

FOREIGN NEWS.

Arrival of the Britannia.

A WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

Downward Tendency of Breadstuffs—The European Harvests — Acceptance of Bills of Prime, Ward & Co.—The Commercial Failures—Hurricane on the English Coast—The Steamer Great Britain Afloat.

The steamship Britannia, which sailed from Liverpool on the 4th inst., arrived at Boston on Sunday morning. The news received by her, is a week later than by the French steamer. We copy the following from the New York Herald:

The intelligence is of an important commercial character. The commercial community will be pleased to learn that the bills of Prime, Ward & Co., which were refused acceptance by Overend, Gurney & Co., have since been honored by that firm.

The aspect of the grain market is to be seen at a glance, in the annexed comparative statement:

PRICES OF BREADSTUFFS IN LIVERPOOL.

	Aug. 18 Per Caledonia.		Sept. 4. Per Britannia.	
	s. d	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
American Wheat,	7 6 a	8 6	6 6 a	7 6
Western Flour,	25 0 a	25 6	21 6 a	25 6
Indian Corn,	25 0 a	32 0	26 0 a	31 0
Indian Meal,	13 0 a	14 0	14 0 a	15 0

The Queen and Royal family still continue in Scotland.

The steamer Great Britain was successfully floated off on the night of the 27th ult., and arrived at Liverpool on the 30th.

The wreck of the barque Canton, of Hull, with the loss of 300 emigrants, is reported to have taken place upon the west coast of Scotland.

The British Islands have, within the last week or ten days, been visited by a succession of disastrous hurricanes, which have caused incalculable damage to the shipping.

A smart engagement took place on the 15th of June, at the Cape of Good Hope, between a small party of British troops and the overwhelming number of Kafirs, in which the former suffered a defeat.

Italy still remains in a state of ferment. The town of Ferrara has been invested by the Austrian troops, and a declaration of war seemed unavoidable on the part of the Pope.

The overland mail from India had been received. The general state of the country was satisfactory. Trade was depressed at Calcutta and Bombay, but brighter prospects cheered the merchants, from the favorable state of the crops.

The Hon. Mr. Winthrop and General Armstrong go out by the Britannia to-day—she also takes £12,000 in specie.

The Sarah Sands sailed from this port yesterday.

Financial Intelligence.—Notwithstanding that the funds have continued tolerably steady since the departure of the last steamer, a fearful pressure has been felt in the money market, deeply affecting, if not entirely paralysing every branch of trade and manufactures.

Whatever may be the immediate causes which have produced this state of things, the Bank of England has not escaped its share of blame, and there will be a general despair of amendment until it displays a spirit of improved liberality and accommodation.

The liabilities of the defaulting houses in London exceed two millions sterling, while in Manchester, Glasgow, Dublin, Belfast, Cork and Limerick, numerous large houses are irretrievably gone.

In Liverpool, we have to notice the stoppage of the houses of Lyon & Firmey, and Kirkpatrick & Co., whose liabilities are stated respectively at £60,000; in addition to which, many houses of lesser note have declared their incapacity to continue.

Among the manufacturers, the difficulty of obtaining money has been felt with peculiar severity, and several large mills have been compelled to stop.

In foreign stock there is no remarkable feature. Mexican is stated nominally at 19.

MR. THOMAS AND THE WHIG CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

If the Whig Central Committee recommended the course of settling the State bonds, as Mr. Thomas and the locofoco press would make the people believe, why was it that the rankest Repudiating locofocos in the Legislature only, and NOT A SINGLE WHIG, voted for this bill? Do they suppose the people so stupefied as to believe that Mr. Thomas and his friends had such confidence in the leading men of the Whig party, that they should have presented a measure which was so objectionable to the whole Whig party that not a single man belonging to it would support it? If it was not that it is a desperate case with Mr. Thomas and his partisans, they would not make themselves so ridiculous in urging such an excuse.—*Rough and Ready.*

The "Union" of Saturday night states that it has been favored with a very interesting letter from Tacubaya, of August 22d, from which it publishes the following extract relating to *the armistice.*

On the 21st, as the army was in motion towards the city, GEN. SCOTT was met by a proposition for cessation of hostilities, for the purpose of taking care of the killed and wounded. This he refused; but in the evening agreed to an armistice to enable commissioners to meet Mr. TRIST and to treat for peace. This armistice has been officially ratified It is difficult to foresee the result, though I can very well see that it is for Santa Anna's advantage to make peace. So far I can trust him.',

THE PROOF.

The attempt to explain away the words used by Mr. P. F. Thomas, in his speech at Hagerstown, but makes the doctrine he there avowed the more apparent. The Hagerstown, Torch Light furnishes the following proof of what he said and what he meant:

MR THOMAS AS A PROPERTY QUALIFICATION MAN.—In our paper of the 26th ult. we gave a substantial report of Mr. Thomas' speech in which will be found the following words:

"I am in favor of represention according to taxation: that, is if you pay taxes on a dollar's worth of property more than I do, I am willing you shall have a dollar's worth of influence more than I have.

Our report has been denounced by the Mail as "a lie;" by the Frederick Citizen, as "a contemptible falsehood manufactured by the editor of the Hagerstown Torch Light, himself;" and by Locofoco editors and politicians throughout the State, as utterly destitute of truth. These wholesale denials render it necessary that we should bring forward some evidence of the correctness of our report, which was nothing more than a report of Mr. T.'s speech, without note or comment.

In the first place, we produce, as witnesses, *two* of the most prominent members of Mr. Thomas' own party Jos. I. MERRICK, Esq. and Col. HENRY LEWIS. From Mr. Merrick's exposition of this portion of Mr. Thomas' speech, we make the following extract:

"I was standing not far from the speaker and listening with gratified attention to his able harrangue, and those words [the words reported in the Torch Light] were the subject of smiling remark between me and a friend hard by at the moment of their utterance, and to the best of my knowledge, *the words* are accurately given. I heard them frequently repeated on the same evening, and could do no otherwise than admit THE WORDS to have been spoken, which I thought I had heard."

[Mr. Merrick, in the above paragraph, of course, has reference, only, to Mr. Thomas' words, and not his meaning.]

Col. Henry Lewis, in a note appended to Mr. Merrick's article, remarks:—

"I have read the foregoing statement and remarks of Mr. Merrick, and concur in every word; and am glad to be spared the trouble of writing out my views, which I could not more perfectly express."

[The editor of the Frederick Citizen, also, who was present and heard Mr. Thomas' speech; (although he calls our report a manufactured falsehood) admits the substantial correctness of that report, by acknowledging that Mr. Thomas did say that "*the man who pays five dollars ought to have more influence than the man who pays one dollar.*"]

So much for the testimony of Mr. Thomas' own friends. In addition to their's, we present the following:—

We, the undersigned, heard the speech of the Hon. Philip Francis Thomas, delivered at the Market House, in Hager-town, on Tuesday, the 24th ultimo, and having read the report of it in the Torch Light of August 26, 1847, are satisfied that, so far as it extends, it is *(particularly that part which refers to representation according to taxation)* substantially correct.

H. W. DELLINGER,
ISSAAC NESBITT,
GEORGE SCHLEY,
ELI KREIGH,
JOS LITTLE,
SAML. WELTY.

We, the undersigned, were present during the delivery of that portion of Mr Thomas' speech in Hagerstown, which referred to the subject of representation in the State Legislature, and the language attributed to him, in the report published in the Torch Light, concerning representation according to taxation, as recollected by us, is substantially correct.

J. B. HALL,
WM. MOTTER.
GEO. UPDEGRAFF,
WM. E DOYLE.

It is scarcely necessary to allude to the characters of the above gentlemen. The three first named have served in the Legislature of our State, and the others are well known to be amongst the most worthy of our citizens.

Thus have we brought forward a jury of twelve men, to prove "*the words*" of our report, and we hope, now, we will hear no more denials from Mr. Thomas, or his friends.

From the National Whig.

A WARNING TO THE WHIGS OF MARYLAND.

The Whigs of Maryland are assured that the Administration will spare no efforts to elect every Democratic candidate for the next Congress, from that State. Any amount of money that may be required to corrupt the ballot box of Maryland, so as to overcome the Whig majorities, will be furnished. No impression, it is well known, can be made upon the Whig ranks; and it has therefore been determined to overcome their strength by the importation of voters who will vote the Democratic tickets for Congress. Already, we are informed, over one hundred such voters have been bought up in this District, and sent into the strongest Whig precints of the State, chiefly in the character of day laborers, the better to deceive. We learn, also, that some hundreds have been purchased up in Virginia, Pennsylvania, and Delaware, and that they are now scattered over the State, ready for the day of election. Nor is the work over. It is going on every day, and will continue, until the election is decided. The parties to whom this nefarious business has been entrusted, are not working in the dark. They have, we understand, complete lists of all the voters, in each precinct of Maryland, and they intend to so direct their energies as to secure beyond a doubt, *if their voters are allowed to vote*, the election of every member of Congress from that State, and carry the Democratic Governor besides The Baltimore Districts are considered as certain for the Administration, for they believe that the corruption of the ballot box in a city is easier than in the country False swearing will be resorted to without scruple on the day of election, and extra proof will be provided to meet every case. We hope our Whig contemporaries in Maryland will sound the alarm, and that every Whig will consider himself as one of a general committee of vigilance to protect his ballot-box from the invasion of this mighty army of corrupt voters, which threatens to take away one of his most valued political rights.

ELECTION FOR GOVERNOR.

We are within less than two weeks of the election for Governor, and it now becomes the duty of the Whigs of this State, and of this city, especially, to turn their attention to it, that whatever is necessary for them to do to secure the triumph of the Whigs, should be promptly done.

The election is of unusual importance. On its result depends no less a question than whether the faith of the State shall be restored and maintained. It is always desirable that there should be a good man at the head of the government, and that his general political principles should be conservative. But the important question in regard to the State's faith, so overshadows all others, that even were the candidates for Governor otherwise equally sound and conservative on general principles, no man, jealous of the honor of the Commonwealth, would be at liberty to consult any personal wish, if he had any, in voting for the Locofoco candidate. To do so, would be to abandon the State, so far as individual vote would go to the rule of one who, if not now an *avowed* repudiator, is supported by those who are, and who was regarded, when in the Legislature, as belonging to the ranks of that inglorious band that opposed every effort taken to pay the debts of the State.

For a man, claiming to be a friend of State faith, to vote for Mr. Thomas, would be to do an act that must, whilst it contradicts all his professions, bring a rebuke from his own conscience, and may be the shame of repudiation upon the State, And it is not only principle that requires every State faith man to vote for Mr. Goldsborough for Governor, but he is utterly without excuse for doing otherwise whether that excuse be sought for in the political principles or public or private character of the two candidates nominated for the office. We say nothing of Mr. Thomas in this regard. He comes before us as the nominee of the Locofoco Convention—as the favorite candidate of the repudiators in that party, who seemed to have controlled the nomination—and his public life, in our judgment justifies the support which the repudiators have given him. For this we oppose him. He might, apart from these things, make a good Governor, but no personal merit, however great, can weigh a feather against the recorded deeds and admitted facts which connect his acts and his success with the acts and success of the repudiators. His election is opposed on these grounds, and they are sufficient without enquiring farther.

But if it were a personal contest, between himself and Mr. Goldsborough, there is nothing in their private lives which gives him any advantage over the latter while there are many things, in their public careers, which place Mr. Goldsborough much more favorably before the people of the State. It is not necessary here to say, that nothing against the private character of Mr. Goldsborough can be said. In these times of party violence and recklessness, it may be even regarded as a compliment to the Locofoco party to be able to say, that so far they have not said anything against it. It is to be regretted, that they have not been as regardful in this respect heretofore; and, appealing to the past, we may insist, that their silence now is very conclusive evidence that there is nothing in the private character of Mr. Goldsborough which the most skilful and insidious detractor could even misrepresent to his disadvantage. It is something for the Whig party to know this, and they have a right to feel proud in presenting such a man as a candidate for the office of the Chief Magistrate of the Commonwealth.

And in his public life, as the unvarying supporter of the State's faith, as a Senator whose acts and votes were always given from a high sense of *duty* and with a proper regard for every interest, Mr. Goldsborough is known and esteemed by every one acquainted with the proceedings of the Senate

Such a man, as Mr. Goldsborough is, would at all times fill the office of Governor with dignity and honor, but now when the good name of the State, is at stake, and when, on the firmness, decision and settled principles of the man filling that high post, so much depends, no better man—few so good could be presented to the suffrages of the people.—*Balt. Patriot.*

EXECUTIVE PATRONAGE.

The Freedom of Elections—and the Government Office Holders.

We deem it proper, for the benefit of refreshing the memories of the powers-that-be at Washington, to lay before them the following from the great lights of Democracy, with the suggestion, whether or not there is room for the *correction of abuses*, in our vicinity. It will be seen, that Gen. *Jackson* considered it as PARTICULARLY one of the "*Reforms*" which he was to carry out, marked "*too legibly to be overlooked,*" this bringing "the patronage of the Federal Government into conflict with the freedom of elections"—Mr. Polk, of course will see that the principles of the "*Democracy*" are carried out—and it is to be hoped that his prime minister, that *patent* "Democrat" Mr. Buchanan, will urge him to his duty if there is any faltering.

"One thing I will say, that, as to the future, *interferences with elections, wheither of the State or General Governments by officers of the latter, should be deemed cause of Removal;* because the constitutional remedy by the elective principle becomes nothing, if it may be smothered by the enormous patronage of General Government."—JEFFERSON.

"It is deemed improper for officers depending on the Executive of the Union, to attempt *to control or influence* the free exercise of the elective right."—JEFFERSON.

"The right of any officer to give his vote at elections as a qualified citizen is not meant to be restrained, nor, however given, shall it have any effect to his prejudice; but it is expected that he will not *attempt to influence the votes of others, nor take any part in the business of electioneering*, that being deemed inconsistent with the spirit of the Constitution and his duties to it."—JEFFERSON.

"The recent demonstration of public sentiment, inscribes on the list of Executive duties, in characters too legible to be overlooked, the task of reform; which will require, PARTICULARLY, *the correction of those abuses that have brought the patronage of the Government into conflict with the freedom of elections*, and the counteraction of those causes, which have disturbed the rightful course of appointment and have placed, or continued powers in unfaithful or incompetent hands.' JACKSON'S FIRST INAUGURAL."

"Does not the gentleman know that *when a man is once appointed to office, all the selfish passions of his nature are enlisted for the purpose of retaining it? The office holders are the* ENLISTED SOLDIERS *of the Administration by which they are sustained.*"—JAMES BUCHANAN.

"THE HUGE PAWS."

The *Argus* in a paragraph characteristic of that print, which is headed "*The sneaking Coon*," speaking of Mr. Goldsborough's visit to this city, says:

"We have *tracked* him through the upper counties; but the last we hear of him he was at Scrabbletown, and about the city condescending to shake hands with the "huge paws."

Such is the *decency* exhibited by the organ of the locofoco party towards Mr. Goldsborough, because, he thought proper, by invitation, to visit and take by the hand the honest hard-fisted mechanics and workingmen of that section of the city. These "*huge paws,*" as the Argus terms the weavers and other artizans to whom Mr. Goldsborough was introduced, will bear in mind this insulting taunt, and show by their cordial support and influence, that they can discern between a *professed* democrat, but *real* aristocrat, like Mr. Thomas, and an honest, straight-forward republican like Mr. Goldsborough, who is the same at all times, and does not put on his republican manners only at the approach of an election.—*Rough and Ready*

☞ Our locofoco friends tell us that the Mexican people believe the Whigs are opposed to the war, and this encourages them to hold out and protract the war!—And pray who *made them* believe" there was a party in this contry favorable to them? Not the Whigs, certainly. Every Whig press in the Union has denied it. *who* told them that there was a party in this country "traitors" Mexican in heart?" The Locofocos! *who* told them that there was a party in this country of "Mexican Whigs" and "Mexican consolers?" The Locofocos! Who told them that the Ministers of the Gospel in this country were "enemies of their country" and "stories in heart?" The Locofocos! Who told them that *the majority of the United States Senate* were "traitors" and "Mexicans," opposing the cause of their country? The Washington "Union," the organ of President Polk! Surely if these things have given them "aid and comfort," the Whigs are not to blame. If the Mexicans *do "believe"* that there is a party in this country favorable to their cause, such an impression has never been made by the Whig press.

[Washington (Pa.) Reporter.

MR. POLK AND SANTA ANNA.—With James K. Polk and the Locofoco party rests the responsibility of GIVING THE MEXICANS A GENERAL, and the only one that could re-unite and concentrate their dispirited forces and they are responsible for the blood that has been spilled in our battles with the armies led by *Santa Anna*, who was permitted by Mr. POLK to pass our squadron off Vera Cruz, into Mexico—In his annual Message of Dec. 7, 1846, he says expressly, that Com Connor was DIRECTED NOT TO OBSTRUCT *the passage of Santa Anna to Mexico, should he return.*"—Had it not been for the restoration of that blood-thirsty officer to the command of the Mexican army, those battles would not have taken place, and the hundreds of brave Americans whose loss we now deplore, would not have watered a foreign soil with their blood. The occurrences of the past year, and the conduct of the administration towards General TAYLOR, from the time he first unsheathed his conquering sword at Palo Alto until the present time, must force the conviction that the Administration was jealous of his fame, and was anxious to stop him in his career of glory.—*Rough and Ready.*

ANOTHER FAILURE!—Mr. Thomas attended a "*mass*" meeting in Prince George's last week, for which great preparations were made, and expectations were entertained of 3000 persons being in attendance—but lo and behold, about 150 persons we are credibly informed only, attended, a number of whom were Whigs. Mr. Thomas, from the rebuke he received in Calvert by Col. Jenifer, thought it advisable to say little or nothing about State affairs, but confined himself almost entirely to National topics. He expressed himself much delighted with Free trade, was now convinced that *that* was the property system for his country, and hoped to see all restrictions taken off of commerce, and our custom houses dispensed with—of course, the necessary consequence would be, that as the army, navy, and civil list are to be provided for, take away all duties on goods, and the doctrine so often urged by the Free traders of the South would have to be carried out, viz: DIRECT TAXES for the Government.—*Rough and Ready.*



EASTON GAZETTE.

EASTON, Md.

SATURDAY MORNING, SEPT. 25.

FOR GOVERNOR,
Wm. T. GOLDSBOROUGH,
Of Dorchester.

FOR CONGRESS,
JOHN W. CRISFIELD,
Of Somerset.

For Delegates,
THOS. C. NICOLS,
CHAS. H. BOWDLE,
ROBERT L. SETH.

For Commissioner.
NICHOLAS RICE.

THE DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR.

We observed in the last "Star," the arraignment of the Whig candidate for Governor, for incompetency to fill the chair of state on account of mental weakness, &c. He is also arraigned in said article for travelling through the State and exhibiting "himself at public meetings, street corners, and other highways and bye-ways, as an object of wonder and curiosity to the inquisitive multitude."

Now Mr. Goldsborough is well known not to be a speaker; but he possesses the plain, strong and practical sense of the farmer, and being a farmer himself, knows their wants. He does not travel the State to tell the people of the large and wealthy counties of the Western Shore that because they have more riches than we of Talbot, Caroline and other small counties of the Eastern Shore, that, therefore, they should have a larger representation in the Legislature than we.—No, he forgets not his native Shore—he holds, wherever he goes, principles of justice alike to all, and not the doctrine of POWER TO WEATH.

How stands Mr. Thomas with all his powers of debate and oratory? Better would it have been for him to have travelled the State in the quiet, unassuming, farmer-like manner of his opponent, enquiring into the wants of the people, and seeking to make himself acquainted with their interests. But Mr. Thomas relying upon the effects of eloquence, mounts the stand, and tells the people of the wealthy counties of the Western Shore, that *he is "in favor of representation according to taxation.* As this may be denied, we proceed at once to the *proof.*

First, Mr. Thomas' letter to the Hon. Jno. T. Mason, bearing date, Cumberland, Aug. 27th, 1847, in which he says—

"I recollect referring to the subject of taxation and representation, and the inequality both in the contributions made to the treasury, and the benefits derived from it, by the large and small counties,—contending that the larger counties should possess in the popular branch of the Legislature a greater influence than they now have."

Here then we have Mr. Thomas' own acknowledgement of the fact. He speaks of the inequality of contributions made to the treasury—that the larger counties pay more into the treasury than the small counties, and, therefore, should be, in proportion, benefitted by representation in the Legislature. This is the only interpretation the above quotation will admit of.—The most blind and passionate advocate of Col. Thomas cannot hope to give it a different meaning.

We next proceed to the specific charge made against Mr. Thomas in the Hagerstown Torch Light, which leads us to our second proof. That paper says—

"*I am in favor of representation according to taxation; that is, if you pay taxes on a dollar's worth of property more than I do, I am willing you shall have a dollar's worth of influence more than I have.*"

This language Mr. Thomas has never denied. He cannot, and will not undertake, we are sure, to deny it. We have before us the proof from gentlemen of his own party, that he did use the language as quoted. Mr. Merrick, a supporter of Mr. Thomas, in his letter to the Baltimore Patriot, bearing date, Hagerstown, Sept. 13th, upon that subject, says—"to the best of his knowledge *the words* are accurately given"—that is, the words used in the Torch Light, and above quoted. And again he says, in reference to the same subject—"I heard them frequently repeated on the same evening, and could do no otherwise than to admit *the words* to have been spoken which I thought I had heard.' Mr. H. Lewis, another member of Mr Thomas' party, says he concurs "in every word" written by Mr. Merrick. Here, then, we have the proof (without the aid of the number of respectable Whig gentlemen who have testified to the truth of the charge) from highly respectable gentlemen of Mr. Thomas' own party. But Mr. Thomas in his letter to the Hon. Jno. T. Mason says,—

"That in that part of my speech at Hagerstown, in which I discussed the reform question, I advocated the doctrine of "property qualification," and that such an inference was drawn from the following language, said to have been used by me—"that the man who paid five dollars into the Treasury ought to have more influence than he who paid nothing."

We know of no publication of the sentence quoted by Mr. Thomas. He can, no doubt, with great propriety deny ever having used such language. But when has he ever denied the language attributed to him in the Torch Light, the starting point in all this matter. Mr. Merrick says he did use it, and undertakes in his long letter to explain it away—and says Mr. T. never meant what he said. We shall not discuss the question, whether Mr. T. or Mr. M. knew best what Mr. Thomas said and meant, that matter we leave for themselves to settle. But one prediction we will make, if it be not settled before the sixth of October next, the people of the Eastern Shore, who have a deep interest in this subject of "representation according to taxation," will take it in hand and settle it for them—and that too, with a vengeance to Col. Thomas. They never can and never will submit to a doctrine so odious and destructive of their interest. The Constitution gives to the Western Shore two Governors, to the Eastern Shore's one. This was insisted upon by the Eastern Shore in order for the more effectual maintaining of their rights. Are we to be told that Mr. Thomas is the man to do it, while holding to the doctrine of representation according to taxation, or even, population? We think not—and we do believe that the good sense of Eastern Shore men, when alive to their interest, will say so, and put the stamp of rejection upon Col. T. in October next.

☞ We are happy to learn that the Hon. P. F. Thomas is recovering, and will be able in a few days to see and be with his friends.

For the Easton Gazette.

THE I. O. O. F. PROCESSION.

MR. EDITOR:—Allow me the use of your columns for a brief notice of the procession and ceremonies of the Odd Fellows in our town on the 16th of this month.—The attendance of members was quite numerous, though not so large as it would have been at a less busy season of the year. The very neat and tastefully arranged Hall of the Order was thrown open at an early hour, for the reception of visiting members of the adjoining counties. On the announcement of the approach of the steamer from Baltimore, the formation of the procession commenced, and was completed on the arrival of the deputation (acting as an escort) with Iris Lodge. After passing through several of the principal streets, accompanied by the "Gray's" celebrated band, the procession halted at the Court House green, where seats were arranged for its accommodation amidst the refreshing shade afforded by the surrounding trees. I should not neglect to state that a large number of ladies of Baltimore, and of our own town, graced the assemblage by their presence, and what with their approving smiles—the rich regalia of the Order and its symbolic emblems—and the delightful music by the band, gave a peculiar charm and picturesque effect to the entire scene—novel to many and satisfactory, it is presumed, to all. Grand Master Thompson announced the order of ceremonies, which opened by an impressive prayer to the Most High by the Rev. Dr Jennings. Then followed the very interesting ceremony of the presentation of a large and elegantly bound Bible, bearing this inscription—

A TOKEN,
FROM MEMBERS OF IRIS LODGE, NO 48,
To
MILLER LODGE, NO. 18, I. O. O. F.
September 16, 1847.

The Rev. Dr. Jennings, in a short, but eloquent address, presented the Bible. It was received in behalf of Miller Lodge, by Geo. W. Sherwood, Esq., P. D. D. G. M., who responded in an appropriate manner. The ceremony of presentation was deeply impressive; the object, the sacred volume itself, made it so, apart from the matter and the manner which accompanied the *giving* and the *receiving;* and the solemnity of the music that succeeded it, seemed to breathe upon the memory the poet's words—

"There is a power that closely binds
In one the hearts of men;
That reconciles discordant minds,
Which ne'er may jar again.
This principle serenely glows,
In vigorous, hopeful youth,
Amid that band where freely flows,
Sweet Friendship, Love and Truth!"

Wm. M. Starr, Esq., (G. Chaplain) was next introduced as the orator—and in an address of about an hour's length riveted the attention of the auditory to its convincing arguments, which were clothed in attractive similitudes and beautiful illustrations. The general style of the address was pleasing and captivating, yet in the exuberant fancy of the speaker the cardinal principles of the Institution were not

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