here, then, we have a man coming into the Senate Chamber and making this assault, not pretending to be animated by any public motive, not carrying out any measure of principle or policy, but giving as his reason that he had read the speech of Senator Sumner, and it was a libel on South Carolina and Mr. Butler, who was a relative of his. Although "my relative" is the party alluded to by Senator Sumner, I Preston Brooks am the judge, and, moreover, I am the executioner. I am here with my cane to attack and cripple you unawares, with your pen in hand, and I deal you a blow, the first effect of which is to stun you. Now, gentlemen, let us see what were the circumstances attending the scene as described by the actors in it, because it is not my purpose to stimulate an excitement, but I desire that the impression made here shall be exact, durable and abiding, and that whatever may suit your own judgment of right or propriety shall be hereafter acted upon [applause], so that public men shall know, when they come for any purpose before this great people, not this people of New-York, half a million as we are, but before the great people that inhabit this vast republic, that they shall be dealt with according to the judgments of their fellow-citizens [applause]. Let me now read to you, gentlemen, the explanation of Mr. SLIDELL, with whom I certainly have no public or private animosity, no political conflict or strife. I have met him in private life, and I believe him to be a peaceable man. I recollect him as once a citizen of this very State. Let us hear his statement in regard to this matter: "He had not spoken to Mr. Sumner "for upward of two years, and did not consider himself upon such terms of intimacy as to justify "any expression of sympathy upon his part." My fellow-citizens, here, is a Senator from—Lo! I beg you to drop his name. I beg you to hear in silence, and not to prejudge him as he seems to have prejudged others; but let me picture to you that bleeding Senator, stunned by the blows of a man of superior power in brutal force, struck down in the Senate House. He was a gentleman whom he must have "met in social circles." I did not speak to him for two years, and I could not express any sympathy with him [hisses.] My fellow-citizens, is this the character of a public man? [Cries of "No! No!"] Is this the character of a Senator? [Shouts of "No! No!"] Is this the character of a man of common feeling and humanity? [Hisses]. No sympathy! Why, if my worst enemy were bleeding at my feet, and it was but to give him a look of sympathy of returning consciousness from being stunned by the blow, I confess I cannot conceive it my duty to have passed him by [Cheers]. I wish to call your attention to the few remarks that I have to make to the danger that is now existing in this Republic from the materials which now compose the Senate of the United States [Cheers]. In the first place, a man who had not spoken to Mr. Sumner for two years, could not, when he was bleeding and stunned, express his sympathy [Cheers]. I will read now to you the debate of the Senate of the United States, from an authorized reporter, giving you the language of the men themselves. "Mr. Douglas "corroborated the statement of the latter, so far as "the evidence alluded to himself (Mr. Douglas). He "found the occurrence brought to his notice, and said "his first impression on hearing of the matter was, to go "to the Senate Chamber and endeavor to restore quiet." [a voice: I do not believe it. Cheers and Laughter.] Here, gentlemen, you have the impulse of a Senator of the United States [applause]—a conservative impulse. Mr. Sumner was stunned by the blow, and it was the impulse of Senator Douglas to settle the question [laughter]. But, gentlemen, Senator Douglas is a man unlike some of the warm Southern blood of the country, and whose nature is not to act upon impulse, but upon consideration. Let us see what he did: "But upon reflection, if he "did so, under the personal relations in which he stood "to Mr. Sumner, his motives might have been misconstrued." Here, gentlemen, is the conservative impulse of a Senator of the United States to go into the Senate Chamber to which he belonged to restore quiet altogether quenched and suppressed by the thought that his motive may be misunderstood, and therefore he did not go in until it was all over [Cheers]. Should you not, Mr. Douglas, have interfered and prevented such a dastardly and unmanly attack by a brutal ruffian upon a brother Senator? But, my fellow-citizens, this is a Senator of the United States [Shouts, cries of "Judas Douglas," "Arnold Douglas"]. This, fellow-citizens is a Senator of the United States. He is a Senator of the United States who would not go into the Senate House to protect a prostrate Senator for fear that his motives should be misunderstood [Laughter and hisses]. Now, gentlemen, let me introduce to you another Senator, for whom privately I entertain the highest respect—I mean Senator Toombs, who would not interfere at all, but approved of it. I regret this the more as I have always respected him as an individual. How could he see a fellow-Senator, bleeding, bruised and crushed by the bludgeon of a villain without rushing to his assistance? My friends, I am unwilling to believe that the Slave States endorse this matter. I know many Southern people, chivalrous, manly and generous, and I am certain that they would be the last to tolerate such an act as Mr. Brooks has committed. I cannot further believe that the Southern press, notwithstanding the excitement of the present time, will express themselves in favor of this brutal outrage. I am sure they will not. The great body of the intelligent Southern men will not favor this. I love and respect many of our Southern brethren—I am well acquainted with some of them, and so far as my knowledge of them goes I feel perfectly convinced that they will set their mark of disapprobation upon the outrage which we have assembled to denunciate. We will, and must denunciate it, and show our Representatives and Senators by our conduct and firmness, that we will not tamely submit to it. chivalry! It is the meeting of a man by his equals, abstaining even the advantage of sun or wind. To speak of chivalry, or of gallantry, in such a connection as this! Why, my fellow-citizens, it is like that which Romans in their enmity affixed to the term *faith* when they meant *bad faith*, they called it "Punic faith." If you wish to honor the word chivalry, do not call the conduct of the man from South Carolina chivalry [Applause]. I appeal for the honor of your historic knowledge, of your ancient associations, and of our common language, that this word may not be thus perverted. My fellow-citizens, I will now call your attention to some other circumstances—and to very few, for you do not need instruction in this matter. We leave now an outrage which, as between two individuals, might excite our sympathy and indignation; but it is a *national* question, and all individual considerations are sunk. The question of whether a man from South Carolina may not have been unduly excited and have committed an indiscretion, is in itself comparatively a trifle—atrocious as it may be. The danger, the importance, the gravity of the occasion is in the manner in which was received and treated by others. You have seen how those who stood by treated it. Let us look at the act of the Senate as a body. What has that Senate done?—and I beg you will hear me with a slight degree of patience, because it is of the greatest consequence that this country should see to the protection of the privileges of the Senate. The privileges of the Senate? Whose privileges are they? Are they the privileges of the men who are elected to the Senate? Is it that Mr. Slidell, or Mr. Douglas, or Mr. Sumner should be *waited upon first?* Is it for the elevation of their personal dignity? Far from it. It is that the Senate House, and the persons of the Senators who meet there, should be sacred because they debate and decide the interests of some three millions of men. It is not *their* privilege, it is *my* privilege, it is *your* privileged, it is *our* privilege. It is the privilege of the common sailor who has a law to be passed in regard to commerce. It is the privilege of the merchant who has a law to be passed in regard to trade. It is the privilege of the manufacturer who has a law to be passed regarding his interest. It is the privilege of every man in this country who lives under the Government, who is to be benefited by the Government, or who is to be ruined if the Government is prostrated. If the deliberate bodies of the Union cannot debate and cannot protect their debates, what is Government? Can there be a law? Can there be a discussion, can the public interest be looked at and carried out? No, my fellow-citizens, it is *our* privilege that makes sacred the Senate House. The privilege that makes sacred the Senate House is, that the members shall determine their own order. They shall determine what is decent among themselves, and they shall determine it exclusively. When, therefore, a debate occurs in the Senate, if the Senate do not judge it improper, it is a conducive thing. They, by the Constitution of the country and the necessity of the Government, are the exclusive judges. When, therefore, Mr. Sumner made his speech—I do not care how much it may be criticised—I do not care how it may seem to others or to myself to have been severe or caustic or personal—it is the only way in which the Government