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THOMAS K. ROBSON
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
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TERMS.

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☞ 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. 14--NO. 47. EASTON MD., TUESDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1855. WHOLE NO. 46

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.

Baltimore Advertisements.

T. T. MARTIN WM. R. MARTIN.

T. T. MARTIN & BROTHER,
GROCERS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 72 SOUTH CALVERT STREET,
ONE DOOR FROM PRATT,
July 3—1y *BALTIMORE, MD.*

N. B.—Particular attention paid to the sale of all kinds of produce, and orders for merchandise.

JOHN KIRBY & SONS,
DEALERS IN
LUMBER
OF ALL KINDS,
Co. of Mill & Bowly Sts.,
(McELDERY WHARF,)
may 1—1y *BALTIMORE.*

EDWARD B. HARRIS,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 4 BOWLEY'S WHARF,
march 20—1y *BALTIMORE, MD.*

J. S. ROBSON WM GODWIN, JR

ROBSON & GODWIN,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 4 Bowly's Wharf,

Offer their services to Farmers and others for the disposal of Grain and other produce. Strict attention will be paid to the delivery and weighing of wheat consigned to their care.

Particular attention paid to the purchase of Agricultural Implements, Seeds, Guano, &c. All consignments of produce, and orders for goods will be promptly attended to, and every exertion made to give entire satisfaction.

Baltimore, Feb. 21—1y

CHARLES G. KERR,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
No, 10 Counsellor's Hall,
Lexington St., Baltimore.

He will regularly attend the sessions of Talbot County Court. [aug 7—tf

Jos. H. Meredith, J. C. Canfield, Wm. B. Canfield.

CANFIELD, BROTHER, & CO.,
(229 Baltimore street, corner of Charles,)
IMPORTERS,
Wholesale & Retail Dealers in Fine Watches Rich Jewelry, Silver, Plated Ware, Military and Fancy Goods,

Have opened their new store with a splendid stock of goods.

Gold and Silver Watches,

from the most celebrated makers in London, Liverpool and Geneva—an extensive stock always kept on hand, every one of which is guaranteed to perform accurate time.

SILVER WARE of our own manufacture. Silver tea and coffee sets, goblets, cups, tumblers, castors, waiters, spoons, forks, pie and cake knives, ice cream knives, napkin rings, fish knives, salt cellers, &c., of new designs.

PLATED WARE—Coffee and tea setts, urns, tea kettles, large and small waiters—oval, oblong and round shapes: castors candlesticks, cake baskets, epergnes, flower and fruit stands.

DIAMOND WORK—A superb collection of diamond bracelets, ear rings, broaches, crosses, finger rings; full suits of diamonds, suitable for wedding gifts.

RICH JEWELRY—This branch of our business is not surpassed by any establishment in the country; having workmen employed under our own supervision, constantly making *new styles*—and by every steamer we are supplied from the European factories, which enables us to give our customers the latest fashions, and at low prices.

FANCY GOODS—Writing desks, work boxes, chess men, card baskets, cologne bottles, elegant vases, parian marble statuttes, paris bronzes, fine paintings, papier machie, tables and work stands, porte monnaies, superior cologne, French perfumeries, rosewood and leather dressing cases, English soaps, tooth brushes, hair brushes, &c.

SUPERIOR ALBATA WARE—New patterns of forks, spoons, ladles, &c., of this article, which is fast superceding silver ware.

SPLENDID MANTLE CLOCKS—Bronze and gilt mantle clocks of elegant designs; black yellow, drab and white marble do.—French porcelain do., richly decorated.

WATCH TOOLS AND MATERIALS,—of the best quality, constantly kept on hand and carefully selected.

For the convenience of customers we have erected a large spacious store, giving customers every facility for inspecting our extensive stock of goods. Adjoining the retail sale's room, we have fitted up another room over 100 feet in depth for the wholesale department.

☞ Every article from our establishment is warranted to be as good as represented.

☞ Persons visiting Baltimore will do well to examine our assortment. Orders from the country will be attended to faithfully and promptly.

Canfield, Brother & Co.
229 *Baltimore st., S. W. corner of Charles*
Sign of the Golden Eagle.
sep 4—tf

FOB PRESERVING FRUITS.

THE subscriber is now prepared to furnish any quantity of Arthur's Self-Sealing Cans for Preserving Fresh Peaches, Tomatoes, &c, A large lot just received.

aug 14 Chas. Robinson.

Kersey's Kersey's.

JUST received a lot of heavy Brookland 6-4 Kersey's.—Also, expected in a few days, a full assortment of fine All Wool cloths, of the well known mills of Millaben & Brother, to which we call especial attention.

Mansfield & Harrison.

WOOL WANTED.

FOR which the highest market price will be given by Mansfield & Harrison.
sep 4 (G)

ROWAN'S Tonic, Wright's Tonic, Obeis' Vegetable Specific, Norris' Tonic, Hemsley's Tonic, Clewents Tonic and Rhodes' Fever and Ague Cure—a full supply just received by
july 3 H. F. Byrne.

FULL'D KERSEYS.—6-4 & 3-4., Wool & Cotton warp, in store, and will be exchanged for Wool, at the highest market price by Cheezum & Emory.
sep 4

JOHANN CARL FARINA COLOGNE—of superior quality, and warranted genuine, just received and for sale by
une 12 Dawson & Bro.

St. John's College RE-ORGANIZED.

THE Visiters and Governors of St. John's College, at Annapolis, have re-organized this Institution, with the view of more fully developing its capacity of public usefulness.

It has been considered as due to the public that the advantanges which, it is believed, this College possesses, and the general feature of the system about to be put into operation, should be made known.

At the recent election of the Faculty, the following persons were appointed.

1. Rev. Hector Humphreys, D. D., Principal, and Professor of Moral Philosophy and History.
2. David Stewart, M. D., (Chemist of the Maryland State Agricultural Society,) Vice Principal, and Professor of Chemistry and Natural Philosophy
3. David J. Capron, A. M., Professor of Mathematics.
4. Rev. Russel Trevett, D. D. (Late Professor of Ancient Languages at St. James College, Md.) Professor of Ancient Languages.
5. Rudolph L. Tapel, A. M., Professor of Modern Languages.
6. William H. Thompson, A. M., Superintendent of Preparatory Department.

These gentlemen are known within the State to be experienced and successful instructors.—It is intended that they shall reside upon the College grounds, where buildings are now in process of erection for their accommodation. This arrangement will enable them to see to the comfort as well as the advancement of the students. The spacious and beautiful grounds around the College buildings afford ample opportunity for military and other healthful and manly exercises.

The healthfulness of this place is well known The experience of a Military station in this respect for nearly half a century, induced the General Government to establish here the present Naval Academy.

There are four places of public worship in the city of Annapolis; Episcopalian, Methodists, Presbyterian and Roman Catholic. Students will be required to attend such one of these Churches on the Sabbath day, as the parent or guardian may request.

The course of study embraces all the branches of the usual College, or Bacalaureaetc course.

A partial course has also been authorized.—This provision is made to enable young men or their parents or guardians, to select branches of instruction, with a special view to their intended pursuit in life. For those who design to follow Engineering, Agriculture, or Mercantile pursuits, instruction in the sciences most useful to their callings is provided. Agricultural Chemistry will hold a prominent place in the list of studies; for this purpose the services of an eminent practical Analyst have been secured.

Regular instruction in French, Spanish, German and Italian will be given the Students without additional charge.

In addition to the instruction in Engineering and Chemistry as parts of the regular course, special classes will be formed at stated periods, for the benefit of those whose professional views in life require a thorough education in either of these sciences.

The College is provided with a Chemical and Philosophical Apparatus sufficientey extensive and complete, to illustrate all the branches of Chemistry, and Engineering by experiments in the Laboratory and practice in field operations.

A Preparatory Department is attached to the College, and subject to all its rules and regulations. An opportunity is thus afforded to young men, not sufficiently advanced, to prepare to enter the College classes. Students who can stand a creditable examination in English Grammar, Geography, Arithmetic, Latin Grammar, and to translate the usual Latin Reader, may be admitted to this Department. This regulation is however, suspended in respect of those who are at present members of the Grammar school. It is deemed unnecessary to mention in detail all the branches of instruction, and the text books, in the course; or the rules and regulations for the government of the students. Any one wishing fuller information on this subject, will receive it in a printed pamphlet by addressing any one of the Professors. Suffice it to say, that the design of the whole system is to impart to the young men who may be sent to this Institutisn a sound, practical education; and to inculcate, and enforce a high standard of morality and gentlemanly deportment.

The College term will consist of ten months beginning on the 1st Wednesday of October, and ending on the 1st Wednesday of August following. The intermediate period will be the Vacation. The commencement exercises will be held on the 1st Wednesday of August.

The College will open on the 1st Wednesday of the ensuing October, at which time all students proposing to enter will present themselves and be assigned to their appropriate classes.

The Boarding House, on the premises, will be in readiness for the reception and accommodation of those coming from abroad.

The charge for the entire College session is, for Board $120; for tuition in the Preparatory Department $36 00; do. Freshman and Sophomore $42 00; Junior and Senior $51 00. Students provide their own washing, fuel, lights, and furniture for their private rooms.—The Steward will furnish these at cost, if desired. College Bills, are payable in advance, three times a year.

It is recommended, that all funds for the student's expenses be placed in the hands of some member of the Faculty, who will cheerfully disburse them without charge.

sep 18—3m

New Goods and
NEW FASHIONS,
FOR FALL AND WINTER.

THE subscriber has just returned from the city with a handsome assortment of

Cloths, Cassimeres & Vestings

of all colors such as

BLACK FRENCH CLOTHS, BLUE, BROWN CLARET, OLIVE AND GREEN CLOTHS.

A large and handsome assortment of black

Doeskin Cassimeres,

and alarge supply of FANCY CASSIMERES, for Pants.

Coats, Pants and Vests made to order in the latest style and in the best manner.

All goods sold by me to be made at home will be cut gratis, and all work made WARRANTED to be made and trimmed in the best manner, and to fit, or not leave the shop.

Call and examine, as I will wait on all with much pleasure whether they buy or not, as it is my business to be accommodating.

oct 23 JOHN SATTERFIEED.

THE SPIRIT WORLD AND ITS INHABITANTS DESCRIBED.

Professor Robert Hare, who some years back enjoyed an eminent scientific reputation, is now one of the believers in spiritualism, and has put forth a book of revelations, which differ from the imaginings of other spiritualists chiefly in their being the production of a man of intellect, who exercises his own powers of fancy and thought under the delusion that he is made the channel of communications from another world. We extract two communications from the volume which are singular enough to be read with interest, one professing to come from the father, the other from the daughter of the author:—*Balt. American.*

MY SPIRIT FATHER'S COMMUNICATION

My son, in communing with you respecting the destiny of man, I shall endeavor, according to the extent of my capacity and highest perception of truth, to give you a view, as correct and definite and possible, of the all-important subject in question.

The spirit world lies between sixty and one hundred and twenty miles from the terrestial surface; the whole intermediate space, including that immediately over the earth, the habitation of mortals, is divided into seven concentric regions called spheres. The region next the earth, the primary scene of man's existence, is known as the first or rudimental sphere.

The six spiritual spheres are concretic zones, or circles, of exceedingly refined matter, encompassing the earth like belts or girdles. The distance of each from the other is regulated by fixed laws.

You will understand, then, they are not shapeless chimeras, or mere projections of the mind, but absolute entities, as much so indeed as the planets of the solar system or the globe on which you now reside.—They have latitudes, longitudes, and atmospheres of peculiar vital air, whose soft and balmy undulating currents produce a most pleasureable and invigorating effect Their surfaces are diversified with an immense variety of the most picturesque landscapes; with lofty mountain ranges, valleys, rivers, lakes, forests, and the internal correspondence of all the higher phenomena of earth. The trees and shrubbery crowned with exquisitely beautiful foliage and flowers of every color and variety, send forth their grateful emanations.

The physical economy and arrangements of each sphere differ from the other; new and striking scenes of grandeur being presented to us in each, increasing in beauty and sublimity as they ascend.

Although the spheres revolve with the earth on a common axis, forming the same angle with the plane of the ecliptic and move with it about the pondering sun, they are not dependent on that body for either light or heat, receiving not a perceptible ray from that ponderable source; but receive those dispensations from his internal or spiritual correspondence, (a spiritual sun concentric with the sun of your world,) from that great central luminary whose native brightness and uninterrupted splendor baffle description.

We have no divisions of time, therefore, into days, weeks, months or years; nor alterations of season; caused by the earth's annual revolution, those periods being observed with reference only to the affairs of earth.

Although we, like you, are constantly progressing towards perfection, our ideas of time and the seasons differ widely from yours; with you it is time—with us eternity. In the terrestial sphere, a man's thoughts, being bounded by time and space, are limited; but with us they are extended in proportion as we get rid of those restrictions and our perceptions of truth become more accurate.

As order is a primary object in the spheres, there are of course laws for its preservation. Fundamentally, these proceed through his ministering angels, from the Divine Lawgiver, who commands the angelic hosts of heaven and rules the inhabitants of earth; who employs myriads of ministering angels as the means of intercommunication between their Supreme Master and his creatures throughout the universe.

* * * * * * * *

The political economy of the spheres has reference only to wealth, which being unbounded and free as air and light, can of course be appropriated by each and every member of society according to his or her capacity of reception, the supply being always equal to the demand.

Wealth consists upon earth of those objects of human luxury or taste which can only be acquired by means of labor and capital. Other things being equal, the value is generally in proportion to the cost incurred in the production. But in the spheres, such objects existing in profusion, the supply is of course always equal to the demand, though no less necessary than the air which you breathe; like it they have no marketable value; there is no one who has occasion to buy, all being abundantly supplied from a common inexhaustible stock.

Hence it will appear that we have no occasion for gold or silver, which perisheth with the using, but the currency of *moral and intellectual* worth, coined in the mint of divine love, and essayed by the standards of purity and truth. Our bank, whose charter is eternal, and whose notes are never subject to fluctuations and always payable on *demand*, is none other than the great bank of heaven, whose capital stock consists of an infinitude of love, mercy and benevolence of which our Heavenly Father is president and director, and in which his beloved children, the whole human family, are shareholders.

With regard to the social constitution of the "spheres," each is divided into six circles or societies, in which kindred and congenial spirits are united and subsist together agreeably with the law of affinity.

Although the members of each society unite as near as may be on the same plan, agreeing in the most prominent moral and intellectual features, yet it will be found, on careful analysis, that the varieties of character in each society are almost infinite—being as numerous as the persons who compose the circle.

Each society has teachers from those above, and not unfrequently from the higher spheres, whose province it is to impart to us the knowledge acquired from their instructions and experience in the different departments of science, and which we in turn transmit to those below. Thus, by receiving and giving knowledge our moral and intellectual faculties are expanded to higher conception and more exalted views of the Great Creator whose almighty power is no less displayed in the constitution of spirit worlds than in the countless resplendent orbs of space.

We do not, as many persons in the rudimental state imagine, abandon the studies which we commenced on earth, which would presuppose the loss of our reasoning powers and our consequent inferiority to yourselves; but on the contrary, we go on progressing in knowledge and wisdom, and shall progress throughout the boundless ages of eternity. You being chained down to earth by the law of gravitation are comparatively limited in your resources for information; but we having arrived at a higher sphere of thought and action, and having a more extensive field of vision, can soar higher and further into the wonderful workings of that mysterious Being, who, owing to the infinity of his perfections, must be forever in advance of us, his finite creatures, and to whom, of course, we can bear no relative proportion.

Our scientific researches and investigations are attended to all that pertains of the phenomena of universal nature, to all the wonders of the heavens and the earth, and to whatever the mind of man is capable of conceiving; all of which exercise our faculties and form a considerable part of our enjoyments. The noble and sublime sciences of astronomy, chemistry and mathematics, engage a considerable portion of our attention and afford us an inexhaustible subject for study and reflection.

* * * * * * * *

In addition to our studies we have many other sources of intellectual, moral and heartfelt enjoyments from which we derive the most ineffable pleasure, one of which is social reunions and covivial meetings, a coming together of dear friends, brothers, sisters, children and parents; where the liveliest emotion and tenderest affections of our nature are excited, and the fondest and most endearing reminiscences are awakened; where spirit meets in unison with spirit, and hearts beats responsive to heart.

Yet individuals united by the ties of consanguinity, are not always linked together, even here, by the golden chain of love and benevolent affection, since it not unfrequently happens that there is much harmony existing among those who are not members of the same family. Notwithstanding that persons who were intimately acquainted with each other in the natural world, and those who are akin, may be and often are separatad, sometimes for long periods, still they do occasionally meet together those in the higher degrees & spheres passing to the lower, while those in the latter never ascend to the former till fully prepared for such a transition, agreeably to the fixed and unalterable laws ot progression. The periods of such separations vary according to the relative gradations of intellectual and moral qualities in each.

The peculiar connections and relations of parents and children, brothers and sisters, and all the minor ties of consanguinity, must be forever maintained, although there may be an indefinite interruption to the harmonious play of their affinities.

As regards the institution of marriage, I would observe that on earth it is a civil contract entered into by two persons, male and female, mutually or otherwise, as the case may be, for and during the term of their natural lives, but which is legally annulled on the demise of either party; so that whether or not it be renewed in the spiritual world, is determined by choice, not obligation.

Celestial marriage, however, is quite a different affair; it is the blending of two minds in one, resulting from an innate reciprocal love in each; a conjunction of negative and positive principles, forming a true and indissoluble bond of spiritual union, which human legislation cannot reach—a marriage which is born of God, and is therefore eternal. It is often asked, "Will all be married in heaven?" I answer, Yes, most assuredly; it was never designed for man to be alone either on earth or in heaven; each will seek and find their counterpart.

Evil or misdirected spirits find their affinities in the second sphere, where the lowest and most undeveloped are associated together, and remain for indefinite periods, but with all the moral depravity and darkness with which they are enveloped, thro' the benign influence exerted over their perceptive and rational faculties, by higher intelligence, each begins to feel, sooner or later, the low and degraded position he occupies; moreover finding new means of progress, and new sources of contemplation as well as delight, and his capacity of making perpetual advancement in knowledge, his intellectual faculties become gradually expanded, and his moral powers increased. Hence the grovelling propensities of his nature yielding to the dictates of reason, his grosser passions subside, causing him to aspire to higher associations and circumstances, which in turn beget new wants, thoughts, and feelings.

We have no sectarian or ecclesiastical feuds; no metaphysical dogmas; nor are we troubled with those insatiable cravings and inordinate ambitions, so often manifested by mortals; nor have we any taxation for religion, the voluntary contributions of intellectual and moral minds being its meet support.

* * * * * * * *

We derive much pleasure from the exercise of our talents in vocal and instrumental music, which far excels the noblest efforts of musical genius on earth. When we convene to worship God in our temples, whose halls and columns beam with inherent celestial light, our voices are blended together in songs of praise and adoration to the Almighty Author of our existence, from whom all blessings are derived.

From what has been stated it may be perceived that we are moral, intellectual, and sensitive creatures. Instead of being, as many of you imagine, mere shadowy and unsubstantial entities, we are possessed of definite, tangible, and exquisitely symmetrical forms with well rounded and graceful limbs, and yet so light and elastic that we can glide through the atmosphere with almost electric speed. The forked lightnings may flash and the thunders roll in awful reverberation along the vault of heaven, and the rain descend in gushing torrents; nevertheless, by the mere act of volition, we may stand unharmed at your side.

We are moreover endowed with all the beauty, loveliness, and vivacity of youth, and are clothed in flowing vestments of effulgent nature suited to the particular degree of refinement of our bodies. Our raiment being composed of phosphorescent principles, we have the power of attracting or reflecting the rays evolved, according as our condition is more or less developed —This accounts for our being seen by clairvoyants in different degrees of brightness, from a dusky hue to the most intensely brilliant light.

The spiritual body is a perfect human form, originating in, and analagous to, the corporeal organization, in its several parts, functions, and relations. The heart beats in rythmic pulsations, the lungs fulfil their office of respiration, and the brain generates its vitalized magnetic fluid, whose life-giving currents permeate every portion of the spiritual organism. Man in the rudimental state is tripartite, consisting of soul and spirit and flesh; but in the spheres a duality, consisting of soul and spirit.—Having approached the portals of death, he disrobes himself of the exterior form as he would put away a worn out garment. The gross and cumbrous physical machine, which was given for the purpose of developing his more beautiful and excellent spiritual body, and of bringing him into more immediate relationship with the outward world, can serve his purposes no longer.

[Next week we will publish the communication from the Professor's daughter, which our readers will find very interesting.]

A CURIOUS SERMON.

The Brandon (Miss.) Register reports the following curious sermon, preached at Waterproof, not far from Brandon:

"I may say to you, my brethren, that I am not an edicated man, an' I am not one of them as believes the edication is necessary fur a Gospel minister, fur I believe the Lord edicates his preachers just as he wants 'em to be edicated; an' though I say it that oughn't to say it, yet in the State of Indianny, whar I live, thars no man as gits a bigger congregation nor what I gits.

Thar may be some here to-day, my brethering as don't know what persuasion I am uv. Well, I may say to you, my brethering that I'm a Hard Shell Baptist. Thar's some folks as don't like the Hard Shell Baptists, but I'd rather have a hard shell as no shell at all. You see me here to-day, my brethering dressed up in fine clothes; you mout think I was proud, but I am not proud, my brethering, and although I've been a preacher of the Gospel for twenty years, an' although I'm Captain of a flat boat that lies at your landin' I'm not proud, my brethering.

I'm not going to tell edzactly where my text may be found, suffice to say, it's in the leds of the Bible, and you'll find it somewhar between the first chapter of the book of Generations, and the last chapter of the book of Revolutions, and ef you'll go and sarch the Scriptures, you'll not only find my text thar, but a great many other texes as will do you good to read, and my tex. when you shall find it, you shall find it reads thus:

"And he played on a harp of a thousand strings—spirits of just men made perfeck."

My text brethering, leads me to speak uv spirits. Now thar's a great many kind uv spirits in the world—in the fust place thar's the spirits of turnip-time, and then thar's the spirits as some folks call liquor, an' I've got as good an artikel of them kind of sperits on my flat boat as ever was fotch down the Mississippi river, but thar's a great many kinds of sperits, for the tex says, "He played on a harp uv of a thousand strings, the sperits of just men made perfeck."

But I'll tell you the kind uv sperits as is men't in the tex, is fire. That's the kind of sperits as is meant in the tex, my brethering. Now thar's a great many kinds of fire in the world. In the first place, thar's the common sort of fire you light your segar or pipe with, then thar's a fox-fire and cam-fire, fire before you are ready and fire and fall back and many other kinds of fire, for the tex says. "He played on a harp uv a thousand strings, sperits of just men made perfeck."

But I tell you the kind of fire as is ment in the tex, my brethering—it's hell fire! an' that s the kind of fire as a great many of you'll come to, ef you dont do better nor what you have been doin'—for "He played on a harp uv a thousand strings, sperits uf just men made perfeck."

Now, the different sorts of fire in the world may be likened unto the different persuasions of Christians in the world. In the fust place we have the Piscapolions, and they are a high sailin' and a high falutin' set, and they may be likened unto a turkey buzzard, that flies up into the air, and he goes up, and up, and up, and up, till he looks no bigger than your finger nail, and the fust thing you know, he came down, and is a fillin' himself on the carkiss of a dead hoss by the side of the road, and "He played on a harp uv a thousand strings, sperits uv just men made perfeck."

And then thar's the Methodis, and they may be likened unto the squirrel runnin' up into a tree, for the Methodis believes in gwine on from one degree of grace to anothe, and finally on to perfection, and the squirrel goes up, and up, and up, and he jumps from limb to limb, and branch to branch, and the fust thing you know he falls down, he cums kerflumux, and that's like the Methedis, for they is allers fallen from grace ha! and "He played on a harp uv a thousand strings, sperits uv just men made perfeck."

And then brethiring, thar's the Baptist, ah! and they have been likened unto a possum on a 'simmon tree, and thunders may roll, and the earth may quake, but the possum is thar; you may shake one foot loose, and the other's thar, and you may shake all feet loose, and he laps his tail around the limb, and clings furever, fur "He played on a harp uv a thousand strings, sperits uv just men made perfeck."

From the Savanna Georgia.

KANSAS EMIGRANT MEETING—SPEECHES OF SENATOR TOOMBS, IVERSON, AND OTHERS.

The adjourned meeting of the Kansas Emigrant Aid Society of Muscogee, held in Columbus on the 27th ultimo, was a most interesting one and resulted in the subscription of $900 on the spot, and the enrollment of twenty additional members. The principal points of interest, however, were the speeches of Hon. Robert Toombs and Alfred Iverson. representtives of the State of Georgia in the United States Senate. Having referred to the organization of the society, Mr. Toombs said:

It presents a practical question, one that addresses itself both to our interest and our interest and our patriotism. Upon the admission of Missouri into the Union, by the consent of the South, slavery was prohibited in all the Territories lying north of 36 deg. 30 min. For a long while this vast country was inhabited only by the red man. For a few years past the fertility of that portion of it known as the Territories of Kansas and Nebrask, lying immediately west of Missouri and Iowa, has attracted thither a large number of enterprising pioneers and emigrants. They recently applied to Congress for territorial governments; the result was the passage of the Kansas Nebraska bill. The principles of the bill are familiar to all. The prominent feature of it—the only one of practical importance to the South—was that it was a repeal of the Missouri restriction; that it left to the people of the vast territories of the West the sole regulation of their domestic instructions; that it prohibited the interferance of either Congress or the States in their regulation. He had voted for the bill; he was content to abide by its principles. The North consented to let the natural laws of emigration people these Territories. Such was the understanding of all upon the passage of the bill. The South desired to carry her institutions into them yet she did not ask for them the protection of Congress. She was and is now ready to stand by her compact. Has the North done so? Has she acted in good faith? Is she not doing everything in her power to thwart the manifest objects and purposes of the bill? Why her emigrant abolition aid societies! She does not disguise her insention; are they not wrong upon principle? Should she succeed by such efforts in overpowering the gallant Missourians and make Kansas free soil, when she applies for admission into the Union the South is pledged not to object. If she applies with a constitution recognizing slavery, the North is bound by a similar pledge. The day is near at hand when she will be seeking admission. Our ememies are already in the field; why stand we here idle? Delay is fatal. It was time the South was aroused at a full sense of her danger. He was now in favor of emigrant aid associations at the South to counteract the efforts of the abolitionists—to avert, if possible, the threatened danger in Kansas. We must look to our own stout hearts and strong arms for the protection of our rights in the Territories He would have opposed the taking of initiatory steps of this character by the South in aiding emigration to the Territories. The South had not done so. The North was responsible for them. Self-protection required, demanded, that we should teach the latter that we will not submit to such diabolical attempts to abolitionize a Territory, whose climate, soil and productions, indicated it so favorable for the extention of slavery. It was an attempt to circumscribe it. He was not disposed to force slavery upon any people or territory; the natural laws of emigratiom ought to settle the question of its extention in the West. Yet. since the North will not agree to this let us look to it at once that sounthern rights, southern interest, and southern honor shall be defended and represented there by "good men and true." For one, he was ready to open his purse and provide with means those who were willing to battle in Kansas for the South and slevery He appealed to the patriotism and pride of all present to give liberally, material aid to the society, to carry out its patriotic purposes; to give promptly, for now was the day and now the hour. The North has forced this course upon us; we have no other alternative left. Let us not be laggard in maintaining our rights; the issue was a momentous one; the struggle in the Territory was for empire; it was worthy of our best, our noblest efforts. He proceeded to show the importance to the South of admission of Kansas in the Union as a Slave State; it was a key to the great West; the high road to the Pacific; its influence in the formation of States from the Territories south and west of it was of vital consequence to the slaveholder in Missouri. It had been said that slavery would not be profitable in Kansas. This was a great mistake. It was in the same latitude with Missouri; its soil it very much the same. In no State in the Union was slavery more profitable than in Missouri; the institution there was the best evidence of this. By the census of 1840 her slave population was only forty thousand; by the census of 1850 it was more than double that number. Out of its eighty odd thousand slaves, the census showed that fifty thousand of them were in the western border counties of the State, immediately adjacent to Kansas. Hemp, tobacco, wheat, corn, are the principal products of Missouri. The soil of Kansas has been found equally as well adapted to their growth. Their cultivation was by far more porfitable than cotton; the history of slave labor in Virginia, Kentucky, and Missouri had proved it to be so.

☞ A young widow was asked why she was going to be married so soon after the death of her husband.

"Oh, la," said she, "I do it to prevent fretting myself to death on account of poor Tom."

From the Maryland Republican.

FROM OFFICIAL RETURNS.

LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE MARYLAND LEGISLATTRE, JANUARY SESSION. 1856.

SENATE.

The following list of Senators shows the name, the political party which each Senator was elected to represent, and the term of service:

Senators.	Term of Services.
Frederick—W. Bradley Tyler, W.	2 years.
Washington—George Schley, W.	2
Montgomery—W. L. Gaither, W.	2
Prince Georges'—S. H. Berry, W.	2
Anne Arundle—George Wells, W.	2
Calvert—James A. Bond, D.	2
Charles—John J. Hughes, W.	2
St. Marys's—J. H. Sothoron, W.	2
Queen Anne'e—Clinton Cook, W.	2
Caroline—Matthew Chilton,* U.	2
Somerset—Geo. R. Dennis, W.	2
Dorchester—James Wallice, K. N.	4
Worcester—H. R. Pitts, Union.	4
Talbot—Benjamin M. Bowdle, D.	4
Kent—Edward Wilkins, K. N.	4
Cecil—J. T. McCullough, K. N.	4
Hartford—Ed. H. Webster, K. N.	4
Baltimore Co.,—J. Turner, K. N.	4
Bat. Cy.—S. O. Hoffman, K. N.	4
Howard—Thaddeus S. Clark, K.N	4
Carroll—Francis T. Davis, K. N.	4
Allegany—Samuel M. Semmes. D.	4

*Mr. Chilton was chosen at the late election to fill a vacancy, caused by the death of Mr. Rawlings. Democrat.

According to the above list, the political complexion of the Senate stands thus:

Whigs	9
Know Nothings	8
Democrats	3
Union	2

Neither of the three parties represented have the majority, and supposing the Whigs and Know Nothings to stand firm, the *three* Democrats, or the *two* Union members may determine the majority in favor of the Whigs should not continue to represent the party which elected them, *four* of them at least would have to unite with the Know Nothings to give that party a majority. From all we can learn we express the confident belief that four *such* Whigs will not be found among the *nine*. They are all responsible and highly intelligent gentlemen, and we are very sure they will pause long, looking to the fleeting character of the Know Nothing party, and to discordant materials, before they will consent to deprive the people of deciding two years hence, who shall represent them in Senate of the United States for the term of *six* years, *then to commence*. The refusal to go into an election this session would involve no possible detrement to the public interest. The term of the present distinguished incumbent not expiring until the close of the existing Congress (March 4th, 1857) there would be a vacancy of only four weeks at the opening of the first session of the preceding Congress which would be filled by the State Executive; and thus would be left to the Legislature of January session, 1858, the previlege of electing a Senator in conformity with the will of the people as it shall be expressed through the ballot-boxes in November 1857.

The question of the naked power of the Legislature to elect a Senator in anticipation of a vacancy, or rather, of the expiration of a Term, we are aware, has been decided, incidentally, in the affirmation by the United States Senate, in cases of contested seats—but it is, nevertheless, a discretionary power, to be exercised or not, according to circumstances, of which the Legislature is the sole judge. In the canvass just closed in Maryland, the question of United States Senator was not mooted before the people—other questions absorbed the public attention—now whether the Legislature will exercise the power, and thus precipitate an imposant appointment two years before the Term of Service is to commence is a matter of the gravest consideration.

The following is a correct official list of the member elected to the House of Delegates. Their party designations are attached. They are elected for one session only of about sixty days, commencing on the first Wednesday of January and ending the following fourth day of March.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Baltimore City.—Anthony Kennedy, K. N., William H. Traverse, K. N.; James R. Partridge, K. N.; James M. Lester, K. N.; John B Askew, K. N.; Jacob W. Hugg, K. N.; William T. Valiant, K. N.; Job Smith, K. N.; Edwin S. Abbott, K. N.; Elisha Harrington, K. N.

Baltimore County,—John C. Holland, K. N.; Aquilla Chilcoat, K. N.; Sam'l. Rankin, K. N.; Joseph H. Wright, K. N.; Nelson Cullings, K. N.; H. W. Heath, K, N.

Harford.—R. E. Duvall, K. N.; Henry A. Silver, K. N,; J. H. Jarrett, K. N.

Anne Arundel.—William H. Dorsey, K. N,; Benj. C, Neff, K. N.; John H. Waters, K. N.;

Prince George's.—John D. Cowling, Union; John B. Brooke, Union,; Wm. D. Bowie, Union. John B. Brooke, Union; Wm. D. Bowie, Unien.

Charles.—Wm. B. Stone, Dem., Wm. D. Merrick, Dem.

St, Mary's.—Edmund J. Plowden Whig Benjamin G. Harris, Dem.,

Calvert.—John W. Dowell, K. N.; Joseph A. Wilson, K. N.

Montgomery.—Charles A. Harding, Union; Elisha John Hall,*K. N.

Howard.—Claudius Stewart, K. N.; Thomas Rowlers, K. N.

Cecil.—David Scott, (of John,) K. N.; Sam'l Miler, K. N.; Slater B. Steubbs, K. N.

Kent—Wm. J. Griffith, K. N.; Emory Sudler, K. N.

Queen Anne's—Robt. Goldsborough, K. N.; John Relph, jr., K. N.

Talbot.—William B .Clark, Dem.; William D. Roberts, Dem.

Caroline.—J. M. Whitby, Union; John B. Stack, Union.

Somerset.—Prunell Toadvine, K. N.; Levin M. Wilson, K. N.; William Daniel, K. N.; Hance Lawson, K. N.

Dorchester.—William Frazier, K. N.; John W. Dail, K. N.; Algernon Thomas,

(*Continued on fourth page.*)