EASTON GAZETTE.

WHERE THE PRESS IS FREE—"Literature well or ill-conducted, is the Great Engine by which all Popular States must ultimately be supported or overthrown—RELIGION purifies the Heart and teaches us our Duty—Morality refines the Manners—Agriculture makes us Rich, and Politics provides for the enjoyment of all.

VOL. XXI. EASTON, (MD.) SATURDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 6, 1838. No. 31

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY *Saturday Morning*, BY

Alexander Graham.

TERMS.

TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS Per annum, payable half yearly in advance

ADVERTISEMENTS

Not exceeding a square inserted three times or ONE DOLLAR; and TWENTY-FIVE CENTS for every subsequent insertion.

Notice.

The subscriber having been re-appointed Inspector of Weights and Measures for Talbot county, hereby gives notice, that he will attend for that purpose at Easton, on Monday 3d September—at the Trappe, on Wednesday 12th September, and at St. Michaels on Thursday the 13th September.

Persons keeping stores in the neighborhood of those places will please have their weights and measures ready at the times and places above mentioned.

J. H. McNEAL.

September 8

PROSPECTUS.

The undersigned briefly announces his intention of publishing in Hagerstown, Md., semi-weekly paper to be called

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

The Progress of Knowledge is no longer a phenomenon,—it is increasing; and tyrants become tremulous.

This paper will oppose the ruinous mistaken policy of Martin Van Buren about the Sub-treasury scheme lately defeated in the House of Representatives, together with his political pertinacity in adhering to this and other rejected schemes of policy.

A large proportion of this paper will be devoted to general miscellany, elegant and polite literature,—useful and mechanic arts,—agriculture, &c.

The discussion of politics or other tenets will be conducted with candor and temperance.

A price current of Baltimore and other Markets regularly and correctly furnished.

Every endeavor will be made to render this paper interesting. The undersigned briefly announces his intention without going into details given in a future and more extensive prospectus. It will be printed on a large Imperial—good type, paper etc., and furnished to subscribers at $3 per annum.

T. McK. HEISTER.

August 18

Those Editors favorable to the increase of the Press will please notice the above and the favor shall be gratefully entertained.

GOOD AND CHEAP.

The Subscribers have just received and are now opening at their store, a large supply of

FALL AND WINTER

Boots and Shoes,

Of every description

ALSO

FUR & SEAL CAPS, TRUNKS, &c.

They are warranted in saying that their present stock offers greater inducements to purchasers than at any former time, being new and well selected. Persons wishing to buy, will please call and examine for themselves. They have the best lot of fine, and coarse water proof boots ever offered in this market.

Easton, Sept. 15, 1838. St

SHEPARD & McNEAL.

N. B. They still continue to manufacture Boots and Shoes of every kind at the shortest notice, of the best materials, and most fashionable style.

S & McN.

STAMMERING CURED

Dr COMSTOCK'S,

VOCAL GYMNASIUM AND LYCEUM

FOR ELOCUTION.—Philadelphia

This Institution is open from the first of September till the last of June,—during July and August there is a vacation. All desirous of instruction, either for the relief of Stammering, Lisping, or improvement in Elocution, may learn the conditions of

ANDREW COMSTOCK, M. D.
No. 100 Arch Street, Philadelphia.

Cumberland, (Md.) April 20, 1838.

Dr. Andrew Comstock:

Dear Sir—I have deferred giving a certificate with regard to the success I met with in my recent visit to your Institution, No. 100 Arch street, Philadelphia, for the purpose of removing an impediment in my speech, until the present period, that I might thoroughly test the effects of your system upon any articulation by time and experience. Both of these, I am happy to inform you, find me now—as was the case when I left Philadelphia, on the 13th of February last—perfectly fluent in reading, as well as in conversation—so much so, that it would be impossible for any one who had no previous knowledge of my impediment, to know that any such defect ever afflicted me.

But besides the happy effect your system has had in relieving my impediment, it has been of incalculable benefit to me in many other respects. My voice which was formerly weak, and incapable of being raised very little higher than the ordinary tone used in common conversation, has been greatly improved and strengthened; and now it costs me but a slight, physical effort to fill a considerable space.

In conclusion, I unhesitatingly recommend all those similarly afflicted, to make a trial of your system. Besides the success which has attended it in my own case, I have seen many others greatly benefitted—both ladies and gentlemen. This speaks more strongly in its favor than words can express, and should remove all doubt from the minds of individuals, if any exist, as to its efficacy in effecting a cure.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
CHARLES H. J. PIGMAN.

Sept. 15, 1838. 3wq

The Road to Wealth!

INSURED FOR FIFTY CENTS.

JUST COMMENCED,
A NEW AND VALUABLE
MONTHLY PUBLICATION,
Adapted to the purposes of every Farmer,
And designed to propagate all Useful and Practical Information concerning the SILK GROWING IN THE UNITED STATES, *Entitled*

THE AMERICAN Silk Grower,

AND

Farmer's Manual;
Embellished with
APPROPRIATE ENGRAVINGS

EDITED BY
WARD CHENEY & BROTHERS, Burlington, N. J.
AND PUBLISHED BY
CHARLES ALEXANDER, Philadelphia.

The First Number of this highly important and Valuable Work, is now ready for delivery to subscribers. We beg leave respectfully to call the attention of our citizens to the praiseworthy objects it has in view, and for the promotion of which it has been put into operation.

There has not probably heretofore been a time when the attention of the people of this country was as much engaged on the subject of the Silk Culture as at present nor a time when those who have already embarked in this business felt such entire confidence, not only that liberal profits may be derived from it, but also in their ability to produce as good Silk as can be procured in any part of the world.—It is believed that all that is now wanting to fully establish this great interest in this country, with all its vast advantages, is but the dissemination of plain practical information concerning it; and to convince our citizens of what we know to be true, viz. that there is no more difficulty about raising a crop of silk, than there is in procuring a crop of grain. The capital thus bestowed yields a far greater return than can be obtained from any other branch of husbandry. The editors have long been engaged in the silk culture, and intend hereafter to give it their entire attention. They have made extensive arrangements for feeding the silk-worm, and cultivating that invaluable species of mulberry tree, the Morus Multicaulis. And, from their long experience in the occupation and extensive correspondence with silk growers, they believe they may say without ostentation, that they shall be able to make the AMERICAN SILK GROWER, useful and entertaining and to communicate through its pages information as valuable respecting every branch of the silk business, as can be obtained in the United States. A portion of the work will be devoted to noting the modern improvements of Agriculture, and such matters as are generally useful to the cultivators of the soil.

The Proprietors respectfully solicit contributions on Agricultural subjects generally—and also the Silk Growing Business in particular. Address the Editors, WARD CHENEY, AND BROTHERS, Burlington, N. J.

The work will be published monthly—every number comprising twenty-four large octavo pages, with the addition of a cover for advertisements, &c. and at the end of each volume, a complete table of contents will be furnished to subscribers. Terms one dollar a year, payable in advance, for single subscribers. Twenty subscriptions will be supplied for a whole year by forwarding a current ten dollar bill, free of postage.

All orders for the work, postage paid, will be promptly attended to, if addressed to the Publisher, C. ALEXANDER, Athenian Buildings, Franklin Place, Philadelphia.

Citizens, Silk Growers, Agriculturalists and others, who wish to procure this work from the present time will please forward their names and the amount of subscription immediately.

LIBERAL PREMIUM.

Any Agent forwarding 100 subscribers for one year, and a $50 current bank bill, will be entitled to TEN THOUSAND SILK WORM EGGS, SELECTED FROM THE MOST APPROVED VARIETIES—which can be forwarded by mail to any part of the United States at a trifling expense, and which if properly attended to, according to the instructions which are promulgated in the work, WILL YIELD A PROFIT CONSIDERABLY EXCEEDING THE AMOUNT OF THE PRICE OF SUBSCRIPTION FOR ONE HUNDRED COCOONS.

☞ Editors of papers who are desirous of encouraging the Growth of Silk in this country, will please copy this advertisement a few times, and we will furnish them with an Exchange, and also occasional samples of the silk, which is manufactured at the editors' extensive establishment in Burlington, N. J.

For Sale or Rent

THE subscriber will dispose of at private sale the following well known property on reasonable and accommodating terms.

Several Houses and Lots in the Town of Easton—2 houses and lots at Crotcher's Ferry in Dorchester county; there is a store house attached to one of these, which would afford a choice opportunity to any one desirous of carrying on business at that place.

The subscriber will rent for the ensuing year (1839.) the following property to wit: The store house, dwelling and lots where the subscriber formerly lived, near Upper Hunting Creek, adjoining the M. E. Church, and now in the occupancy of James Bartlett, Jr. Also, a house and lot adjoining the same, now occupied by John Case. He will also rent the well known farm adjoining the property now occupied by James Bartlett, jr. and at present in the occupancy of William Willoughby. Also, a house and lot situated at U. H. Creek.

The above property is so generally known that further description would be unnecessary.

The terms will be made known to any person desirous to purchase or to rent any of the aforesaid property, on application to the subscriber in the town of Easton.

JACOB C. WILLSON.

August 4, 1838.

NOTICE.

The undersigned having relinquished his Hatting business, requests all persons indebted to him to call and make payment to J. D Duncan as early as possible, he being duly authorized to close the business of the shop for me.

ENNALS ROSZELL.

The subscriber having bought out the Hatting Establishment of Ennals Roszell, respectfully solicits a continuance of the support of its old customers and the public generally. He has just returned from Baltimore with a supply of good MATERIALS, and is ready to manufacture

HATS,

Bonnets, &c.

at the shortest notice. He has also on hand a handsome assortment of

FUR AND HAIR CAPS,

All of which he will sell at the lowest prices.

JAS. D. DUNCAN.

Sept. 29, 1838.

IMPORTANT TO

FARMERS.

A NEW AND IMPROVED

PORTABLE HORSE POWER,

AND THRESHING MACHINE.

Having obtained Letters Patent, bearing date Feb. 6th, 1838, for an improvement of a PORTABLE HORSE POWER for propelling Threshing Machines, Clover Mill Small Grist Mills, &c.

The subscriber takes this method of informing the public, that he will be prepared to supply all orders at the shortest notice. The superiority over other machines, consist in ease of operation, durability and simplicity. Being constructed principally of iron, both Horse-Power and Thresher the bearings been surrounded with oil cups, which retain oil sufficient for one day; with on replenishing, supercedes the necessity of hourly application of oil, which renders other machinery so liable to injury from neglect, and hazardous to those who may superintend them consequently produced by applying oil, during the operation or from a neglect of its mechanical construction. The vertical and horizontal bearings are supplied with oil by nutrition and capillary which is a great saving of oil, and prevents them from becoming dry and injuring the machine, which is so detrimental to other machinery. The Horse Power occupies the space of 3 feet by 3 feet 6 inches, which contains the moving machinery. This machine will thresh all kinds of grain, it also answers the purpose of cleansing clover seed, and with my late improvement is far superior to my former machines.

This machine can be transported in a common cart or wagon, without any inconvenience. A further description is deemed unnecessary as those who would wish to purchase, will call and examine for themselves. The subscriber has constantly on hand the above described machines, at his manufactory north of Brandywine village, Del. where orders will be received and the machines sent to any part of the neighboring states. Hundreds of certificates can be produced that it is superior to any thing of the kind they have yet seen.

References to the superiority of this machine may be had in the surrounding counties of Philadelphia, Montgomery, Delaware, Chester and Lancaster, Pa: New Castle, Kent, and Sussex, Del: and Cecil, Kent and Harford, Md; Salem, Cumberland, Gloucester, and Burlington, N. J., where these machines have been justly celebrated and given entire satisfaction.

June 2, 1838.

JESSEE URMY.

P. S.—Corn shellers made to order of the latest improvement. Also, repairing Horse Power, will be attended to with fidelity and despatch, at his manufactory, north side of the Brandywine, near Wilmington.

MARYLAND.

Talbot County, Orphans' Court.

14th day of September, *A. D.* 1838.

On application of Thomas Esgate, Executor of Thomas Esgate, late of Talbot county deceased.—

It is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes and proceedings of the Orphans' Court, Seal of Talbot County I have hereunto set my hand, and the seal of my office affixed, this 14th day of September, A. D. eighteen hundred and thirty-eight.

Test,

JAS. PRICE, Reg'r.
of Wills for Talbot county.

In compliance with the above order

NOTICE, IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the subscriber, of Talbot County, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Talbot County, in Maryland, letters of Administration on the personal estate of Thomas Esgate, late of Talbot County, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the proper vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 21th day of April next, or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 14th day of September A. D. eighteen hundred and thirty-eight.

THOMAS ESGATE, Ex'r.
of Thomas Esgate, dec'd.

September 29, 1838.—3w

NEW FALL GOODS.

WM. LOVEDAY,

Has just received and opened at his store house a fine assortment of

STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS,

he thinks as good as he has ever been able to offer.—Amongst which are a variety of

Cloths, Cassimeres, Sattinetts, Merinoes, &c. &c. &c.

He invites his friends and the public generally to give him a call.

Easton, Sept. 22, 1838.—4t (W4t)

MARYLAND.

Talbot County Orphans' Court.

28th September, A. D. 1838.

On application of Edward P. Gollorthun, Executor of Ruth Lowe, late of Talbot county deceased.—It is

ORDERED, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes & proceedings of Talbot County, Orphans' Court I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of my office affixed, this 28th day of September, A.D. eighteen hundred and thirty eight.

Test

JAS PRICE, Reg.
of Wills for Talbot County.

In compliance with the above order,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the Subscriber of Talbot County hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Talbot County in Maryland, letters of Administration on the personal estate of Ruth Lowe, late of Talbot County, dec'd, all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber on or before the 6th day of July next or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 28th day of September, A. D. eighteen hundred and thirty eight.

EDWARD P. GOLLORTHUN, Ex'r.
of Ruth Lowe, dec'd.

Sept 29 3w

[For the Easton Gazette.]

August 10th, 1838.

Mr. Graham:—

[illegible] my replication to that part of the plea put in by Justin, to my declaration in the cause pending between us, until the 7th inst. when rumour whispered in my ear that, his admirers were exulting at my supposed embarrassment or defeat. In fact, as Justin, at the close of his communication published in the Gazette of the 28th ulto. rather in a tone of dismay at the length of the journey before him, expressed his determination to travel over the whole ground I had marked out for him I deemed it rather impolite, and of no importance, to interrupt his progress until he should have completed his journey: But Rumour says, others think differently and being desirous as well to undeceive my adversaries, as to gratify my friends; I must request you to lay this communication before the public in your next Gazette, or as soon as convenient.

With the most perfect cordiality I reciprocate Justin's pledge to conduct this discussion in the most friendly and polite manner. And I further assure you, that no trifling, feigned or fictitious pretence—nothing short of imperious necessity shall compel me to retire from the contest. The position I occupy is too strong to require much skill or ingenuity to defend it—It is an elevated rock, fortified by Eternal Truth and therefore impregnable to the assaults of all the artillery of all its adversaries. Sickness, or death, or other uncontrolable circumstances may oblige me to suspend for a while, or entirely give up it: defence, but even then I know it never can be carried either by stratagem or storm. Further, I did not, nor do I now mean to hint that the necessity which may possibly drive me from its defence, should operate a cessation of the contest on the part of Justin—Consequently so far as I am concerned he can continue the discussion to the utmost extent, of his own good pleasure, I wish it however, to be remembered that he invited me to this discussion, without any act or desire done, implied or expressed, on my part, that necessarially called for the invitation, and consequently that I had no direct intentional agency in drawing him into the field of controversy, contrary to his disinclination to 'intellectual gladiatorship' and from 'amidst the bustle and turmoils of other urgent concerns'. I presume however that he supposed, the cause of Protestantism—was not in competent hands, whilst in Plantagenet's, and therefore likely to be overthrown from the rock on which he supposes it to be founded, and consequently preferred to take the management of it out of Plantagenet's into his own hands. If this conjecture be well founded I have not the shadow of an objection to the change of my competors. On the contrary I greatly prefer to compete with Justin because I believe him to be a gentleman. Still the phraseology of the last sentence of his second paragraph is objectionable so far as it might leave a doubt on the mind of a careless reader that he gave the challange.

Is it not a little surprising, that Justin should think it unnecessary to examine here my definition of a Church, and that it has no direct bearing on the question between us, when the very question, primarily at issue between us, relates entirely to the Church and proposed by Justin himself in the Gazette of the 16th of June in the following terms—'When this writer calls the Church of Rome the Church of all ages and all nations, is he to be understood as asserting that she is exactly the same in doctrine, in worship, in her institutions, and all the features of her organization, with the primitive Church, or the Church of the first four centuries of the Christian Era'—Is it not, I repeat, astonishing that he should deem it unnecessary to examine that definition as having no direct bearing on the question, when my argument in answer to that question, was constructed on that definition and was intended to, and did prove that the Roman Catholic Church was the true Church of Christ, and consequently at this day exactly the same in doctrine and dogmas of faith with the primitive Church, or the Church of the first four centuries of the Christian Era. The true Church is the subject of the question to be decided. In order to obviate any dispute about the meaning of the word, I commenced my argument with a definition of what I meant by a Church; and so constructed that definition as to make it applicable, in all its parts, to the true Church, or Church of Christ; and to that Church only. If the definition is defective it was certainly the duty of Justin to expose its defects and purpose a substitute in order that we might come to some agreement as to the sense or meaning of the word, Church; That being the first question to be decided; and if the definition has no direct bearing on the question, he ought, in my opinion at least, to have shown why it had not, as such a course would probably have led to the establishment of some point or principle as the basis of the discussion of the question before us, to confine the evagations of our minds within proper bounds. For if we are left at liberty to make use of the word, adlibitum, without confining it to some fixed determinate sense, there is a moral certainty we never shall come to an agreement as to which is the true Church.—Does not every days observation prove that each sectarian applies the word *Church* to his own conventicle thereby making Christ the builder or establisher of as many contradictory Churches, as there are different contradictory sects in the world? and they all contradict each other. How then can we hope to arrive at a decision of the question without a previous mutual understanding of the meaning of the word Church, or true Church. And how shall we ever come to that understanding except by convention or definition. For my part I can see no other way of terminating the controversy on this point, and therefore proposed a definition of that term for the examination of Justin, which if agreed to, might serve as a point from which to start with a reasonable hope to arrive at the discovery of the existing Church, militant of Christ, and probably, an eventual termination of this controversy.—And to my understanding it has not only a direct, but a very important bearing on the question at issue—because it comprehends 'perpetual visibility' one of the distinguishing marks of the true Church militant of Christ; a mark so essential to that church, that she could not subsist without it. For an invisible Church militant is a contradiction—anon-entity—an impossible Church. To be militant she must necessarily be visible. Now by the direct and indirect acknowledgment of her adversaries of every age this mark *visibility* is applicable to the Roman Catholic Church. History proves that all schismatics from the apostolic age down to Luther, Calvin & Co. inclusively, separated from her communion and government, and they could not have seperated from her unless she had previously subsisted visibly. This of itself sufficiently proves that she had a visible existence for the first fifteen hundred years and more of the Christian Era, since that time down to the present moment her visibility is proved by the perpetual misrepresentations of the tenets of her faith, by her separated children—Whence it follows, and I think conclusively, that, as perpetual visibility is an indispensable mark of the true Church militant of Christ, & as that mark applies with equal aptitude to the Roman Catholic Church, therefore the true Church militant of Christ, and the Roman Catholic Church are one, and the same identical Church. Now I leave it to Justin, if he can to point out any fallacy in this argument and also to show that, perpetual visibility from the Apostolic age down to the present time is a mark that will apply to his own Protestant Church.

Proceeding in his reply to my argument in answer to his first question, Justin makes the following important concession—"all christians admit that the primitive Church was a true Church—that she was the Church established by our Saviour and his Apostles"—and then he says—"The point to be decided is this; is the assertion of 4 C's sustained by facts. If it is, the Roman Church "in doctrine and dogmas of faith" is doubtless identical with the Primitive Church she is so far at least as doctrines are concerned the Primitive Church herself." The assertion of 4 C's here referred to may be found in the Gazette of the 7th July in the following terms.

"It is in this sense that I assert the Roman Catholic Church, and the Roman Catholic Church alone, to be the Church of all ages and all nations—the primitive Church—the Church which Christ established, and consequently the only true Church." And this assertion; which I do not retract, was based on my definition of a Church which Justin thinks it unnecessary to examine here, because in his opinion it has no direct bearing on the question.—But he admits that the Primitive Church is the true Church, and the Church which Christ and his Apostles established. It then behooves him to show when she lost her character of *Truth*; because if she was ever true, she must be so still, for truth is one and immutable. And Truth himself has said that he would build her on a rock and promised that the gates of hell should not prevail against her,—'and that he himself would be with her to the consummation of time.'—And further 'I will ask the father, and he shall give you another Paraclete, that he may abide with you forever.'—Whom the father will send in my name he will teach you all things, and bring all things to your minds, whatsoever I have said to you.—But when he, the Spirit of Truth is come, he will teach you all *truth*.'—No error. Now is it possible to believe that Christ has been so far forgetful of these promises as to suffer his Church to fall into any errors of faith or doctrine? Can it be believed, that the Holy Ghost who was to bring every thing to her mind which Christ had taught her, has failed to do so?—or that he had taught her, or suffered her to fall into, any error of faith or doctrine instead of teaching her *all truth* which was one part of his divine office. The very supposition is blasphemous; but is nevertheless embraced in Justin's argument to prove that the Roman Church has introduced a novel and heretical doctrine, and one that was not delivered to the saints.

Justin expresses no little surprise that I should assert the Roman Catholic Church to be the Church established by Christ, and consequently the only true Church, whilst the *doctrine* of *transubstantiation* is found in her creed. His surprise, sir is the mere creature of error, originating probably from prejudice either hereditary or acquired; or possibly from too implicitly following a fallacious guide, which has so far blunted the powers, of preception, and bewildered the judgment, as to disqualify them for the faithful performance of their natural functions, and led him to confound the *matter or manner* of existence with the reality of existence. Transubstantiation is only a word devised to express the *doctrine* of the real presence of the body and blood of Christ in the Holy Eucharist, not to the *manner* or *mode* by which they are present. This doctrine was delivered by Christ to his Apostles and by them handed down to their successors and so on to the present day. Nor is it as Justin asserts, inconsistent either with sense or reason, although, being a mistery, above both; nor has it any tendency to overthrow from its foundation the whole fabric of our faith, but on the contrary to render the foundation more solid, and the fabric more durable. Nor will it in vain be searched for in the records of ecclesiastical antiquity.' But is bottomed on Revelation, found in the scriptures, supported by the testimony of all the fathers of the Church—defined by councils, and held and taught in all ages by the Roman Catholic Church.

The supposition, that our senses are deceived, if the *true body and blood of Christ* are contained under the elements of bread and wine, in the Holy Eucharist, is contrary to *reason, religion and experience*. Reason assures us, the sun is vastly larger than the globe we inhabit, although to our eyes it appears to be not more than a foot in diameter. When we look at the same sun either rising or setting our eyes inform us that it is above the horizon, and that the ray of light, or vision from the sun to our eyes is straight and direct; but all experience—thousands of experiments, prove that our eyes are deceived in both cases that the sun when it appears to our eyes to be on the horizon is actually many degrees below it, and that the ray of light or vision is refracted into a curve. But are we therefore never to trust our eyes. When Jesus joined company with the two disciples, on their way to Emmaus, they both saw him & heard him speak; yet they mistook him for a mere man, because *their eyes were held* that they should not know him; in this case both religion and revelation informs us their senses were deceived, and the disciples themselves soon discovered, and by their senses too, that they had been misinformed by their senses, for *their eyes were opened* and they knew him.' In this case the disciples were first deceived, and then undeceived by their senses; and because their senses deceived them in the first

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