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THOMAS K. ROBSON
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY MORNING AT
EASTON, Md.

TERMS.

TWO DOLLARS, if paid within the year, or TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS at the end of the year. Clubs of ten, cash in advance $15

☞ No paper will be discontinued, except at the discretion of the editor, until all arrearages are paid. No subscription will be taken for a shorter period than six months.

☞ Books recieved free of postage will be promptly noticed under the editorial head.

☞ Single papers five cents.

The Easton Star.

A WEEKLY JOURNAL—DEVOTED TO NEWS, POLITICS, LITERATURE, AGRICULTURE, ADVERTISING, &C.

VOL. 15--NO. 23. EASTON MD., TUESDAY, JUNE 3, 1856. WHOLE NO. 722

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

THE STAR has the largest circulation of any paper published on the Eastern Shore, and therefore is the best means of advertising.

TERMS.—One square three insertions $1.00, and 25 cents for every additional insertion.—A liberal deduction in prices to those who advertise by the year, or for six, or three months.

Advertisement sent to the office *not marked* the number of times to be inserted, will be continued till ordered out, and charged according to regular rates.

Special notices, inserted before deaths and marriages, ten cents a line for each insertion

Marriages and Obituary notices inserted free of charge.

100 PLOUGHS

FOR SALE

AT THE

FARMERS FOUNDRY:

THE subscribers take this opportunity to return their thanks to the citizens of Talbot and the adjoining counties for the liberal patronage they have received since they recommenced the Foundry, in Easton, and would now inform the farmers generally, that they have on hand over *ONE HUNDRED NEW PLOUGHS*, of all the most improved patterns, manufactured of the very best materials. They are also turning them out at the rate from 12 to 15 per week, with the view to meet the increasing demand for them at the Foundry.

These Ploughs are offered at the lowest figures, and the farmers are invited to call early and get their supplies. Castings of every variety on hand, and for sale at the lowest prices, for cash. Old Iron taken in exchange for new work. All kinds of machinery repaired to order.

☞ Persons indebted on work done last year will oblige us by calling and settling their bills at an early day.

D. & C. KEILHOLTZ.

feb 5, 1856—1y

FRUIT TREES.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Talbot county, that he is on a visit to the Eastern Shore for the purpose of taking orders for young fruit trees, and would be pleased to supply all who may wish to stock their farms or lots with choice fruit, from the celebrated Cumberland Nurseries, near Carlisle Penn. Every approved variety of Peach, Apple, Plums, Cherry, and Apricot grown in the best nurseries in the country, will be furnished at the most reasonable prices. Dwarf Pears, of the most choice varieties, and all other garden fruit, supplied to order.

Persons may confidently rely on the fruit they may order as being all it is recommended to be. In view of the proposed rail road communication between Oxford and New York, it is particularly the interest of farmers to stock their farms with fruit at once, in order to be in time for the earliest market. No part of the country in the States is better adapted to the growth of fruit than the Eastern Shore, and nowhere can it be grown more profitably.

I have sold trees to a number of gentlemen in the county, for the last two years, and I believe the fruit has proven as good as it was sold for; at least, I have not heard of any complaint, and am receiving orders for more from some of the same gentlemen. I shall be in Easton for a few weeks, when I am not in the country, and in my absence any order left with the Editor of the Star, or with Mr. A. Hall will be promptly attended to. Terms cash on the delivery of the trees in November.

DAVID J. COOK,

oct 9—y from near Carlisle, Penn.

N. B.—All orders for trees addressed to me, at Bendersville, Adams county, Pennsylvania, will receive prompt attention and the trees will be delivered in time for Spring planting; or the Editor of the Star can give further information. dec 18 D. J. COOK.

Auctioneering

AND COLLECTING.

GEORGE H. PORTER offers his services as Auctioneer to the citizens of Trappe District, as well as other parts of the county, and will be pleased to wait on all who may desire his services in that capacity. A line addressed to me, at Trappe, Talbot county, will receive prompt attention.

He also offers his services as Collector of accounts on commission. His charges will be reasonable. By strict attention to business he hopes to give entire satisfaction.

Trappe, Dec. 11, '55—tf

FAMILY MEDICINES, &C.

WISTAR'S Balsam Wild Cherry, Mrs. Norris' Cedar Tar, Medairy's Pulmonary Balsam, Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry, Jackson's Pectoral Syrup, Wistar's Cough Lozenges, Spitta's Lozenges, Medicinal Cod Liver Oil, Wine Bitters, India Cologogue, Juo. Bull's Sarsaparilla, Rhodes' Fever and Ague Tonic. A. H. Bull's Sarsaparilla, Mason's do., P. Davis' Pain Killer, Wright's and Sellers' Pills, Scheidam Schnapps, London Brown Stout, Hampton's Vegetable Tincture.

Also, Hemsley's never failing Worm Destroying Syrup, Bett's Utero Abdominal Supporters, Trusses, Lancets, Patent Lacteals, Thermometers, Paints, Oils, &c. &c., for sale at the Drug and Chemical store of

jan 8 LEVIN H. CAMPBELL.

CARD.

T. P. DILL & CO.,

HAVE OPENED AN IMMENSE

CLOTHING PALACE,

AND

MERCHANT TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT,

ON

Chesnut St. Philadelphia, No. 165

(One door below Fifth, North side.)

GENTLEMEN who wish to purchase their Clothing Ready Made, quite as good as can be made by any Merchant Tailors, in the United States should visit this magnificent store, where goods of the finest class are kept ready made, and in the piece, which will be made to order at the shortest notice and perfect satisfaction warranted.

Also, a full assortment of furnishing GOODS, and every article is marked with the lowest cash prices in plain figures.

oct 30, 1855—6m

It still stands Unrivalled!!

A GREAT desideratum has been obtained in the discovery of HOPKINS' ANTALGIC LINIMENT, the best external application ever offered to the public. All who want to be relieved of the following diseases, viz: Gout, Rheumatism, Neuralgia in all its forms; Lumbago, Sciatica, Sore throat, Chilblains, Frost bite, Head ache, Face ache, Tooth ache, Corns, Bruises, Sprains, &c., should try it. A trial is all that is necessary to insure satisfaction.

Canby & Hatch, corner of Light and Lombard streets, Baltimore, General Wholesale Agents, and for sale by Dawson & Bro., and Levin H. Campbell, Easton, and by agents and dealers in medicines generally throughout the State. Price 50 cents per bottle. feb 5

NAILS of all kinds and sizes, for sale low by ap22 J. H. GRACY.

WHO WANTS TO BE MARRIED?

THE ART OF LOVE-MAKING.

The most extraordinary book of the Nineteenth Century!

THE BLISS OF MARRIAGE.

THE WAY TO THE ALTAR.

MATRIMONY MADE EASY; or HOW TO WIN A LOVER.

One volume of 160 pages, 32 mo. Price One Dollar.

500,000 copies already issued. Thirteenth edition ready. Printed on the finest paper, and illustrated in the first style of art.

"Love rules the court, the camp, the grove,
For Love is Heaven, and Heaven is Love."
So sang the Bard; yet thousands pine
For love—of life the light divine—
Who, did they know some gentle charm,
The hearts of those they love to warm,
Might live, might die, in bliss supreme,
Possessing all of which they dream.
The road to Wedlock would you know?
Delay not, but to RONDOUT go.
Time flies, and from his gloomy wings
A shadow falls on living things;
Then seize the moments as they pass,
Ere fall the last sands through the glass;
At least the present is your own,
While all the future is unknown.
A happy marriage man or maid
Can now secure by RONDOUT'S aid.

CONTENTS:

It teaches how to make ladies or gentlemen win the devoted affections of as many of the opposite sex as their hearts may desire. And the plan is so simple, yet so captivating that all may be married irrespective of age, appearance, or position: and it can be arranged with such ease and delicacy, that detection is impossible.

It teaches how to make love.

It teaches every eye to form a beauty of its own.

It teaches how to act when fascinated by a lady.

It teaches how to make the wrinkled face smooth

It teaches you the kind of wife to select to render home happy.

It gives Advice to the lover who has been once truly accepted, and is rejected afterward through the interference of friends.

It gives a remedy for unrequited love.

It gives you instructions for beautifying the person.

How to have a handsome face and hands.

How to remove tan, and freckles.

A Lecture on Love or a Private Advice to Married Ladies and Gentlemen.

This is decidedly the most fascinating, interesting and really useful and practical work on Courtship, Matrimony, and the duties and delights of Married Life, that has ever been issued from the American press. The artificial social system, which in so many instances prevents a union of hearts, and sacrifices to conventialism the happiness and even the lives of thousands of the young and hopeful of both sexes, is thoroughly analysed and exposed.—Every one who contemplates marriage, and wishes for an infallible guide in the selection of a partner for life, should purchase this great text book of connubial felicity.

No one will ever regret the price paid for such an invaluable secret.

Bills of any of the specie-paying banks in the United States or Canadas received at par. Gold dust can be sent from California.

All that is necessary for you to do is to write a letter in as few words as possible, inclosing ONE DOLLAR, and write the name, with the Post-office, County, and State, and direct to PROFESSOR RONDOUT,

Publisher and Author, No. 82 Forty-sixth street, N. Y.

DEWITT & DAVENPORT, 162 Nassau st. are the wholesale agents.

1000 Agents wanted. ec 4—6m

M. MYERS,

No. 5, North Charles Street, Balt.

RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he will have at all times on hand, a seasonable supply of the choicest kinds of

English and French MOURNING GOODS,

exclusively of his own importation consisting of

DRESS GOODS,

EMBROIDERIES, BONNETS,

Family Mourning Orders Solicited

A suit of Mourning made complete, at eight hours notice.

Cloaks, Bonnets, and Mantillas, made exclusively from the Paris patterns of our own Importation.

april 1, 1865—1y

Important to Farmers.

WAKEFIELD'S HAND CORN PLANTER.

THE subscriber having been appointed Agent for the sale of the above article in Talbot county, would respectfully call the attention of the Farmers thereto.

The planter is designed for planting Corn, Broom-Corn, Seeds, Beans, and similar seeds. It is carried in the hand, and used as a cane or walking stick; requiring no delay or additional motion or effort. Is adapted for planting in all kinds of soil, and is easily adjusted to plant at any desired depth and to drop any required number of grains or seed in a hill.

The Planter is simple in construction—not liable to get out of repair. Weighs about 7 pounds. Costs the Farmer only $5.00, which price he can afford to pay, if used only for planting in a common garden.

Persons in want are invited to call and examine the article, at the Carriage Shop of

S. B. HOPKINS,

ma 25 Sole Agent for Talbot county.

Call early, so that the article may be ordered on in time for Spring use.

SAM.

THIS thorough-bred Horse will travel in Talbot county, this season for the benefit of the farmers and all those who will favor him with a call.

Sam is well known in the upper part of the county, as he was owned and travelled by Freeborn Harrison, late of Talbot county, deceased. As for pedigree and good qualities Sam cannot be surpassed on the Shore. Sam will travel in harness—commencing about the 20th or 25th of this month. For further particulars, see handbills. Sam will go as far as Tilghman's Island. HUGH MARSHALL,

ma 11 FRANK W. LOWE.

NEW

TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

JOHN R. MORTIMER,

begs leave to inform the citizens of Easton, and the public generally, that he has made himself thoroughly acquainted with the latest and most approved Rules of Cutting, and having fitted up his Establishment, immediately opposite the Post Office, he is now prepared to execute, in the neatest style, all orders committed to him.

He earnestly solicits his friends and the public to give him a trial. [feb 12

WASH DAY NEED NO LONGER BE ONE OF TEMPEST AND SCOLD—NO BLEEDING FINGERS, NO CHAPPING AND CALLUS, SUCH AS WASHERWOMEN'S HANDS SO OFTEN EXHIBIT—NO PREMATURELY RUBBED AND WORN-OUT GARMENTS—NO BOILING AND COOKING OF CLOTHES—FILLING THE HOUSE WITH THE FUMES OF SOAP-SUDS.

Let the Woman's Friend, let the Philanthropist call and see.—Two Hundred floating Balls at work.

HOLLINGSWORTH'S PATENT KNUCKLE OR FLOATING BALL WASHING MACHINE.

Every day in operation (up stairs) over MORTIMER & MOWBRAY'S, No. 240 Baltimore street, where a LAUNDRY has been established that the public may test its great power to do all that is claimed for it, and which no other Washing Machine has heretofore done.

We invite the Ladies to send by their servants soiled Clothing, that they may witness its operation. We will wash the articles sent—or let them wash them—so quick and thoroughly as to strike with astonishment.

PLEASE NOTICE.

That not only great labor is saved, but the Clothes are not injured as by other Machines and Washing boards; this will be apparent to all who see it in operation. It will wash *Bank Notes without tearing or injuring them.*

This wonder of the age—this great blessing to every house-keeper, is so simple in its construction that it cannot get out of order unless broken, which cannot be done in using it. Its durability has no other limit but that of the power of the wood to resist decay; it will wash one dozen pieces in two minutes in the most beautiful and thorough manner, without injury to the finest material.

In numerous instances the experiment has been tried of putting in bank notes together with shirts considerably soiled. After being washed the required time to make the shirts clean, the notes have presented no change save being made clean, and the ink a little faded.

The Machine is so easy to work that small children can take part in it; any half-grown girl of ordinary strength, however little used to labor, can do a regular week's washing, and derive great benefit from the exercise, it being of the very best kind for strengthening the arms, chest and loins.

We ask the public to call and see for themselves, as it will be impossible for all its merits to be set forth in an advertisement. One sight of its simple operation must convince the most sceptical; apart from the numerous certificates of our own citizens who have them in use.

These celebrated Machines are made in the neatest and most substantial manner; and to meet the circumstances of all, we put them at the low price of $12, cash. They will soon pay for themselves in the saving of soap, clothes and labor. Persons have done hundreds of washing with them without ever knowing a button to be torn off or broken.—All orders must be addressed to

MORTIMER & MOWBRAY, Baltimore, who alone are authorized by law, to sell them, each Machine being stamped "Hollingsworth Patent."

ONE CERTIFICATE OF MANY.

From a gentleman—highly esteemed as a Chemist—as also for his other scientific attainments. Mr. B. has had the machine in use more than six months.

SYKESVILLE, Md., March 5th, 1856.

Messrs. Mortimer & Mowbray:

Gentlemen, In reply to your inquiry in regard to Hollingsworth's floating ball washing machine—I have to say the principle is certainly the best I have ever seen or used for saving of labor, clothes, time and soap—those in my family say they can wash six pieces by this machine, to one on the old plan, and not feel the labor, and have the clothes better washed,—we are perfectly satisfied with the machine, and we recommend it to all our friends. Yours, with respect,

WM. BAER.

We will send a circular with drawing of the machine on application to Mortimer & Mobray Baltimore—who will sell rights to make and sell for the counties in this State and the District of Columbia.

march 11, 1856.—1y

Summer Arrangements

OF THE EASTERN SHORE STEAMBOAT COMPANY'S BOATS.

HUGH JENKINS, CAPT. J. TILGHMAN. | CHAMPION, CAPT. J. R. GRIFITH

The Hugh Jenkins will leave the Company's wharf, Light street, foot of Conway, every Monday, and Saturday morning at 7 o'clock, for Kent Island, Corsica, Harrison's and Chestertown, returning the same day.

The Hugh Jenkins will leave every Tuesday morning, at the same hour, for Annapolis, West River, Cambridge, Oxford and Easton, returning the following day by same route, leaving Easton at 7 o'clock.

The Hugh Jenkins will leave every Thursday morning for St. Michaels and Miles River Ferry, returning same day.

The Champion will leave the above wharf every Monday morning at 7 o'clock, for St. Michaels and Miles River Ferry, and return the same day.

The Champion will leave every Wednesday and Thursday morning, at same hour, for Kent Island, Corsica, Harrison's Landing and Chestertown, and return the same day.

The Champion will leave every Friday morning at 7 o'clock, for Annapolis, West River, Cambridge, Oxford and Easton, returning the following day, leaving Easton at 7 o'cl'k.

Passage to Annapolis, $0.75
" Chester River and W. River, 1.00
" St. Michaels and Miles River, 1.50
" Cambridge, Oxford and Easton, 2.00

ap15 W. J. BRYSON, Agent.

NOTICE.

ON and after Saturday, the 1st of March, THE STEAMER

KENT,

CAPT. A. B. FIELDS,

Will resume her regular routes, leaving Baltimore, lower end of Dugan's Wharf, every Saturday and Thursday morning at 7 o'clock, for Cambridge, Easton, (via Dover Bridge and Denton, touching at all intermediate Wharves on Choptank river.) Returning, leave Denton every Monday and Friday morning at 7 o'clock, for Baltimore by the same route.

Will leave her Wharf every Tuesday morning at 7 o'clock, for Deal's Island, Vienna, Sharpstown, Cannon's Ferry and Seaford.—Returning next day, by the same route, to Baltimore.

Passage to Choptank, $2.00
" " Nanticoke, 2.50
Meals extra

All Freight must be prepaid.

feb 19 J. H. RAWLEIGH, Agent.

BALM OF 1000 FLOWERS—Just received by ma6 H. F. BYRNE.

TORY SMALL'S PANTHER HUNT.

An Original Arkansas Story.—You know Jim W., who hangs out in "our Neck?" He is hatched-faced and hawk-billed which spoils his looks that's a fact, but dosen't prevent him from being a clever feller. I met him last summer at the "Pint." Said I, "how do you do, Jim?"

"Howdy!" said he. He was to tolerable shy, and looked uneasy; I knew what ailed, but let on as though I didn't.

"Why what's the matter? You looked depressed. I hope that nothing unfortunate has happened; you are not hipped are you.

"No," says he, raising his head to suit the word "Nothing unfortunate ain't happened—ani't hipped nuther, but I'm moughty bad plagued."

"Why, how now, come, come, untwist!"

"Now you know as well as I do! You're just letting on you don't."

I assured him to the contrary, and to acquaint me with the cause which had produced so powerful an effect.

"Well, says he, "I have been fooled, that's the truth; everybody knows it, and if you don't I had as well tell it to you myself, as well as any one else, for hear it you will before you have rode three miles on this trail.

I kept my face and he went on. "One evening last harvest, I was in a field with my hands in the prairie field; it were getting late, and I was pushing to get all my wheat before night. I had heard occasionally during the afternoon a very strange, familiar noise but had'nt paid much attention to it. The last wheat was on the wagon, and the team was about to move homewards, when the shrillest, keenest noise broke upon us that you ever——it was just like nothing ever I heard afore! My boys one and all declared it was a painter, and a mad one at that Now I had never seen a pamter nor never heard one neither, and as I always hearn tell they make the d—dest noise of all kind varmits, I just concluded it mought be a stray one, and no mistake. "Well, while we was thar settleing what it was and what we should do' the varmit let loose again several times, one straight after the tother!—This broke up our cogitation; we hurried to the house! There we found everything in an uproar—dogs barking and the cattle gathered about tellowing for dear life. It was very alarming, tell you, and I Began to feel pretty considerably skeered myself and I aint ashamed to own it.—What to do I didn't know, but I mustered up my force, and off I started, followed by four niggers and six Injuns, and nine cur dogs, that was good as ever treed a varmit but warnt much for painter, as soon as I diskivered for we beat through the whole of that d m bottom, without making the least diskivery. The night was sorter darkish, and the briars sorter thickish in the bottom, and I reckon I found out what green briars war afore I got home which was long about late roosting time and if I didn't d —m that painter some, when I come to find my face and hands striped like Tus-te-nug-gee's legs about 'ball playin time,' it was just because I couldn't. I went to bed in a bad humore, and as usual, had bad dreams I thought my grey mare was running a thousand yards agin like A——'s sorrel the Major, and he beating her just as easy! I felt like I wanted to get away but couldn't budge a peg!

"Just then some one said, 'Mas Jim, the painter bin in the garden last night, and played old scratch with the fixings. I did'nt start like skeered people do; I just rolled over and out of o'bed and didn't I raise a fuss in the family When I came to my senses which was purty soon under circumstances, I found it was broad day light and a grinning nigger standing in the door declaring the painter had bin in the garden the night before case he'd seen his signs. Well I reckon it warn't long afore I was out, with niggers, dogs, and Injuns, and if we didn't beat up the swamp the night afore we did then. Every rod of ground from Grand River to the Ferd-igris was ransacked and if a pamter had been in thar, I'm keen to swear we'd a found it certain. Long about nine o'clock we fetched up at the Ferry, and thar I seed a genius in a Georgy dress sitting on a log 'acatting.'

"Hellow," says I.

"Hellow yourself," says he.

"Have you seen or heard anything of the painter."

"Well," says he "that is nice? Hear anything of the painter! Why I rekeon we did; and that's just the biggest painter ever was whelped."

"How do you know did you see it?"

"Oh, we didn't see it—but reckon as how we hearn it and it made the all-screameest kind of a noise!"

"Was you much skeered over here?"

"Well wa'nt we? Mammy nearly went into fits they say when she first hearn it'? and thought I should a——! I wes at least a quarter from the house and two fences between! The stock was skeered some too—thar was no getting in the house for 'em, but 'low thar aint muck danger now, for I guess you have run him off to taller timber."

"I rayther guess it's off, myself so I'll go home. Here Bringer! here Turk—here! here! here!! And I turned to ride up the Bank, followed by my motley crew when just then rch-r-r-r-r-r! I looked around wild!—the 'cratter' was missing about the fastest, his shirt-tail standing and the straitest! The cry was right out of the swamp not three hundred yards off! In we bulged but it warn't no use, we couldn't diskiver any painter high nor low When we got back to the Ferry I hearn a steamboat coming so I determined to wait and stand treat. We get down and hitched our critturs; the boat come puffing slowly up—struck her nose in the bank, made fast and then that durn'd painter agin?—snaps went our brides!—away went our critturs!—wo!—wo!—wo!—no use! Human cars couldn't stand it, no more brutes. I started some fut I didn't stare as much as swore and I didn't nigh as I was worthy; Yes! by the living thunder the painter I had been hunting all night all the morning the painter I had got my face, hands, and legs barked and scratched for, was nothing more nor less, than some new fangled fixin of the steamboat "Guide," which her durned ingineer had been musing, himself with to the terrification of the folks, stock, and varmits of the Pint.

"I seed how I'd been fooled, and in coures felt awfully riled, and when the durn'd noise stopped slack enough to let a feller hear himself think I just told that Captain that if he did'nt treat my crew, I would take his doogout and turn her wrong-side out. He did what was genteel, and we footed it home for want of nags.

"Now wasn't I monstrously bad fooled? But that warn't what plagued me most, for just as certain as I met any one arter that I was just as certain to be axed if I had treed that painter yet! And they got in a way of taken me out just as if they had a secret to tell, and then whisper, 'have you treed that painter yet?' loud enough for all to hear. Durn 'em I say! I stood it as long as I could, and then took the house, and this is the first time I've been abroad for three weeks.

In explanation it is only necessary to state that the "Guide" was the first steamer that ever navigated our waters with a fog-whistle attached to her engine.

SUMNER'S SPEECH.

We would not stain our columns with the vile effusion of this cowardly fanatic, but we give an extract below to show the provocation which brought upon him the chastisement under which he "lied howling," to use his own classic language;

I come again upon the Senator from South Carolina, (Mr. Butler,) who, omnipresent in this debate overflowed with rage at the simple suggestion that Kansas had applied for admission as a State; and with incoherent phrases, discharged the loose expectoration of his speech, now upon her representative then upon her peoplere The was no extravagance of the ancient Parliamentary debate with he did not repeat; nor was there any possible deviation from truth which he did not make, with so much of passsion, I am glad to add, as to save him from the suspicion of intentional aberation But the Senator touches nothing which he does not disfigure—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.

But it is against the people of Kansas that the sensibilities of the Senator are particularly aroused. Coming as he announces, "from a State"—aye, sir, from South Carolina—he turns with lordly disgust from the newlyformed community, which he will not recognize even as a "body politic." Pray sir, by what title does he indulge in this egotism—Has he read the history of "the State" he represents? He cannot surely have forgotton its shameful imbecility from Slavery, confessed throughout the Revolution, followed by its more shameful assumptions for Slavery since He cannot have forgotten its wretched persistence in the slve trade as the very apple of its eye. and the condition of its participation in the Union.

He cannot have fougotten its Constitution, which is republican only in name confirming power in the hands of the few, and founding the qualifications of its legislators on "a settled freehold estate and ten negroes." And yet the Senator, to whom that "State" has in part committed the guardianship of its good name instead of moving with backward treading steps, to cover its nakedness rushes forward in the very ecstasy of madness, to expose it by provoking a comparison with Kansas.

Already in Lawrence alone there are newspapers and schools, including a High School, and throughout this infant Territory there is more mature scholarship far, in proportion to its inhabitants, than in all South Carolina.—Ah, sir, I tell the Senator that Kansas, welcomed as a free State, will be a "ministering angel" to the Republic, when South Carolina, in the clock of darkness which she hugs, "lies howling.'

SOMETHING OF A FAMILY.—A correspondent of the Urbana Citizen writes from Bourbon county, Ky., about a family as follows:

"The old gentleman is a native of Maryland and is now in his 70th year; was brought to the State of Kentucky when quite young and has raised his family in the above county, consisting of six sons and three daughters."

He then proceeds to describe the family all of whom are six feet in hight. the tallest being six feet 11½ inches, and the lowest (a daughter) six feet two inches—the aggregate hight of the whole of them eleven in number, being seventy feet.—The father weighs 200 lbs., the mother 285, and the children from 150 to 266 lbs. Their aggregate wheight is 6,500 lbs. The writer adds:

"The family are all living except the youngest daughter are all wealthy and of the first families of Kentucky. I must add, that several of the grand-children are over six and a half feet, and still growing."

MR. EVERETT.—The Connecticut legislature recently unanimously requested the Hon. Ed. Everett to repeat his lecture in New Haven but on Monday re-considered the vote. The alleged reason for the re-consideration is that Mr. Everett did not attend the meeting in Boston to denounce the attack upon Senator Sumner.

DECLINED.—It it stated that Dr. Kane has declined Lady Franklin's renewed offer to take the command of an expedtion about to be sent out by her, with the assistance of the British government to find, if possible the remains of Sir John Franklin and the relics of his ships.

THE SUMNER ASSAULT.—Columbia, S. C., May 28.—A large meeting has been holden in this city to sustain the Hon. Preston S. Brooks. Strong resolutions approving his course were adopted

[*From the Baltimore Sun.*]

Thirty-Fourth Congress.

FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, May 27, 1856.

SENATE.

Mr. Trumbull gave notice of his intention to induce a bill to prevent civil war and restore peace in Kansas.

A bill to provide for the introduction of a uniform national code of marine signals was passed.

Mr. Slidell called the attention of the Senate to a telegraphic dispatch giving Mr. Summer's statement before the House committee, published in the morning Baltimore papers. A long debate ensued and gave rise to some excitement.

Mr. Slidell said Mr. Summer's statement declares: "Other persons were about me, at a distance looking on and offering no assistance of whom I recognised only Mr. Douglas of Illinois, Mr. Toombs of Georgia, and I thought, also my assilant, standing between them. I was helped from the floor and conducted into the lobby of the Senate where I was placed upon a sofa. Of those who helped me there I have no recollection. As I entered the lobby I recognised no one else until I felt a friendly grasp of the hand, which seemed to come from Mr. Campbell of Ohio."

Mr. Slidell stated that it seemed to him proper to explain his own position in relation to this matter as the statement published might cause a false impression in the public mind. When the Senate adjourned on that day he entered the ante-room where he engaged in conversation with Messrs. Douglas Fitzpatrick and J. Glancy Jones; and while seated he was informed that Mr. Sumner had been badly beaten by Mr. Brooks. He came into the chamber but there were so many persons crowded around Mr. Sumner that he did not see him at all, and he soon returned to the ante-room to finish his conversation.

Having remained there for some time he was passing through the reception room to go home when he met Mr. Sumner in the door leaning on two persons whom he did not know, His face was covered with blood; and as Mr. Slidell was not on such terms of intercourse as to make it necessary to express any sympathy not having spoken to Mr. Sumner for two years, he turned aside and went out by another door. He had not the the slightest thought before the occurrence took place that Mr. Brooks or any body else had any intention of attracking Mr. Sumner, and was entirely free from any participation or counsel in the matter.

Mr. Douglas corroborated the statement of Mr Slidell. When he heard that Mr. Sumner had been attacked his first idea was to restore quite; but upon reflecting that his motives in interfering might be misconstrued he did not enter the Senate chamber until the affray was over. The crowd around Mr. Sumner was then so large that for some time he could not see him. He saw Messrs. Tombs, Pearce, Crittenden and Evans all seated in or near their usual seats; but he was not near Mr. Brooks as stated in the report. This was a total misapprehension on Mr. Sumner's part. Mr. Douglas added that he had no knowledge or suspicion that any assault was contemplated or would be made, either here or elsewhere.

He did approach Mr. Brooks or speak ta him and was not within fifty feet of the Senator from georgia. How such an idea could have got into Mr. Sumner's head it was impossible for him to conceive.—The published statement might carry the impression over the country that he was aiding and betting the assault and was in fact a participant in it; but that was an entirely erroneous idea, as he did not even know that Mr. Sumner was in the Capitol at the time the assault was committed.

Mr. Toombs remarked that he was in his seat at the time, and how Mr. Sumner could have supposed that he saw him near Mr. Brooks, he could not tell. It might be that in the confusion Mr. Sumner mistook Gov Gorman for him. In expressing his opinions about the affair at the time, some gentlemen condemned it, but he told Mr. Brooks that he approved of it.

Mr. Butler had just arrived in the city, and said that he should have assumed all the responsibility which had been taken by his gallant relative. He denied in the most emphatic manner the statement of Mr. Sumner, that what he had said in his speech was strictly in response to what Butler had said on former occasions. He understood that the State of Massachusetts had passed resolutions in reference to the affray and when those resolutions should be presented to the Senate he would speak on the subject as it deserved—not a single one of the remarks which had been quoted in application to him was a response to anything he had said upon the Kansas question. His friends in South Carolina, and some of his friends here thought that he had been remarkably moderate in the character of his remarke. He had scrupolously avoided saying to violate the courtesies of the sectional debates and spoke neither of the Senator from Massachusetts, to him or about him.

Mr. Wade said that it was impossible for him to sit still and hear such principles avowed as had been on this occasion. As to the facts in reference to the assault he knew nothing about them and had nothing to say on that point. He was here in a pretty lean minority, not more than one fifth of the Senate entaining opinions similar to his but when he heard it stated upon this floor that an assassin-like cowardly attack had been made upon a man unarmed and having no power to defend himself and that he had been stricken down and almost murdered and then heard a Senator avow that he approved sunh conduct, it became a matter of some interest and some importance to all the members of the body and the minority especially." A brave man could not defend himself against such attacks as this, and he might be overpowered by numbers; but overpowered or not live or die (said he,) I will vindicate the rights of liberty of debate and the freedom of discussion so long as I live.—If the principle avowed here is to prevail, let us come armed for the combat. Although you are four to one I am here to meet you! A man can die in no better cause than in vindicating the rights of debate upon this floor. If these principles are to be approved by the majority and become a part and parcel of the law of Congress let it be understood.

Mr Wilson thought the explanation of the Senator from Louisiana was not consistent with anything stated by his colleague. He had no idea that Mr. Sumner intended to place Mr. Slidell in a false position. The Senator from Illinois has also made his explanation, and I see nothing in that inconistent with the statement of Mr. Sumner. He was struck down upon this floor by a brutal, murderous and cowardly assault.

Mr. Butler, (in his seat.)—Your are a liar!

Mr. Stuart called the Senator to order. He also urged that there was no question before the Senate and it was evident that the debate was becoming acrimonious and hoped it might be postponed until the matter could be considered with more calmness.

Mr. Butler apologized for a word which fell from him in a moment of excitement.

Mr. Wilson proceeded to say that his colleague had stated the facts to the best of his recollection, and it was not to be expected that after such severe blows, which had rendered him unconscious he could be perfrctly accurate in every minute particular. He did not believe that he had intended to do injustice to any body When he should have recovered and be able to take his place in the Senate he would be ready to meet the Senator in debate upon these matters and any assumption of superiority by the Senator from South Carolina over him or any other Senator representing his views might pass for what it worth.

Mr. Butler said that in discussing the resolutions of the Massachusetts Legislature if he transgressed the bounds of propriety it would be because he was provoked to it. He never had been the aggressor and he called upon the Senate to bear witness to that fact.

Mr. Foster alluded to the avowel of Mr. Toombs that he approved of Mr. Brooks' conduct and thought it incumbent on him as he was a new member of the Senate and had not anticipated in its debates to any considerable extent, to say a word as to the reasons for his course. If he should remain silent now it might be misinterpreted and some might suppose his silence was through fear of the like consequence to himself. He wished to disabuse the minds of all the members of the Senate if any such misapprehension excited. He had thus far participated but slightly in debate, because, being a new member, he thought it would be more becoming for him to listen than speak.—But when an intimation of this kind was made it might be supposed if Senators did not speak a passion so base and unworthy as fear was the reason of their silence. He now wished to assert his entire approval of freedom of speech here or elsewere, to be maintained at whatever price at whatever cost and whatever be the consequences. If the contrary doctrine should ever prevail in this country there would be an end to liberty for he believed as religiously as he believed anything that the liberty of speech and the liberty of the people would live and die together.

Mr. Trumbull wished to speak on this topic about five minutes but the hour had arrived for the consideration of the special order.

Mr. Hale moved to postpone the special order to allow Mr. Trumbull to speak but the motion was negatived.

Mr. Cass made further explanations in reference to Mr. Crampton's correspondence, which, he said misrepresents him.

The Presidents's veto on the bill for the improvement of the mouth of the Mississippi river was discussed, without taking the question, till the adjournment.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Walbridge from the committee on public lands reported a bill granting lands in alternate sections to Michigan in aid of railroads—about thirteen thousand acres. He said the main features of the bill were a precise copy of other similar acts.

Mr. Jones, of Tennessee asked him to withdraw his demand for the previous question. He thought opportunity should be afforded the enemies of such bill to be heard.

Wallbridge replied that he had moved the previous question to save useless discussion the principles being well understood having been debated for the last ten years.

Mr. Craige throught the bill should at least be printed to afford an opportunity for examination. The gag should not be applied.

A motion to table the call for the previous question was navigated—yeas 67 nays 80.

The bill was finally passed yeas 78 nays 57.

The House then adjourned.

WASHINGTON, May 28.

SENATE.

Mr. Pearce, from the select committee appointed to investigate the facts attending the assault on Mr. Sumner, made a report in writing. It States that precedents are to be found only in the action of the House of Representatives, the Senate never having been called on to pronounce Judgement in a similar case. Several precedents are cited and the committee came to the conclusion that although the assault was a violation of the priveleges of the Senate, it is not within their jurisdiction and the offence can only be punished by the House of which Mr. Brooks is a member.

This conclusion is in strict conformity wtih parliamentary law and the requirement of the constitution; and they therefore recommend to the Senate to make complaint to the House, and submit a resolution that the report be accepted and a copy thereof with the affidavits accompanying