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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 received 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. 32. EASTON MD., TUESDAY, AUGUST 5, 1856. WHOLE NO. 731

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.

Advertisements 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.

VARIETY STORE.

THE subscriber again returns his sincere thanks to his friends and customers, and informs them that he has just returned from the city with a large and well selected stock of

GOODS,

consisting in part as follows:

Gold and Silver Watches; Gold Chains; Breast Pins, Ear-Rings; Finger Rings; Gold Studs; sleeve Buttons; Gold Pens and Pencils; Gold and Silver Tooth-picks; Children's gold sleeve Bands; coral do.; Card cases; Pearl and Morocco Port Monies; Paper Mache and Morocco Portfolios; Albata Table, Desert and tea Spoons; Albata Forks, with ivory balance handle Knives to suit; Butter Knives; Tea Bells; fine-tooth, dressing and pocket Combs; hair brushes; travelling satchels and school do.; pen knives; scissors; razors; razor strops; shaving brushes and boxes; looking glasses; 30 hour and 8 day clocks; grace hoops; battle-doors and birds; china vases; French travelling baskets; school do; chessman and back-gammon boards; clothes baskets; market do., children's willow chairs; wheelbarrows; buggy and riding whips; work boxes; perfumery, banjos; violins; accordeons; table mats; floor do.; also a fine assortment of gentlemen's half-hose; gloves; cravats; neck ties and collars; besides a great variety of

FANCY GOODS,

too tedious to mention. Also, a good assortment of School and Miscellaneous

BOOKS,

among them is Macauley's History of England; Miss Bunkley's Book; The Pearl of Pearl River; Hidden Path; The Song of Hiawatha, by Longfellow; Roger's Table Talk; Diary and Correspondence of Amos Lawrence; United States, Canada and Cuba, by Miss Murray; Cap, Letter and Note Paper; Envelopes; Pens and pen-holders; &c Books of every description supplied to order.

Also, a good assortment of Candies, Oranges; Lemons; Figs; Prunes; Almonds; Filberts; Citron; Cocoa Nuts, &c.

Also, a large assortment of TOYS.

Also, a good assortment of **Groceries,** &c.

All of the above goods have been selected with great care and bought at the lowest figure. My former friends and the public generally are invited to give me an early call and examine my stock of goods, and I think they will find me as accommodating as ever, and willing to sell on fair terms.

The public's ob't serv't,
ap8 CHAS. ROBINSON.

N. B.—Those of my friends whose accounts are of long standing will please try and see if they can't help me to a little of the one thing needful (*money*), and they will confer a lasting obligation on their friend C. R.

CHEAP GOODS.

THE subscriber has just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and is now opening at his store (opposite the Easton Bank) a large assortment of

SPRING AND Summer Goods;

consisting of a handsome assorment of ladies dress goods and trimmings, such as black and fancy silks, challies, tissues, debeges, delaines, French and English lawns, mantillas, &c.

Thibet, silk and worsted shawls and scarfs, very cheap, (bought at auction and offered very low,) foreign and domestic prints, ginghams, plaids, muslins, &c.

Cloths, cassimeres, gambroons, summer cloth, linen drillings, &c.

Damask table cloths of a very superior quality, toweling, napkins, &c.

Damask counterpaines, and for a spread &c.

Plain and twilled Osnaburgs and brown and bleached Muslins, by the piece or yard, lower than can be bought elsewhere.

Cotton yarn and carpeting, china, also teas green and black; fresh and good Liquors, foreign and domestic hardware and cutlery, saddles and bridles, collars, whips, &c., cheap ladies, misses, gentlemen and boys shoes and gaiters; a large assortment of looking-glasses, oil cloths, and straw matting, &c. Baltimore sugar cured hams, warranted good or no sale.

I have bought my goods from some of the best houses in Philadelphia and Baltimore and intend to sell them very cheap. I respectfully invite my customers and the public generally to give me an early call and judge for themselves.

JOHN TALBOTT.
ap 8, 1856.

ANOTHER INVOICE OF SPRING & SUMMER GOODS,

IS now being opened at the store room of **Goldsborough & Dawson,** who have just returned from the cities of Philadelphia and Baltimore with all the newest and latest designs.

The especial attention which they still continue to pay to

Ladies Dress GOODS,

induces them to invite an examination of this department, where will be found a large variety of

SILKS;
GRENADINES,
TISSUES,
CHALLEYS;
BAREGES,
LAWNS,

ORGANDIES, &c., than they have ever before offered to the public.

In Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Linens and Marseilles, their assortment is very complete.

They will be happy to serve their old friends and customers upon their usual liberal terms.
may6

3,500 LBS. WHITE LEAD, just received from the factory in Philadelphia, which will be sold at Baltimore wholesale prices for cash. Also, Chrome Green, dry and in oil, in cans from 1 lb. to 10 lb.'s; Chrome Yellow, Burnt Umber, Red Lead, Vermillion, Prussian Blue, Red Ochre, Yellow Ochre, Spanish Brown, Venetian Red, and all other colors. Linseed Oil, Spirits of Turpentine, Copal Varnish, Bright Varnish, Japan, &c., at very reduced prices. Painters and others will do well to call and examine this stock.
ap29 H. F. BYRNE, St. Michaels.

BACON, FLOUR & RICE, by
june 3 JOHN TALBOTT.

DRESS GOODS! DRESS GOODS at reduced prices, by
je24 GOLDSBOROUGH & DAWSON.

JAS. H. GRACE,

HAS just returned from the city with another supply of Summer

DRY GOODS,

For Ladies, Gentlemen, Boys, Misses and Children.

Also, a very large and cheap assortment of heavy DOMESTIC goods for Servants—which cannot be bought lower at any house on the Shore. Also, a complete assortment of *Hardware*, Queensware, Glass, Tin, Stone, &c.—And a large stock of Family Groceries, to an examination of which the public are most respectfully invited. J. H. GRACE.

P. S.—I have in store my stock of best English Wheat, Grass, and Bramble Blades—warranted of the very best quality.
my13 J. H. G.

Fresh Arrival.

SUMMER 1856.

THE subscribers have again returned from the cities of Philadelphia and Baltimore with a large and varied assortment of

GOODS,

for the coming Summer. Their stock consists in part as follows:

Black, striped and plaid Dress Silks,
Plain, plaid, striped and fig'd Bareges,
Tissues, fancy and plain;
Silk and cotton warp Challis,
Plain, striped and figured Organdies, and other Lawns,
Satin striped Barege Robes,
Striped and fig'd French Chintzes,
White and colored Brilliantes,
Scarlet, blue, pink, buff and green, plain Muslins,
Figured, plaid and plain Swiss and Jackonets.

Also, black, blue green and other colors English and French Cloths and Cassimeres, Cassinets, Tweeds, Italian Cloths, &c., together with a good selection of Linen goods, such as Linen Bucks, and Drillings in white and colored for Pants. Also, French, Scotch and other Linens for Coats, Silk, Satin, Marseilles and other vestings, just arrived and opening at their old stand, in St. Michaels. The public's ob't serv'ts,
ap29 MANSFIELD & HARRISON.

FACTS WORTH KNOWING.
OUR MOTTO.—"SMALL PROFITS AND QUICK SALES."
"The nimble Sixpence rather than the slow shilling!"

GREAT BARGAINS
TO BE HAD AT THE
PEOPLE'S HAT STORE!
(No. 157 Pratt Street,)
Between Light and Charles Streets, nearly opposite the "Maltby House," Baltimore.

WHERE may be found fine and coarse Beaver, Silk, Slouch, and Straw Hats, of every shape, kind, color, and quality; also, Cloth, Glazed, Velvet, Fur, and Plush Caps; a large assortment of youth's and children's fancy Hats and Caps, all of which will be sold at the very lowest prices.

☞ Country merchants will find it to their advantage to call on us before making their purchases.

N. B.—Dress Hats purchased of us will be kept in order free of charge. Remember the Place and Number.

THE PEOPLE'S HAT STORE,
No. 157 Pratt street, between Light and Charles.
may27—3m

CLOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, & CUTLERY, PISTOLS, &c &c.

IF you wish to purchase an elegant Clock, a superior watch, or any article of Jewelry of the latest style and most elegant finish, you cannot do better than to call at

STEWART'S

and take a look at his assortment. He has now the pleasure of presenting to the public a selection of articles in his line, which he thinks cannot fail to attract general attention and secure ready sales. His stock of

FANCY GOODS,

embraces a much greater variety than heretofore, to which he would call the special attention of the ladies. Among his recent purchases, are a number of superior gold hunting lever Watches, Tobias and Taylor's make, 18 k. English cases: also gold and silver Watches of various styles and prices, chains, seals, keys &c.; Breast pins of elegant style and workmanship; gold pens and pencils, at various prices; bracelets and ear drops of superior finish; together with numerous other articles suited to the ladies.

A superior stock of Cutlery and Pistols, of genuine metal and most elegant finish.

The public generally are solicited to call and examine his stock.

REPAIRING.—All kind of Watches, Clocks Jewelry, &c. carefully and neatly repaired and guaranteed. Old Gold and Silver bought for cash or exchanged for goods.

☞ Stand opposite the Frame Tavern.
my27 CHAS. H. STEWART.

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

SARATOGA WATER.—Fresh Congress Spring, or Saratoga Water, in pint bottles, always on hand and for sale by
je10 DAWSON & BRO.

PARASOLS.—A very handsome assortment in store and will be sold at a small advance over manufacturer's prices, by
my20 CHEEZUM & EMORY.

HAY RAKES—on hand and for sale by
jy1 J. H. GRACE.

Poetry.

[Written for the Star.]

THE MOTHER'S GEM.

A mother stood by the river of death,
And wistfully gaz'd on its tide;
Far down in its depths, as onward it roll'd,
To an ocean deep and wide.

At the hidden door of her heavy heart,
Stood a spirit bright and fair;
In silvery tones he whispered low,
"What seekest thou, mourner, there?"

"My jewel, my gem, my beautiful one,
Whose worth but a mother could know;
Gently he pass'd as a shadow at dawn,
As the stream to the ocean doth flow."

"I seek for this gem, this jewel, so rare,
That I wore on my bosom with pride;
Slowly it sank beneath the dark waves,
That sullenly over it glide."

Sweetly the spirit-voice whisper'd again,
"Mourn not for thy jewel so rare;
Thy gem resteth not beneath the dark waves,
'Tis its shadow thou hast seen in it there."

"Though sorrow and gloom thy pathway enshroud,
Yet bright through the cloud-rifts afar,
In brilliance and beauty shines thy lost gem,
Through Christ, now, in glory a star."

"The gem was not thine, 'twas loaned thee by God,
And the waves bore it onward to Him;
Brightly in heav'n it ever will shine,
Where sorrow or sin can not dim."

Easton. P.

From the Somerset (Md.) Union.

SPEECH OF HON. JOHN W. CRISFIELD.

We take great pleasure in laying before our readers the following authentic report of the speech of Hon. John W. Crisfield, when called on by the Democratic procession on Tuesday night last and commend it to the calm, careful and dispassionate consideration of all the Old Line Whigs of the county:

Mr. Crisfield, after acknowledging the compliment their presence and call implied, which he said was, as unexpected as it was unmerited, and expressing his thanks proceeded in substance, to say: That they all knew his antecedents; that it was well known he had always been a Whig, and under all circumstances, as well in the darkest hours of defeat as in the hour of triumph had stood under the banner of that party, proud to do battle in its support. He had done so, because the leading principles of that party and the doctrines it proclaimed, were just and patriotic and had the unqualified approval of his heart and judgement. These principles in his opinion so just, so consistent with the Constitution, had been so long cherished, and so ardently loved, that he could no more shake them off, or change them, than he could change his opinions of religion or of morals. And he felt sure that no one expected him to do it. He reavowed them, and declared that, as they had been the rule of his political conduct in the past, so they would be in the future whenever, from the state of parties and the condition of the country those principles should be in issue But unfortunately that was not a party to this fight; Whig principles are not in issue; and whig candidates were not, and would not be in the field. New parties had been formed; new issues had been joined and upon these all Southern men could stand side by side.—The real contest now was, between Southern rights and Northern fanaticism. In this state of circumstances he felt it to be his solemn duty, to lay aside ancient prejudices, and fraternise with that party, now organized, and in the field, which, in his judgement, offers the best guarantee of its own success and of safety for our National and domestic institutions; and, in the performance of this duty, after dispassionately examining the whole subject, he had come to the determination, now for the first time publicly announced, to give his support,—his cordial and energetic support,—to the *Nominees of the Cincinnati Convention.*

Mr. C. said he would briefly assign some of the reasons which had brought him to this determination.

He could not support Mr. Fillmore. He was a supporter of his administration; he thought it one of the puriest, and best, which had transpired in his time; and if it could be restored, as he thought it was, he would prefer to all others. He had too been an ardent admirer of Mr. Fillmore personally, and if he could regard him now, as he formerly had he would perhaps, perfer him for the high office which he once filled over all others. But he had changed—The plainful conclusion had been forced upon him, that Mr. Fillmore was not now what he had been. He had become a member of a secret political organization dangerous in its tendency destructive of the freedom of plitical opinion and at war with the theory of man's capacity for self-government,—an organization, proscriptive in its character, and intolerant of religious freedom, which enforced its jesuitical policy by oaths not authorized by law, and demoralizing in their tendency. He is, as we are informed, "a member in good standing of Council No. 177," in Western New York. If this be so as few will doubt, it is a sad truth. Its discovery crimsoned his cheek with shame. In allowing himself to be placed in this position Mr. Fillmore has been unjust to himself, and reckless of his own fame. But this is not all; he has un-Whigged himself; he has become a member of an organization which boasts of having arisen upon the ruins, and in spite of the opposition of the Whig party, and proclaims, in its well-considered confession of faith, it is not responsible for the obnoxious errors and violated pledges of that party. He consorts with Andrew Jackson Donelson, the defamer of his administration, and the reviler of the Whig party,—a Democrat of the stamp most odious to Whigs; and he now demands of us, as Whigs, our support of this extraordinary and anomalous association. At this moment he is carrying the banner of those who conspired for the destruction of of the Whig party. With these facts before him he could not recognize Mr. Fillmor as a Whig; he had disrobed himself of that title; he is an alien from the fold, and had not a shadow of a claim, based on old party associations, to the support of the few who still remain constant to the ancient faith.

But if he were willing in consideration of his services, to over-look these serious objections to Mr. Fillmore, he could not support him, without also supporting Mr. Donelson. The two are indissolubly blended; and he would not vote for Mr. Donelson. He had not a single qualification to to recommend him for the high place for which he is nominated; and to old Whigs, he is, perhaps, the most objectionable man who could be named. For his own part, he was not willing to vote for any man for Vice President, whom he would be unwilling to trust a President. He had not forgotten the blasted fruits of the Whig triumph of 1840. Who would be willing to see Mr. Donelson President? No one, he would venture to say, and yet, if the Fillmore ticket prevails, he may, and probably will be. Twice have the Whigs carried the Presidential election, and on both occasions, scarcely had the shout of triumph ceased to re-echo, before they were called upon to mourn the death of their President. What right have we to calculate upon exemption from a like calamity in the next Presidential term? What guarantee have we that Mr. Fillmore will not also be taken? and if he should be, who is not appalled at the idea of the duties of that high station devolving on Donelson? Who does not tremble at the thought of entrusting him with the whole power of this government; of placing in his hands its Army and its Navy; of committing to his management its foreign policy; and of leaving to his charge the settlement of the perilous questions of domestic policy, which at this moment are rudely agitating the union of these States, and threatening dissolution? He could not vote for Mr. Donelson; and if any one should twit him for supporting Mr. Buchanan, because he is a Democrat, Mr. C would just remind them that Mr. Donelson also is a Democrat, with the strain of Know-Nothingism and incapacity super-added.

But if he waived these considerations, there were other reasons, still more conclusive, which obliged him at this crisis to give his support to Mr. Buchanan. The contest in which we are engaged, unhappily is a contest between the North and the South:—between the The Abolitionism and Freesoilism on the one side and the preservation of Southern rights and Union on the other. This was the real issue, and he might say the only issue now to be decided; and one of more overwhelming importance was never presented for decision to the American people. On the one side, we find the Republicans, led on by Mr. Fremont, sustaining the ultra Northern view. The objects of this party are unmistakeable; they are humiliating to the South, and detructive of her constitutional rights, and material interests. The Republicans deny to her, her just share of political power; negative those constitutional guaranties which were intended for protection and without which she would never have entered the Union And is there no danger that they may triumph? Already have they obtained controled of nearly every State Legislature North of Mason and Dixon's line; they have a majority in the House of Representatives, which elects the President in case of the failure of the people to elect; and to preside over deliberations of that body they have elected Mr. Banks, who boldly avows that sooner than Abolition and Freesoil measures should fail, he would "let the Union Slide." The people of the free States, burning with fanaticism, inflated by these successes and heedless of constitutional restraints and of consequences, are manly rushing into the Republican ranks with a unanimity hitherto without example; and it may well be feared, that even the united energies of all Southern men and the conservatives of every section, may be too feeble to resist their overwhelming power. The Union trembles under the blows of this sectional strife; God grant that the fearful catastrophe of its dissolution may be averted.—The election of Fremont would be its death-knell. If his supporters are strong enough to elect him, they are also strong enough to consummate their designs of sectional aggrandisement and Southern humiliation; and in spite of the Constitution; they will assume the power of Congress to legislate over slavery in the Territories of the United States: they will exclude the South from its just rights in the National domain, abolish slavery in the District of Columbia repeal the fugitive slave bill and refuse to admit new States into the Union unless they repudiate slavery. That these measures would follow the election of Fremont he had no doubt; and when they did the Union would and ought to be, dissolved. These measures and each of them negative important provisions of the Constitution inserted for the security of the South, and if presisted in are just ground of separation.

Fellow citizens, do you appreciate the dangers which encompass you? He feared we were on the verge of dissolution.—Gloom and apprehension shroud the future of our very existence as a Nation—as one united People—in all probability depends on the result of this election. Our institutions are assailed in their most vulnerable part. The torch of the incendiary is blazing; the citadel of the Union is besieged; and this is no time for the garrison to be wasting time and strength which should be given to the com mon enemy in the indulgence of old antipathies and vain disputes; but regardless of the past and with patriotic devotion sacrificing on the altar of our common country, our ancient prejudices and perferences we should rally under the standard of that leader who gives the best assurance of his ability to preserve the common safety.

If we concede Mr. Fillmore's entire nationality, and that if elected, his energies would be devoted in good faith to preserve the Union, and quell all sectional discord, what assurance have we that he can be elected? Does any one believe that he can be? He who thinks he can be, is blind to the signs of the times. Mr. C. knew very well that in certain quaters, studied efforts had been made to produce the impression that his election was certain, and is quite possible that there are those whose vision does not reach beyond the narrow horizon of Somerset, or even of the State of Maryland, who may think so; but the man who comprehends within his view the whole country and the present state of partics, who has observed for the last half year the varied and manifold indications of popular sentiment and familiar with the spirit of the American press, and can think there is the remotest probability of the election of Mr. Fillmore by the people, has become insensible to evidence Where is he to get the votes? He is the nominee of the American party, which, if it was even a National party, has long since ceased to be so, by the defection of its own members from the free States of the convention which nominated him, at that time seceded, and went over to the Republicans; and from that time to this the work of secession has been going on, until now it may be truthfully affirmed that the American party distinct from and unconnected with the Republicans, has ceased to exist in those States. True, individual members remain firm; but, as a party, capable anywhere in those States, unless it be in the city of New York, to effecting any-thing, it does not exist. Nor can he expect any important aid in those States from other parties. The Whig party there for the most part, lost itself in Americanism, and as part of the American party has gone over to the Republicans. Except Choat and Winthrop, and probably, Everett of Massachusetts, he could not name a Whig of New England, of national reputation, who was not now a Republican. Even the most active and able supporters of Mr. Fillmore's administration have enenlisted in the Republican ranks. Dayton of New Jersey, in the Republican candidate for Vice Presedent; Collamar, of Vermont is the chosen advocate of Republicanism in the U. S. Senate, and Corwin, of Ohio his Secretary of Treasury, is stumping Indiana for Fremont; and the same may be said of many others of like stamp. In the free States, nearly every Whig of national reputation, may now be found among the Republicans. The Legislatures of those States are either Republican or Democratic—not Fillmore Americans; in the House of Representatives there are scarcely enough members from the free States who favor Mr. Fillmore's election to fill the Cabinet appointments, even if they were of the right material; and if there is one member from those States, in the Senate of the United States, who favors his election, Mr. C. could not name him—of the anti-Democratic press of those States the same may be said. Out of 91 anti-Democratic journals from the free States.—which exchange with the N. Y. Herald, 78 as we learn from that paper, are for Fremont, and 11 for Fillmore and 2 for Buchanan, Shut their eyes, as the friends of Mr. Fillmore may, the fact is nevertheless true, that the whole North and West are either Republican or Democatic; and no reasonable ground exists, justifying the belief, that he can get a single electoral vote in the free States, unless it be in California, of which he did not ptetend to speak. These States will vote for Buchanan or Fremont. Mr. C. greatly feared a majority of them would go for the latter. In the South, Mr. Fillmore may do better. His friends last year carried Delaware Maryland and Kentucky; if these be accorded to him now they will not elect him Can he get any more? Few, if any, think but suppose he gets Tennessee. North Carolina, and Louisiana, and his most sanguine friends claim no more in the South, still he is greatly in the majority. Then he cannot be elected by the popular vote; and every vote thrown for him, with that view, and is a vote thrown away. But votes for him may have a different, and very mischievous effect. If he carries the States referred to or even a considerable portion of them no election probably will be effected by the people and the election will be referred to the House of Representatives. Will that benefit him? Certainly not. His strength in that House is the Fuller squad; which after two months struggle, could not get a Speaker. But in a Presidential election when the vote is cast by States it would have even less effective strength for they are in the majority in three States only, (Delaware, Maryland and Kentucky,) which would give him three votes only. Then it is equally certain that he cannot be elected by the House. If it goes to the House, Fremont will be elected, or there will be no election. The Republicans were strong enough to elect Banks Speaker, and is there any reasonable ground to doubt their ability to elect Fremont President? They have, it is feared, already 14 States, and it requires but 16 to elect. Starting with this immense odds in his favor, and with the patronage of the Government at his disposal in the event of success his friends will have no difficulty in procuring the additional votes required. He considered then all votes given for Fillmore, for the purpose of defeeting the election by the People, and of throwing it into the House as votes given to promote Fremont's election; and that those who under existing circustances and with such an object, cast their votes, are unfriendly to the South, and responsible for all the consequences which may follow.

If the friends of Mr. Fillmore could reasonably calculate on his election, or if the contest was between him and Buchanan, he would have nothing to say. He should vote in silence, according to his convictions of propriety, feeling assured, that whether the one or the other succeeded, the substantial interests of the country,—above all, the safety of the Union,—would be preserved. But the contest is not between them; and his being in the field, at least in the Southern States, can be productive of mischief only. While the free soil interests are all combining the South presents a divided front; defeat and humiliation are the certain consequences of these tactics, if perserved in. The real contest is between Mr. Buchanan & Mr. Fremont; one or the other of these must succeed; and as between them, he held it to be the duty of every Union-loving man,—of every man who cherished the honor of the South, and desired her to be preserved in the enjoyment of her constitutional rights and authority, to give the former a cheerful and unreversed support. For one he intended to do it. The ground Mr Buchanan occupied on this great question was the true, constitutional and only safe ground—it corresponded with Mr. C.'s long-cherished and oft-repeated opinions; and he should be false to those opinions if he hesitated at this time, in giving him and them his support. He thought that the duty of all Southern men especially. He regretted that many of those with whom he had long acted, his cherished and familiar friends, thought differently; he regretted not to see them around him to-night and hear their familiar voices cheering him onward—the separation pained him. He conceded to them an equal degree of intelligence and patriotism which he claimed for himself; and could only regret that they would not think with him. He believed he was right he knew he was sincere and he should act up to his duty, painful though it be. Possibly he might be denounced; better men had been denounced, and he knew of no reason why he ought to expect exemption; but he should not hesitate or falter; he should act up to his principles, and according to his sense of duty, in the face of all denunciation. He was not afraid to do his duty. He would leave consequences to take care of themselves.

Mr. Crisfield, after having told an anecdote illustrative of his own position, again tendered his thanks to the audience, bid them good night, and retired.

SPEECH OF HON. JAS. A. STEWART, OF MD., ON THE ASSAULT ON SENATOR SUMNER.

In the House of Representatives, July 12, 1856

The House having under consideration the report of the committee on the alledged assault of the Hon. Preston S. Brooks on the Hon. Charles Sumner of the Senate.

Mr STEWART. Mr Speaker, this question has been so fully argued by gentlemen of the House who have taken different sides of it, that the fifteen minutes allotted each member under the resolution lately adopted will be sufficient for the purpose which I have in rising. I shall make but a few suggestions. We are confined, and necessarily so, to the provisions of the Constitution of the United States. It ought to be our guide, and here I take occasion to say, that in a question of this kind, no matter whether the decision affects friends or foes, I feel bound by the obligations which I have assumed to pursue such course as I conceive right and proper under the Constitution. That provides that

"Each House may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behavior, and, with the concurrence of two thirds, expel a member."

That is the law prescribing our power, and it is certainly as obligatory on us as if the legislative department of the Government under it had enacted a law to the same effect. The only question is whether the definition of the power is sufficiently specific? The gentleman from South Carolina is not on trial for the perpetration of any crime. If that were the case, then a different tribunal must be resorted to, for the Constitution says:

"That the trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury; and such trial shall be held in the State where the said crimes shall have been committed; but when not committed within any State, the trial shall be at such place, or places, as the Congress may by law have directed."

He is not arraigned for the commission of any crime—no, sir, he is before us for trial under the clause of the Constitution to which I first adverted. The clause that anthorizes us to determine the rules of our proceedings, punish members for disorderly behavior, &, with the concurrence of two thirds, expel a member, gives this House similar power in regard to control over its members that it possesses in reference to other persons violating its integrity, or disturbing its regular action.—For the self-preservation of the House, to enable it to transact its business, without the constitutional clause, we would necessarily have the power, to some extent, to protect ourselves and our privileges as a legislative body. So far as our power, by analogy, is concerned in matters of contempt, I have a legislative declaration, to which I will refer the House. It is to be found in the act of Congress, passed in 1831, chapter 99. This act provides, in its first section:

"That the power of the several courts of the United States to issue attachments and inflict summary punishment for contempts of court, shall not be construed to extend to any cases except the misbehavior of any person or persons in the said courts, or so near thereto as to obstruct the administration of justice, the misbehavior of any of the officers of the said courts, in their official transactions, and the disobedience or resistance by any officer of the said courts, party, juror, witness, or any other person or persons, to any lawful writ, process, order, rule, decree, or command of the said courts," &c.

The second section has additional provisions, as to other matters affecting procendings of the courts, &c. So far as that act furnishes legislative explanation, we may find that this House posseses a similar power to protect itself by summary process in cases of contempt, &c. As to the complaint before the House now, the ground cannot be taken that a contempt has been committed as such, but that the power is necessary to protect itself from any disturbing action on the part of its own members. This specific authority was necessary in reference to its own members, though not in regard to others, for the power already existed relative to others than members. It may punish its members in its discretion, within the constitutional limitations. That punishment may go to the extent of expulsion. If the power did not exist, how would the House dispose of a case where a member is convicted before the courts of a high crime, and sentenced to be punished by confinement in prison? Would it have the power to purge itself of such a member? Under the Constitution, if a member is tried and convicted of a high crime, the House has the power to expel him I apprehend. But it has not the power to try him for the crime. He is to be tried in another forum. Suppose a member comes into this House with a contagious disease—how would the House dispose of a case of that sort, if he would not depart? Has it not the power to protect itself? It certainly has. Cases are manifold in which the House ought to exercise the power conferred on it by the Constitution.

But try this case on its merits; admit all the facts alledged—is there anything to justify this House in resorting to the highest punishment we can inflict? The matter comes to us from the Senate; we have had a committee to investigate it, and it appears that the speech of Senator Sumner is made a part of its report It is relied on by the gentleman from South Carolina in his defense, as furnishing provocation; but we have no control over Senator Sumner, and, I submit, then, how can we do exact justice if we believe him to have been the aggressor? Is the speech a sufficient provocation? I do not understand that the conduct of Mr. Brooks is to be absolutely or necessarily justified; it may be excused. A man in self-defence may be obliged to destroy his fellow-man. The act may not be commended; it is excused. It is a misfortune No punishment can justifiably be inflicted in such a case. It is a misfortune under which the gentleman from South Carolina labors. Here was a speech of Mr Sumner, violating decorum and the fair privileges of debate, and to the gentleman from South Carolina, offensive, particularly unjust to his aged friend, to his gallant State, and to himself, and he felt himself called upon to rebuke such language, and now, sir, we are called upon to say what shall be his punishment for this. We are told that the Senate has refused to censure a member of its own body for what this House may consider a gross breach of its privilege, having no control over our members, has sent down this complaint. With great respect for that body, I say, let them set us an example as to their own members, before they ask us to condemn our own. Does anybody doubt that Mr. Sumner's speech was abusive and unparliamentary? That was the estimate put upon it by the gentleman from South Carolina, and, I think, by every impartial reader—Suppose it was abusive, and violence was the consequence, and the matter is brought before us for consideration, and we are called upon to administer some rebuke to the member from South Carolina, and we find that we have no control over the intemperate and disorderly member of the Senate, now I submit to this House whether we ought not to take all these circumstances into consideration?

We had a committee, and they reported the facts. It has been characterized as an act of violence, and we are required to visit punishment upon one of our own members, while we have no control over the acts of the abusive Senator. In order to preserve decorum in debate, and that the members of the House and Senate may be protected in their privileges, I hold that the rules should be enforced to protect members from abuse and violent denunciation. If there are no rules—if rules have not been adopted in the Senate for that purpose, or in this House, the question is left open, and we must decide upon any and every complaint, in the light of all the circumstances which surround it.

If the gentleman from South Carolina takes the responsibility of vindicating his own honor, and repelling the assault upon himself, and his friends, and State, we are obliged, when an accusation is brought forward, to take the whole matter and all the circumstances under consideration. It is upon that ground that I do not feel justified in casting a vote of censure under a partial control of the case. I submit to every member if they ought to administer a rebuke upon one of their own members, when they have no power over the first aggressor? It cannot be contended for a moment that the gentleman from South Carolina has not obeyed the rules of this House. To take the worst aspect of the case, those who are acquainted with him cannot suppose for a moment that he would have been guilty of a breach of privilege of this House, or of a violation of its rules of order, supposing that to be the fact, if it had not been for the speech delivered in the Senate by Mr. Sumner. I have heard gentlemen who take a different view of this matter say they could not justify the speech of Mr. Sumner, or endorse it. If, then, they undertake to rebuke a member of this House when they have no power over the Senator who has violated fair parliamentary debate, and furnished provocation, I submit if they can justify the extreme measure proposed by the committee?

THE BOSTON PRESS AND MR. BURLINGAMMON. The following is from the Boston Herald:

As for Burlingame, he has been wrong from the first, and every step he has taken has only involved him deeper and deeper in confusion. His first great error—the seed of all others which have followed it—was in professing allegiance to the "code of honor." "It was worse than a crime; it was a blunder." Then again he was unfortunate in placing himself in the hands of bad advisers When we learned that John P. Hale was his room-mate and confidential friend, we were prepared for some such dodge as the acceptance of the challenge appears to be. The pretext for selecting Canada, because it is outside of the United States jurisdiction, is of a piece with that discriminating between the man and the act. What mattered it to either of these Furiosos where the meeting took place, whether at Bladensburg, Canada, Boston Common, or Egypt? The moral character of the affair would still be the same, and by its moral character the actors in the duel would be judged by the good men of all parties in the nation.

The acceptance of Burlingame looked