THE STAR AND BANNER.

GETTYSBURG.

Friday Evening, June 6, 1856.

NOMINEES OF THE AMERICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION.

FOR PRESIDENT,
MILLARD FILLMORE.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
ANDREW JACKSON DONELSON.

Union State Ticket.

CANAL COMMISSIONER.
THOMAS E. COCHRAN, of York, (Whig.)

AUDITOR GENERAL.
DARWIN PHELPS, of Armstrong, (Amer.)

SURVEYOR GENERAL.
B. LAPORTE, of Bradford, (Republican.)

I hope we may find some means in future of shielding ourselves from Foreign influence, political, commercial, or whatever form it may attempt. I wish there were an ocean of fire between this and the old world.—*Jefferson.*

THE SUMMER OUTRAGE.

The assault upon Senator SUMNER has attracted general attention, and provoked general indignation throughout the Free States. Never since the formation of the Government, have Northern men been so united in sentiment as in their denunciation of the sudden, brutal, cowardly and murderous assault made by a South Carolina Locofoco upon a Northern Senator—made, too, by the connivance of fellow Locofoco Congressmen, and with a view to check forever the expression of anti-Slavery sentiment by Northern Representatives in Congress. The subject has been investigated in the Senate and House. The report of the committee of the latter will be found in another column. Its recommendation for the expulsion of Brooks will doubtless lead to debate and probably other scenes of violence, should Southern dictation be further attempted; but it is not probable that the requisite two-thirds will vote to sustain the committee. Brooks is a Locofoco and a Southern man, and will be defended by the Locofoco party of Congress, which, in morals, has become a mass of ruffians without principle or heart

—a base conclave which has sunk below the respect of reputable men who recognise a moral sentiment, and are not prepared to defend and eulogize wrong. Between shielding Brooks the murderer of an Irish waiter at his hotel, Rust the street bully who attacked Greely, and Brooks who invaded the Senate Chamber and soaked its carpet with the blood of a member of their body, it has sunk to a mean position, scarcely worthy of contempt.

Many monster meetings have been held on this subject. One at Brooklyn was presided over by Mayor Hall of that City, and was addressed by several able men. From the reports of the speeches we extract the following. The one voted against Mr. Sumner for the Senate, and the other has always been a Democrat, but finds that party no longer fit to be supported by honest moral citizens:

"Mr. Allen, of Massachusetts, said that when Mr. Sumner was elected to his place he voted against him, but when Mr. Sumner was elected a Senator he became a Senator of the country, and every man in the country was bound to support him in Free Speech. As one of Mr. Sumner's political opponents that was, he could say that nothing had been ever charged against him in regard to his character. Ninety-nine out of every hundred of the citizens of Massachusetts would defend the character of their Senator or any quota of her men to maintain the liberties of her Representatives at Washington, if necessary. [Enthusiastic cheers.]

Ex-Mayor Lambert was ready to define his position. Ever since the assault upon Sumner, his blood had been filled with indignation. The stoic calmness of Douglas had wonderfully brought him to a pause; it was a disgrace to that party for which he had labored all his life—God forgive him! [Enthusiastic cheers.]

The meeting in New York City was very large and attended by many of the most conservative men of the city. John A. Stevens, President of the Bank of Commerce, called the meeting to order; and among the Vice Presidents were Ex-Mayor Havemeyer, Ex-Lieutenant Gov. Brandish, Ex-Mayor Kingsland, Erastus Brooks, of the *Express*, John A. King, Joseph Hoxie, Ex-Mayor Brady, and a large number of equal respectability and influence. The leading speech of the evening was made by DANIEL LORD, Esq., one of the leading lawyers of the city, always a "conservative" man, and a supporter of the Compromise of 1850. His sense of right, and respect for the Constitution have driven him to express his opinions boldly and eloquently. We extract the report and commend it to general perusal:

FELLOW CITIZENS: We are not here to-night for any political purpose; we are not here to plead the interest 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 interests of any of this country in a manner which redounds so much to its honor and glory—why is it that you are all collected, to take some step on an occasion like the present? It is not that you want information; it is not that you want information, for you need any one to stimulate you to an expression of sentiment, but it is that a paternal, shocking and sandy 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, rests. It can exist upon this earth, must ultimately rest [Applause]. My fellow-citizens, the question we are here to consider is one upon a person about Preston S. Brooks. Let the name be sunk, and let it ever be held in detestation. A member of no congressional district in the country believes that the statement of the latter, so far as the evidence alluded to himself (Mr. Douglas), he found the statements brought to his notice, and said his first impression on hearing of the matter was, to go to the Senate Chamber and express my sentiments quiet." [A voice; I do not believe it. Cheers and Laughter.] Here, gentlemen, I speak for myself. I do not believe that the United States [applause]—a conservative impulse. Mr. Sumner was stunned by the blow. I was the impulse of Senator Douglas to settle the question [laughter]. But, gentlemen, Senator Douglas is a man with a heart in his breast and the 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, it would be a question to be construed." 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 nature 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 dasterdly 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, gentlemen, is the Senate of the United States. He is a Senator of the United States who would not go into the Senate Chamber, lest it should be said that he was afraid of his motives should be misunderstood [Laughter and hisses]. Now, gentlemen, I speak for myself as a Senator, for whom privately I entertain the highest respect—I mean Senator Douglas, who would, if he dared, have rushed in and separated the combatants, and shed his blood, and crushed by the blood-gem of a villain without rushing to his assistance. I speak for myself, and I believe that the Slave States endorse this matter. I know many Southern people, gentlemen, and our sympathies are so certain that they would be to do this—I do not believe that