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THE EASTON STAR
PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY MORNING
AT EASTON, MD.
THOMAS K. ROBSON,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
J. H. GREENHAWLK—Printer.

TERMS—Two Dollars, if paid within the year, or $2.50 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 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.

Travelling.

UNION HOTEL.

THE subscriber informs the public that he has taken the above hotel in Easton, for the present year, and has thoroughly renovated and re-furnished it, and is prepared to accommodate the Travelling public as well as they can be accommodated at any house on the Shore.

The TABLE will be supplied with the best the market can afford, and the BAR constantly furnished with the most choice LIQUORS.

Particular attention will be paid to the STABLES, and those stopping at the hotel may depend on having their horses regularly fed, and well attended.

☞ Boarders accommodated by the day, week or month.

The long experience of my Mother, who has charge of the house, in catering, to the travelling public affords an assurance that those who patronize the TABLE cannot fail to be pleased.

A share of the public patronage is respectfully solicited.

jan 5—tf T. B. MERRETT.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS

On the Eastern Shore Steamboat Company's boats, Hugh Jenkins, Capt. J. Tilghman. Champion, Capt. J. R. Griffith.

On and after Thursday, April 15th, the boats will run as follows:

The Hugh Jenkins will leave her wharf on Light street, Baltimore, every Thursday and Tuesday mornings, at 7 o'clock for Annapolis, West River, Cambridge, Oxford and Easton, and return by the same route on the following day.

The Hugh Jenkins will leave every Saturday morning, at 7 o'clock, for Annapolis West River, St. Michaels, and Miles River Ferry, and return by the same route on Monday.

The Champion will leave her wharf every morning (excepting Wednesday and Sunday) at 7 o'clock, for Chester River, touching at Kent Island, Queenstown, Corsica, Spencer's, Harrison's Landing and Chestertown, returning the same day.

The Champion will leave every Wednesday morning, at the same hour, for St. Michaels and Miles River Ferry, and return the same day.

All freights by this line must be prepaid

☞ No freight received before 9 o'clock in the morning.

Passage to Annapolis, 75 cts.; Chester River and West River, $1 00; St. Michaels, and Miles River Ferry, $1 50; Cambridge, Oxford and Easton, $2 00.

apr 27 G. CHESNUT, Agent.

THE MINNESOTA.

THE Schooner MINNESOTA, Capt. Stichburry, will run regularly the present year—1858, from Miles River to Baltimore, as a grain and freight boat. Freight on all kinds of grain, *four cents* per bushel—back freights, on barrels 20 cents; coal $1.50 per ton; lumber $1.50 per thousand; bricks do. All other freigts in proportion. A share of the public patronage is respectfully requested.

☞ All orders for goods must be accompanie with the cash.

STEPHEN STICHBURRY,
Miles River, near Myrtle Grove.

jan 25–6m

U. S. MAIL LINE.
Attention Travellers
SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.

THE travelling public are respectfully informed that the undersigned is running a line of stages daily (Sunday excepted) from Easton, Md., via Denton, to Felton station at which latter Point a proper connection is always made with the cars on the Delaware Rail Road.

The stage leaves Easton at 6 o'clock A. M. and Denton at about 10 A. M. Through tickets form Easton to Philadelphia, $3.50, from Hillsborough and Denton, $3.25.

By this route passengers from any point on the line may leave home in the morning and arrive in Philad'a at 10 oclock, P. M. same day

spe 16 JESSE SHARPE, Jr.

BLACKSMITHING.

The subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he has taken the shop adjoining the Easton Gas Works, formerly the Farmer's Foundry, for the purpose of carrying on the above business in all its branches. He solicits a share of the public patronage. His long experience in all kinds of Farm-work, Carriage-work, axe-work, and Machinery, will enable him, he trusts, to give full satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage. Charges moderate.

HUGH S. WRIGHTSON.

Easton, Jan. 26, 1858–tf

ATTENTION
ALL WHO WANT GOOD BARGAINS.

THE subscriber has on hand six or seven good substantial second hand CARRIAGES, including Buggy Wagons, Rockaways, and Foot Rockaways, which he will trade or exchange for good serviceable ROAD HORSES, on good terms. Persons who have such Horses to dispose of, are invited to call and examine the Carriages.

SAML. B. HOPKINS, Jr.

jan 26 2w

COAL OIL—Just received. Also a lot of taps, rings and chimneys, for altering Etherial Oil lamps; we will alter lamps for $1 12½ cents each.

june 1 Paschett & Wright.

AUSTIN'S PATENT ICE CREAM FREEZERS—Being now the agents for the sale of the above justly celebrated Freezers, we can furnish any size at Baltimore prices.

may 11 Cheezum & Emory.

COTTON YARN—Cotton Yarns and Carpet Chains, (all colors) for sale by

june 1 H. C. Mackey.

HOPKINS'
Chalybeate Water.

RECOMMENDED as a curative in Dyspepsia, Loss of Apetite, Debility, and all diseases where Iron as a Tonic is indicated.

Price per dozen, $2.00
" " bottle, 12½ cts

and 31 cents per dozen allowed for empty bottles, when returned. A supply just rec'd by (june 8) Dawson & Bro.

The Easton Star.

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

VOL. 17—NO. 31. EASTON, MD., TUESDAY, AUG. 3, 1858. WHOLE NO. 863

Terms of Advertising

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

TERMS—One square, three insertions, $1 and 25 cents for every subsequent insertion A liberal deduction in price to those who advertise by the year, or for 6 or 3 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 marriage and deaths, 10 cents a line for each insertion

Marriages and deaths inserted free of charg.

Poetry.

"MOTHER SING JERUSALEM."
The last words of a beautiful boy who died in Boston a few years since.

A child lay in a twilight room
With pallid, waxen face;
A little child, whose tide of life
Had nearly run its race.

Most holy robes the angels brought,
By holy spirits given,
Ready to wrap the child in them,
And carry him to heaven.

And shining wings, with clasps of light,
Two shining wings they bore,
To fasten on the seraph child,
Soon as the strife was o'er.

Perchance their beauty made him think
Of some harmonious word,
That often from his mother's lips
The dying one had heard.

It might be, for he whispered low,
"Sing, mother, sing," and smiled,
The worn one knelt by the couch—
"What shall I sing, my child?"

"Jerusalem, my happy home,"
The gasping boy replied,
And sadly sweet the clear notes rung
Upon the even tide:—

"Jerusalem, my happy home,
Name ever dear to me!
When shall my labors have an end
In joy and peace in thee?"

And on she sang, while breaking hearts
Beat slow, unequal time—
She felt the passing of the soul,
With that triumphal chime.

"Oh! when thou city of my God,
Shall I thy courts ascend?"
They saw the shadows of the grave
With his sweet beauty blend.

"Why should I shrink at pain or woe,
Or feel at death dismay?"
She ceased—the angels bore the child
To realms of endless day.

Original Story.

Written for the Star.
HAZELRIDGE.

"OH! Isabel, Papa has agreed that I may accompany you to Hazelridge. Shall we not have a delightful time?"

"Yes, Minnie, we shall no doubt have a very pleasant time, particularly as the season is not very favorable for performing such feats as tumbling into the brook after water-lilies, or from the eaves of the barn in the search after young pigeon, after the manner of a certain young lady who was once visiting there."

"Indeed" said Minnie, laughing gaily and curtseying with mock dignity, "I hope Minnie Wilson has too great a regard for decorum and propriety, as Miss Elder would say, to act in that way especially as the frost has blighted the water-lilies and the pigeons being full fledged have flown away."

Isabel and Minnie Wilson were the daughters of a wealthy merchant of ———. Their mother died when they were very young and the early days of their childhood had been passed in the family of Mrs. Upton, their aunt who resided at a lovely and romantic spot on the banks of the Hudson, known as Hazelridge. She had watched over them tenderly and affectionately, and they had shared with their cousins in the instruction of an amiable and accomplished governess, until their return to the city, where they had the advantage of the best masters in the different branches of a polite education.

Isabel had made her first entrance into society the previous winter. Accomplished and graceful, inteligent and beautiful, of course she had been the belle of the past season, but possessed of sound understanding and cultivated mind, the vanities and frivolities of fashionable life disgusted and wearied her. Minnie was three years younger than her sister. Frank and affectionate, full of mirth and merriment, she was the life of the household, and the idol of her father.

Business of importance required the attention and presence of Mr. Wilson in Liverpool, and Isabel and Minnie accepted with pleasure their aunt's invitation to spend the time during his absence with her. It was the twilight hour when they reached Hazelridge, and the moon had risen and was pouring a flood of silvery light upon the earth. The broad bosom of the noble Hudson glistened like a polished mirror studded with diamonds, as it reflected the stars as they came out one by one in the heavens, while the dim outline of the forest was seen in the distance.

Minnie was loud in her exclamations of pleasure and admiration at the beauty of the scenery as they rode up the avenue that led to the house, where they were received with warm and joyous greetings.—After tea the happy party gathered around the fireside, where so many pleasant evenings had been spent.

"O, I am so glad to be at home with you again" said Isabel, "I do like the quiet retirement of the village or country so much better than the Babel-like confusion of the city. I do get so heartily tired of shopping and fashionable calls, and parties. I do think it so much more rational and delightful to spend the long winter evenings in reading some favorite author or in enjoying "the concord of sweet sounds" either vocal or instrumental, or in the social circle in converse with tried friends and true."

"I agree with you, Isabel," said her aunt, "in opinion and have often read with pleasure Cowper's beautiful description of the fireside pleasure's and enjoyments of a winter's evening. It is strange that our fair country women should so eagerly imitate the fashions and follies of France, but should so seldom copy what is praiseworthy and commendable in her higher circles. The brightest ornaments in the character of the amiable consort of Louis Phillippe, the late ex-king of France were her piety and domestic virtues I have read a description from the pen of some traveller, of an evening he was permitted to pass with the royal family in the privacy of the domestic circle. The queen was surrounded with her daughters and the wives of her sons, a few ladies of the court the king and some of her sons. The time passed pleasantly, occupied in reading, work, and conversation."

"It was a beautiful home picture indeed," said Isabel, "and worthy of the pencil of an artist. How pleasant to find industry and mental culture, utility and beauty united, and how much superior are those pleasures to all that Fashion affords to her votaries in their giddy rounds.—Have you commenced your course of reading for the season yet?"

"Yes," said Mary, "our reading at present comprises selections from various authors; we call it, leisure Hours with the Poets."

"Well, do not let us interrupt your course, we shall be delighted to share in the entertainment."

"Here is an "Ode to Autumn," by John Clarke, which I think appropriate at this time. I will read a few extracts from it though not exactly in connection."

"Wild Sorceress! me thy restless mood delights
More than the stir of summer's crowded scene;
Where giddy with the din,
Joy pall'd mine ear with song
Heart sickening for the silence that is thine.—
Not broken inharmoniously as now
That lone and vagrant bee
Roams faint with weary chime.

The filtering winds that winnow through the woods
In tremulous noise, now bid, every breath
Some sickly canker'd leaf
Let go its hold and die!
And now the bickering storm, with sudden start,
In fitful gusts of anger carpeth loud;
Thee urging to thine end,
Sore wept by troubled skies!

And yet sublime in grief thy thoughts delight,
To show me visions of more gorgeous dyes:
Haply forgeting now,
They but prepared thy shroud!
Thy pencil dashing its excess of shades,
Improvident of waste, till every bough.
Burns with thy mellow touch,
Disorderly divine!

Thy life is waning now, and silence tries
To mourn, but meets no sympathy in sounds
As stooping low she bends,
Forming with leaves thy grave!"

"I think it very beautiful," said Isabel, "to me there is something sad, though not gloomy in Autumn. I wander out amid its gorgeous but decading beauties, "moralizing on; stealing glad thoughts from grief and happy though I sigh."—But every season I think has its beauties. Even stern rugged winter when he doffs his snowy mantle whiter than the softest ermine, and puts on his sleety tiara which glitters in the sun with a brilliance surpassing the jewelled diadem of roylty, is radiant with beauty, though of an evanescent character. But how much more beautiful is bright joyous Spring. The birds welcome her approach, streamlets go dancing and singing on their way, the flowers spring up and perfume her pathway with their fragrance. There is a peculiar charm to me in this season of nature's resurrection from the death of Winter.—I love to watch the buds bursting, the leaves expanding, and the flowers unfolding their petals. I delight to see the cattle roaming over the bright, green meadows and the little lambs basking on the hillside in the warm sun beams."

"I can hardly tell," said Jane, "which of the two seasons is most beautiful.—When I look upon the landscpe glowing with the verdure of Spring, and illuminated with the sun's bright beams, and then look upon the same landscape touched by the frosts of Autumn, and lying dreamlike, in the hazy, golden light of the Indian Summer, I recognise the hand of the same great Artist, both pictures are beautiful, but unlike in their beauty."

"Summer, bright Summer for me," said Kate, with its wealth of fruit and flowers. Our next selection is called "Thoughts on Flowers" by H. G. Bell.

"Summer! delicious Summer thou dost fling
Thy unbought treasures o'er the glorious earth!
Music is in thy step and in thine eye
A flood of sunshine! on thy brow is wreathed
Garlands that wither not, and in thy breath

[redacted]

Correspondence of the Star.
JOE DOBBINS TO HIS UNCLE BARNEY.

BUNKTOWN, July 11th, 1858.

MY DEAR UNCLE:—Nothing of consequence has occurred in Bunktown recently. Affairs have been pretty much at a stand still for several months.

However, the Bunktonians are promised a little excitement during the dog-days, growing out of an application which is about to be made to the town-authorities by the ladies, for the widening of the pavement on Washington Avenue, in order to allow them room to pass each other more comfortably.

The Avenue is the great Bunktown promenade, the pavement on which is only about twelve feet wide; and as the outside is set with innumerable awning-posts and ornamental trees, pedestrians in crinoline are necessarily confined to the sidewalks. Since the arrival of the latest style of hoops, the ladies find a twelve feet pavement altogether too narrow for their comfort.

It has been no unusual thing lately, to witness, on a pleasant evening, a pair of interesting beauties at a dead stand on the avenue, wedged hard in between the awning posts and the door jams. Our narrow pavement is a great vexation to them, who are determined to have it enlarged to meet the demands of the most expansive crinoline.

The question which greatly perplexes the Bunktonians is, whether it is best for the ladies to reduce the size of their hoops, or for the commissioners to enlarge the side-walks. As it chiefly concerns the sex, I think they should be permitted to decide it, although it is probable they would "vote to a man" to stand by their hoops, whatever might be the fate of the awning-posts and shade trees.

Whether our merchants will yield the and remove the obnoxious posts out some six feet further, I am unable to say, but from present appearances, I think I am safe in assuming that the ladies will not consent to the slightest abatement in the size of their garments.

In the meantime, while the question remains in *statu quo*, our dangerous beauties continue to promenade the avenue in single-file, whilst the gentlemen, if permitted to accompany them at all, are requirep either to walk before or behind them.

On dit: It is rumored that hoops have recently given rise to a very interesting private discussion amongst the fashionable circles of Bunktown; the chief points in dispute, I am permitted to send to you. The question is purely one of etiquet, and relates to hoops in churches. It has always been the custom in Bunktown, for the first feminine goers to church of a Sabbath morning, to occupy the first seats in the pews: that is, the seats next to the aisles; those arriving later, being required to step over the dresses of the first, in order to seat themselves in other parts of the pew. Although the custom may seem somewhat selfish and ludicrous, no great inconvenience attended it until the introduction of hoops. Now, however, things have changed, and it is very unpleasant for a lady in hoops, six feet in diameter, to be compelled to hoist herself over the laps of some half dozen others, similarly attired, in the presence of a large congregation of admiring sinners, and especially is it provoking, when there is a stout breeze passing through the church, requiring the greatest dexterity in manipulating, to prevent the hoops from upsetting the bonnet. I have often had my sympathies most painfully aroused; and yet, at the same time, it was with the greatest exertions that I could suppress a smile, at witnessing the difficulties attending a lady while ballooning herself into a seat, over the heads of some half dozen others. It is contended with great reason, warmth, and animation by those in the habit of being late at church, that those who go earlier, should occupy the back seats, and leave the front ones for the last comers.—On the other hand, those who go early, oppose any innovation on ancient custom, declaring the old usage the greatest incentive that can be presented to bring all out at a seasonable hour. In my opinion, there is much reason on both sides, yet I cannot conceal the fact, that my sympathies are all with the late goers, as I have long been an observer of their trials and distress.

I think it highly probable, that the next enlargement of the hoops will be followed by a general scramble of a Sabbath morning among the belles, for the front seats, unless some sensible leader of the fashion should succeed in teaching her sex that, genuine politeness revolts at the idea of one lady forcing another to step over her head in order to find a seat; when, by changing her own but a few inches, each might be accommodated without shocking the modesty of a whole congregation.

The many inconveniences attendant on hoops, have provoked some very good people to desire their abolition, but I hope the ladies will not soon consent to surrender to trifles an appendage which gives so much grace to the female costume. Decidedly, I think them a superb addition to the feminine wardrobe; and so far as *appearances* go, it cannot be gainsayed that they tend greatly to equalize the fortunes of the married, whilst they place the married and single on an apparent equality, giving the spairest and daintiest miss, the rotund and *interesting appearance* of a matron about to culminate! Whatever the profane may say to the contrary, I cannot cease to write *vive le crinoline*.

Your nephew,
JOE DOBBINS

One Jour Printer, in our hearing, asked another what he thought of the world?—a most pregnant inquiry—which was answered by the other in the statement that "the world is a stage and the printers are the horses.—*Printer's News Letter.*

It may seem right to a man not to patronize the printer; but the end thereof is—that he is wholly behind the times, and has a vain idea of what is right.

BY AUTHORITY.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Pub: 57.—

AN ACT to authorize a loan not exceeding the sum of twenty millions of dollars.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and hereby is, authorized, at any time within twelve months from the passage of this act, to borrow, on the credit of the United States, a sum not exceeding twenty millions of dollars, or so much thereof as, in his opionon, the exigences of the public service may require to be applied to the payment of appropiations made by law, in addition to the money received, or which may be received into the treasury from other sources. *Provided*, That no stipulation or contract shall be made to prevent the United States from reimbursing any sum borrowed under the authority of this act at any time after the expiration of fifteen years from the first day of January next.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That stock shall be issued for the amount so borrowed, bearing interest not exceeding five per centum per annum, payable semi-annually, with coupons for the semi-annual interest attached to the certificates of stock thus created, and the Secretary of the Treasury be and hereby is authoriced, with the consent of the President, to cause certificates of stock to be prepared, which shall be signed by the Register, and sealed with the seal of the Treaury Department, for the amount so borrowed in favor of the parties lending the same, or their assigns; *provided*, that no certificates shall be issued for a less sum than one thousand dollars.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That, before awarding said loan, the Secretary of the Treasury shall cause to be inserted in two of the public newspapers of the city of Washinton, and in one or more public newspapers in other cities of the United States, public notice that sealed proposals for such loan will be received until a certain day to be specified in such notice, not less than thirty days from its first insertion in a Washington newspaper; and such notice shall state the amount of the loan, at what periods the money shall be paid, if by instalments, and at what places. Such sealed proposals shall be opened on the day appointed in the notice, in the presence of such persons as may chose to attend, and & proposals decided on by the said Secretary of the Treasury, who shall accept the most favorable proposals offered by responsible bidder for said stock. And the Secretary shall report to Congress, at the commencement of the next session, the amout of money borrowed under this act, of whom, and on what terms, it shall have been obtained; with an abstract or brief statement of all the proposals submitted for the same, distinguishing between those accepted and those rejected, with a detailed statement of the expense of making such loins: *Provided*, That no stock shall be disposed of at less than its par value.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the faith of the United States is hereby pledged for the due payment of the interest and the redemption of the principal of said stock.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enactea*, That, to defray the expense of engraving and printing certificates of such stock, and other expenses incident to the execution of this act, the sum of five thousand dollars is hereby appropriated: *Provided*, That no compensation shall be allowed for any service performed under this act to any officer whose salary is established by law.

Approved 14 June 1858.

Pub: 58.

AN ACT in relations to courts, and the holding of the terms thereof, in the several Territories in the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the judges of the supreme court of each Territory of the United States are hereby authorized to hold court within the respective districts, in the counties wherein, by the laws of said Territories, courts have been or may be established, for the purpose of hearing and determining all matters and causes, except those in which the United States is a party: *Provided*, That the expenses thereof shall be paid by the Territory, or by the counties in which such courts may be held, and the United States shall in no case be chargeable therewith.

Approved 14 June 1858.

Pub: 59.

AN ACT making appriations for the service of the Post Office Department during the fiscal year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-nine.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the follwing sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated, for the service of the Post Office Department for the year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-nine, out of any moneys in the treasury arising from the revenues of the said department, in conformity to the act of the second of July, eighteen hundred and thirty-six.

For transportation of mails, (island,) ten millions one hundred and forty thousand five hundred and twenty dollars.

For compensation to postmasters, two millions three hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars.

For ship, steamboat, and way letters, twenty thousand dollars.

For wrapping-paper, fifty-five thousand dollars.

For office furniture in the post offices, five thousand dollars.

For advertising, eighty-five thousand dollars.

For mail-bags, sixty five thousand dollars.

For blanks, and paper for the same, one hundred and twenty five thousand dollars.

For mail-locks, keys, and stamps, fifteen thousand dollars.

For mail depredations and special agents, seventy thousand dollars.

For clerks in the offices of postmasters, eight hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For postage stamps and stamped envelopes, one hundred thousand dollars.

For miscellaneous items, one hundred and eighty thousand dollars.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That if the revenues of the Post Office Department shall be insufficient to meet the appropriations of this act, then the sum of three millions five hundred thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise apropriated, to supply deficiencies in the revenue of the Post Office Department for the year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-nine.

Approved 14 June 1858.

From the Milford (Del.) News.
THE PREACHER'S ASSOCIATION OF THE EASTON DISTRICT OF THE M. E. CHURCH.

MILFORD, July 20, 1858.
Morning Session.

The above named association assembled in the M. E. church of Milford on Tuesday morning last. The meetings of the society were well attended by the citizens of the town and vicinity, at times the church being for the most part well filled. We went into the church about 10 o'clock, and discovered a half dozen young preachers collected in a corner of the church engaged in singing trios of social music. In a short time most of the members of the association were present. Mr. Murphy, the President, and Mr. Todd, the Secretary, took their seats, and the meeting was called to order.

Mr. Heacock read the 23d Psalm—'*The Lord is my shepard*,' gave out the 570th hymn 'A charge to keep I have,' after the singing of which he offered a prayer.

The roll was called and Messrs Chambers and Mann of the Baltimore Conference were introduced, and received by the association standing.

All ministers present were invited to take part in the business and discussions of the meeting.

Mr. Heacock was appointed a committee on public worship

Mr. Williams read an essay on—"In what respect does God visit the sins of the fathers upon the children." He said among other good things "the moral law is written by *Nature* on the hearts of men." Mr. Todd desired to know the exact meaning of the expression. Mr. Williams either did not know or could or would not tell and so the matter dropped.

Mr. Williams concluded that the children suffered only temporal punishment for the sins of their fathers. Mr. Murphy intimated his doubts of the truth of the conclusion.

"Is there any promise made in the bible to the impenitent Sinner." During the discussion of this question, Mr. Barton remarked that he did not comprehend the question. Mr. Heacock immediately afterward said that if the Sun could give no light on this matter, he did not know that the moon need make the effort.

Mr. Barton did indeed appear to be the greater light of the Society, and I suppose we shall have to concede to Mr. Heacock the honor of being the *lesser*, as he claims it

Mr. Todd read an entertaining review of "Ellis on divine things," an old work of rare merit. Mr. Wallace justly complimented Mr. Todd for the skill and ability displayed in his review. Mr. Murphy informed Mr, Todd that he must not say *vi*-car but *vic*-ar.

Subjects on the programme not otherwise disposed of, were passed over to the Board of Curators for future use.

Adjourned.

Afternoon Session.

The first question callad up was "Is a man accountable for sins committed after death." This subject was discussed at some length, but failed to attract much interest or attention. There was a general disapprobation among the members of the association of the discussion of questions of this character.

Mr. Murphy read an able paper on *Usury*. He took the ground that acts of the legislature regulating the value of money, are as unjust and burdensome as acts regulating the value of grain would be.

Mr. Barton complimented the effort, but objected decidedly to the positions taken.

Mr. Murphey sustained his points, as he evidently had the side of right. In a few years laws regulating the value of money will be classed among the follies of antiquity.

In some excellent remarks made by Mr. Barton on the 9th chapter and 25th verse of Genesies, he showed plainly the nonsense of the silly supposition that God designed to make part of the descendants of Noah slaves to the others, and proved that the prophecy had reference only to their political overthrow and degradation.

Wednesday, 21st.

Morning Session,

Mr. Robinson read a chaste and beautiful essay on Family Worship, which attracted the most profound attention.

Mr. Heacock read an able essay on the nature and power of human volition, and succeeded in *throwing much light* on this vexed question.

"The last Chapters in the History of Methodism" was reviewed by Mr. S. W. Thomas. According to the review, the world would have been none the less wise if the chapters had remained lost.

The question in relation to the use of tobacco was seriously and thoroughly discussed—on one side. It is said, with how much truth we are not informed, that most of the members of the association are in the habit of indulging in the use of "anti-nervons" and Habanas," but only one (Mr Quinn) had the boldness to attempt a defence of the use of the much abused luxury, and he, after a few remarks by Mr. Barton, presented much the appearance of a saplin uprooted by a storm.

Adjourned

Afternoon Session.

What was it that appeared to Saul in the house of the Witch of Endor? was discussed at length. The strongest arguments produced proved that Samuel did not appear, but that the whole transaction was a scheme to impose on Saul.

An essay was read by Mr. Bryan on Baptism—its mode. No one objected to the length of Mr. Bryan's essay, it was heard with interest; but there were strong objections to hearing so much read from such a little piece of paper. It was almost a miracle.

Other important and interesting questions were discussed during the afternoon session.

Thursday, 22d.

Morning Session.

The society agreed to meet again, at Centreville, Md., on Tuesday, Nov. 9th. The questions and subjects in the following report of the Board of Curators were adopted *seriatim*:

1. Review of Hudson on Annihilation, L. D. McClintock.
2. *Discussion*—Is magnificence in the M. E. Church consistent with the spirit of Christianity, J. S. Willis, J. E. Bryan, S. T. Gardiner, T. S Williams.
3 Review of Drew on the Resurrection, W. H. Brisbane.
4. The relation existing between knowledge, obedience and happiness, W. C. Robinson.
5. Sermon on Heb. chap 4, 12 & 13 vs S. W. Thomas.
6. *Discussion*—Were the Disciples of Christ evangelically converted prior to the day of Pentecost, J. Aspril, Geo. Barton, T. J. Quinley, Geo. Heacock.
7. Written sermon on evil speaking, D. George.
8. Essay on the Hardening of Pharoah's heart, T. S. Williams.
9. Review of Bledsoes Theodicy, R. W. Todd.
10. *Discussion*—Is the wearing of Gold now so common among professing christians prohibited in the Bible, Wm. Quinn, T. S. Williams, W. W. Redman, J. N. Magee.
11. Essay on Ministering Spirits, H. S. Thompson.
12. Harmony of the Scriptures with nature and the history of the world, W. E. England.
13. Exposition of John 20 chapter and 23 verse, Geo. Heacock.
15. Obligation and benefits of fasting, T. J. Quigley.
16. *Discussion* Are Theological Seminaries essential to the advancement of Methodism? T. C. Murphey, T. J. Quigley, S. W. Thomas, R. W. Todd.
17. Exegies, Rom. chap 1, verses 29 and 30, J. S. Willis.
18. Essay on John chap. 1, verses 12 and 13, T. C. Murphy.
19. *Discussion*—Is it expedient to introduce organs or melodeons into the public worship of the M. E. Church, T. C. Murphy, W. H. Brisbane, W. E. England, J B. Merritt.
20. Essay on the nature and office of conscience, L. B. Hughes.
21. Exegesis, Jude, 9th verse, W. M. Warren.
22. *Essay*—Do the Scriptures encourage the expectation that the Jews shall return to the Land of Promise in sufficient numbers to constitute a political State.
23. Foreknowledge of God in reference to contingent events, J. Aspril.
24. Exegesis, 2d Peter, 1 chap. 20 and 21 verses, T. W. Maclary.
25. History of the Bible as a book, E. F. Cooper.
26. Exposition of Genesis 9 chap. 12 and 17 verses, Wm. F. Talbott.
27. Is there an intermediate state, and if so, what is its character, T. W. Simpers.
28. Essay on the inspiration of the Scriptures, S. T. Gardener.
29. Life and character of Moses, J. E. Bryan.
30. A sketch of his conversion and call to the ministry, C. Schock.
31. Written sermon on Justification, P. H. Rawlins.
32. *Discussion*—The claims of apostolical succession, J. Aspril, W. M. Warner, T. Maclary, S. T. Gardiner.
33. Exposition of Heb: 6 chap: 4, 5 and 6th verses, J. B. Merritt.

GEORGE BARTON,
J. S. WILLIS,
S. W. THOMAS,
Board of Curators.

Strong objections were made to the discussion of settled points in theology, which, however, were overrulled, and the principle that truth has nothing to fear in a fair and open encounter established.

Well prepared papers were read by Messrs. Gardner and Thompson, which drew from the members complimentary criticisms justly merited.

Mr. Todd, with much earnestness, arose and asked Mr. Murphy, the President, what Mr. Gardener meant, repeating what he supposed to be an obscure passage in his essay.

Mr. Murphy in reply—He is of age, ask him.

The question, 'Can a man be in the favor of God without a knowledge of the fact?' brought out much differacce of opinion, and a long discussion in which all, both preachers and people, appeared to be much interested.

At the close Mr. Schock read a long paper on "The subject of Baptism," which, under the most unfavorable circumstances, was listened to with the most intense earnestness. In syllogistic argument he out-Aristotled Aristotle, and by a train of syllogisms founded on Aristotle's "*dictum de omni et nullo*," he arrived at just and truthful conclusions which astonished as well as delighted all, convincing the audience that the essay was the result of an original and thorough train of thought.

Resolutions of thanks to the citizens of Milford for their hospitality and kindness, and to the Editors of the NEWS for their favors passed, and thanks and a good collection from the members of the association, were bestowed on the attentive Sexton, after which the association adjourned

The meeting was interesting to all concerned, the only cool reception given to the preachers was that by Mr. Fowler at his ice cream saloon.

To make a darkey *smart*—skin his shins.