office exercised by any other person under executive appointment, during the term of his election, except justices of the peace.

On motion of Mr. Stephenson the words "or legislative" were inserted between the word 'executive" and "appointment"—The said substitute was then adopted in lieu of the 54th section.

Mr. Brent, of Baltimore, moved to add to the said report a provision, making it the duty of the Legislature to regulate elections for the U. S. Senators, so that the election shall not take place earlier than the regular session of the Legislature, preceding the commencement of the Senatorial term, and when so fixed shall not be altered by any subsequent law.

Mr. Bowie moved to add thereto an amendment requiring the Legislature to lay the State off into six districts; from which shall alternately be chosen the U. States Senator.

ANNAPOLIS, April 5, 1851.

The President announced the following Committee of Revision under the order adopted yesterday: Messrs. Tuck, Grason, Chambers, of Kent, Randall and Magraw.

The Convention then took up the order of the day being the unfinished portions of the report on the Legislative Department. The question being on the amendment proposed by Mr. Bowie to that offered by Mr. Brent, of Baltimore.

Messrs. Chambers, of Kent, and Howard, debated at considerable length this latter proposition, when the Convention adjourned.

ANNAPOLIS, April 7, 1851.

The Convention met, but there being no quorum in town, those present adjourned.

ANNAPOLIS, April 8, 1851.

The Convention met, and a quorum being present proceeded to the consideration of the unfinished portions of the report of the Committee on the Legislative Department.

The question being on the amendment proposed by Mr. Bowie on Friday, requiring the legislature to erect six districts in the State, from each of which shall alternately be chosen the U. S. Senators of this State.

Mr. Bowie so amended his proposition as to create two districts, instead of six; the Eastern Shore to be the first, and the Western Shore, the second.

The amendment was debated by Messrs. Gwinn, Bowie, Stewart, of Caroline and others.

The latter gentleman moved so to amend it, as to make it in the form of a recommendation to the Legislature to so elect Senators, as that one shall always be from the Western and one from the Eastern Shore, instead of a requirement. Mr. Bowie demanded a division of the question, so as to put it first upon striking out his amendment, and it was agreed to. The amendment of Mr. Stewart was then also rejected.

That proposed on Friday by Mr. Brent, of Baltimore, was likewise rejected, and the Convention adjourned.

ANNAPOLIS, April 9, 1851.

Mr. Stephenson offered an order that the Convention hereafter meet at 9 o'clock, A. M., and 4 O'clock, P. M.

On motion of Mr. Ware, 9 o'clock, was stricken out, and 10 inserted, and the order adopted—yeas 36, nays 23.

The legislative report coming up, the question being on the substitute offered by Mr. Sprigg for the 19th section in regard to impeachments, requiring "two-thirds" for an impeachment. Adopted.

The 23d section was then read, regulating the creation of new counties, specifying the number of inhabitants they shall contain, &c., and after the adoption of several amendments the section was rejected.

Mr. Blackistone offered a section that the Legislature carry out in good faith the several acts and resolutions in regard to the school fund, and the revenue from the State's internal improvement stock. Adopted by a vote of 46 to 16. Adjourned.

A PUGILISTIC ENCOUNTER.—*Baltimore Rowdies Abroad.* Not satisfied with occasionally disgracing themselves at home, it appears that two of the Baltimore rowdies, proceeded at an early hour on Monday to the vicinity of Georgetown, where they outraged the peace of the community by a disgusting and brutal encounter in the prize ring, the result of which is thus announced in the Washington Telegraph of Monday evening.

We learn that about sixty men arrived in this city, last evening and this morning from Baltimore, and that their numbers were increased, on their way to the "Cross Roads," a couple of miles above Georgetown, where a prize-fight was to come off at ten o'clock this morning. The fight came off as appointed. Dinsmore and Zimmerman, rival Baltimore bullies, were the parties. The seconds of the first were Thomas O'Donnell, of New York, and Wm. Jordan, of Baltimore; of the second, James Cordery and Joseph Beard, of Baltimore. Zimmerman is not twenty one years old, and Dinsmore twenty-seven to thirty. The bet was $300 a side. In shaking hands before beginning, Zimmerman held up to his adversary a $100 note, to strengthen the wager, which was not replied to by the other. In the first round, Dinsmore drew blood. In each of the four succeeding rounds, he suffered, lost considerable blood from his nose, and had his eyes bunged up. He would not cry enough, but his seconds owned he was whipped and withdrew him. There were three or four hundred persons present.—No police appeared to display the "insolence of office."

FROM CALIFORNIA.—The steamship Georgia, arrived at New York on Monday night from Chagres, bringing dates from San Francisco to the 4th of March.

The Legislature had failed at the last accounts to elect a U. S. Senator. Hon. T. Butler King had the highest vote on the last (one hundred and fiftieth) ballot, but wanted some 6 or 8 votes of an election. The other news is unimportant.

The Empire City arrived on Tuesday, bringing about one million of gold dust.

EXCITEMENT IN BOSTON.

THE FUGITIVE SLAVE CASE—ABOLITION MEETING ON THE COMMON!

At a late hour on Thursday night, a fugitive slave, named Thomas Sims, was arrested in Boston, while passing Endicott street, by a deputy United States Marshal, assisted by the members of the police and watch. He at first supposed that he was arrested for drunkeness, but as he reached the Court House the true nature of the case was made known, when the cry of kidnapper was raised, and the prisoner drew a knife and stabbed officer Buckman in the groin Be was however safely lodged in the Court House. At about 10 o'clock an abolition lawyer, named Samuel E. Sewell, met Deputy Marshal Riley in the street, and was so violent and abusive that he was sent to the watch house, where he remained for an hour.

Later in the night, Fletcher Webster, Esq., (son of the Hon. Daniel Webster;) found a watchman ringing the bell of King's Chapel, and supposing that an alarm of fire had been raised by the abolitionists in order to collect a mob, he ordered the watchman to desist. Mr. Webster attempted to drag the man from the rope, and afterwards assaulted him. The officer called for assistance, and Mr. Webster was taken to the watch house, and thence to jail, but subsequently released on bail to answer for an assault.

The Court House on Friday morning, was completely surrounded by Marshal Tukey and his police force, who had drawn a chain entirely about it. At 9 o'clock the prisoner was brought up for examination before Commissioner G. T. Curtis. Seth J. Thomas appeared for the claimant; the Hon. Robert Rantoul, Charles J. Loring, and S. E Sewell for the fugitive. The complaint was then read, alleging that Sims escaped from James Potter, rice planter, Chatham Court House, Georgia, on the 22d February last. He is about 23 years of age, and has a wife and several children in Savannah, who are free. He arrived in Boston about the 7th of March.—The depositions were taken establishing the identity of Sims.

Edward Burnett testified that he lived in Savannah; that he knew Thomas Sims, the prisoner at the bar; Sims had worked with him at bricklaying, had told him that he was the slave of Potter; also heard his mother say that she and her son were the slaves of Potter.

John E. Babon, the agent of the owner, testified that he had known Thomas Sims well for a long period of years; he has resided in Savannah, and was the slave of Jas. Potter; had lived within sixty yards of his mother, and the prisoner passed my house twice a day going to his work; am positive that Sims is the man; have seen the mother of Sims pay over his wages to Potter in Sims' presence.

The counsel for Sims here asked for a postponement until Tuesday next, but the Commissioner refused to grant it beyond 24 hours. They insist that he can be proved to be a free man, even under the laws of Georgia. The Prisoner remained in the room of the Court House well guarded, and so far every thing has been quiet. Application was subsequently made to the Supreme Court for a writ of habeas corpus, but it was refused.

An inflammatory call of a meeting of the abolitionists in front of the State House appeared on Friday afternoon, and a large crowd soon assembled on the Common; in the meantime the following petition was presented to the Legislature:

"That the use of the State House yard be granted to the citizens of Massachusetts, to hold a public meeting in the afternoon, to take into consideration the arrest of a citizen of Massachusetts, under the operation of the Fugitive slave law, and to devise legal and proper measures for the defence and protection of citizens of Massachusetts."

Hon. Caleb Cushing, of Newbury, spoke in opposition to the petition, and moved that it be laid on the table, which was carried by a vote of 141 to 113.

The meeting was accordingly held on the Common. It was called to order by the Rev. Mr. Colver, and Mr. D. Howe was appointed chairman.

Wendell Phillips addressed the meeting. He spoke of the Court House in chains. He hoped that people would come in from the country in such solid columns as to block up the streets and prevent the fugitive from being carried off, except over their heads. He rejoiced that the law could not be executed, except at the point of the bayonet, and behind chains. They won't dare he said, to carry the fugitive out of the Commonwealth, except under the convoy of the guns of the Navy Yard. He spoke of Faneuil Hall being closed to them, and hoped that they would make the elms of the Common resound to the declaration, that law or no law, constitution or no constitution, chains or no chains, this law shall not be enforced. Block the locomotives, tear up the rails, follow the fugitive to the borders of the State, if possible, to rescue him. He counselled every colored man who had ever felt the chains of Southern oppression, to fill his pockets with pistols, &c, and as far as he was able he would stand by their sides. The law for them was at an end. He urged the meeting to hold itself in readiness with all the means at its command, to endeavor to stop to-morrow the execution of this statute. The goverment and Legislature have refused us the means to try this issue, and we have a right to disobey it, and meet the consequences.—When priests and statesmen are traitors, the people must take up their reins.

The meeting here adjourned to Tremont Temple, where the Rev. Theodore Parker was called up. He said, that when he passed the Court House, this morning, and saw the chains which encompassed it, he imagined that he was in Vienna, and not in Boston; under marshal law, and certainly not under the laws of New England.—He asked the meeting to pass the resolve, each for himself, that they would hold for evermore as infamous, any one who aids in the arrest or rendition of a fugitive slave. I am, he said, ready to do it, and can see but little difference between the African kidnapper and the Boston kidnapper. There are at present three kidnappers in Boston; find them out, and point at them as they pass in the street—make them sick of Boston. He understood, from good authority, that they were intending to arrest two more fugitives to-night. He urged the meeting to form a Vigilance Committee, and keep a watch upon the movements of the bloodhounds.

A Scotchman, named M'Clure, denounced as a coward any man who would allow his arm to hang loosely by his side while a fugitive was being carried off. He counselled no violence, he said, but soon afterwards cried out—"Liberty or death—resistance to tyrants is obedience to God."

The Rev. Mr. Colver next said that the law was so obnoxious and inhuman that he would trample it under his feet. He went for absolute disobedience. He also would counsel no violence, but he asked the assembly to meet to-morrow, at the Court House, in their strength. The people from the surrounding country would be there; he would be there, and if his presence on such an occasion was inconsistent with his clerical profession, he would unfrock himself; he denounced those of his brother ministers, who had counselled obedience to the Fugitive Slave Law, as traitors to the country and to their God, and called upon the meeting to again pass the resolution passed at Faneuil Hall, that, "Constitution or no Constitution, law or no law—no fugitive shall be carried out of Massachusetts."

After some further inflammatory speeches, the meeting adjourned with the understanding that they were to meet at 10 o'clock, on Saturday morning, around the Court House.

Some of the speakers denounced Daniel Webster as a disgrace to the country—a villain—and a traitor to the North, which was received with mingled hisses and cheers.

The number present at the Temple was about 1,000, many of whom went there from curiosity.

The fugitive is in a room in the third story of the Court House, which is secured by six two inch iron bolts upon the inside.

The city remains in an excited state.—The square around the Court House has been cleared once or twice of the crowd collected, by detachments of the city watch, and one or two who refused to stir, were taken into custody. The square, however, is again half full. Sixty resolute men guard the Court House upon the inside, and others are ready at the different watch houses, upon the least alarm.

No blacks are to be seen abroad, but knots of white men are collected all over the city, discussing the matter.

The agent of the owner refuses to sell the slave; his orders are to take him out of Massachusetts, to test the law.

Owing to the inflammatory appeals of the agitators through their organ, the *Commonwealth*, and at the meetings on the Common and in the Tremont Temple, three companies of the military of the city were notified to be in readiness, viz: the City Guards, New England Guards, and Boston Light Guards; but two of them, however, were kept under arms—the Light Guards, Capt. Clark, at their armory in Faneuil Hall, and the New England Guards, Capt. Bradlee, at their armory in Franklin Avenue, near the Court House.—A body of 250 U. S. troops, with two pieces of ordnance, were kept in readiness at the Charleston Navy Yard. This, in addition to the 100 of the police and city watch, fully armed inside the Court House, were considered as abundantly sufficient to repel any demonstration at a rescue.

BOSTON, Saturday, April 5.

The examination into the case of the Fugitive slave Sims was continued this morning before the Commissioner. The Captain, Mate and a sailor of the brig M & J. C. Gillmore were examined, and testified that they left Savannah for Boston on the 22d of February; that they saw Sims on the wharf at Savannah a few days before sailing; that he asked the cook for a situation and was refused; when off Boston Light the prisoner was found, by the mate, hid in the forecastle; that he was confined in the vessel by the captain while in the harbor, but managed to escape on shore at South Boston, by forcing the lock off the cabin and stealing the brig's boat; that he told them he came on board the brig at Savannah, the night before they sailed. This closed the evidence for the claimant.

Counsel for the defence then announced that they had no evidence to offer. An affidavit of the fugitive was read, stating that his freedom was purchased by his father when he was five months old; that his free papers are now in the possession of Morris Potter of Savannah, and that he desires delay to obtain them; that he never heard of James Potter his alleged master, until yesterday morning. No notice was taken of this paper.

Mr. Rantoul then announced that he designed to argue the constitutionality of this Law as to the right of a Commissioner to sit upon the case, trial by Jury, &c., and asked a postponement until Thursday.—The Court would only grant till Monday at 12 o'clock, when the argument will be heard.

The city remains quiet, but a large crowd is collected about the Court House. No violence is manifested.

The Clerk of the Police has notified the United States Commissioner, that Thomas Sims, the alleged fugitive, is a witness in a case to be tried at the next term of the Criminal court, and that he cannot be taken out of the State until after the trial of that case.

BOSTON, April 7.

Marshal Tukey was arrested to-day, on the suit of Randolph, negro, for arresting and searching him for concealed weapons. Tukey gave bail in the sum of $1000. An attempt was made to take Sims out of the custody of the U. S. Marshal by virtue of a Massachusetts law, but he refused to give him up. In the U. S. District Court this afternoon Chief Justice Shaw delivered a lengthy opinion upon the application for a writ of Habeas Corpus. The unanimous opinion of the Court was that it ought not to be granted. The argument was then resumed before the U. S. Commissioner.—Rantoul argued the case at great length, taking the ground that the law is unconstiutional.

After the Court adjourned, while Marshal Tukey and some Policemen were reconducting the agent of the claimant and Mr. De Lyon, police officer of Savannah, with the witnesses, to their hotel, James Randolph, the negro who caused the arrest of Tukey this morning, raised a large club and was about to strike the agent on the head, when his arm was caught by an officer, and he was arrested and committed to jail. Swords and other arms sufficient to arm a hundred Police have been forwarded from the Navy Yard to the Marshal's office.

BOSTON, April 9.

Fugitive Slave Case—Postponement of the Decision—Probable Collision between the State and General Government—Meeting at Tremont Temple—Arrival of Mr. Webster, &c.—Mr. Curtis, the United States commissioner, has deferred his decision in the fugitive slave case until Friday next.

The case of the negro Sims begins to assume a more serious aspect, and a direct collision between the General and State Governments appears to be threatened.—In the Massachusetts Senate to-day an order was passed, by a vote of 25 to 7, appointing a committee to inquire "whether the freedom of any inhabitant of this Commonwealth is in danger through the remissness of any officer thereof?—or if any law for the security of personal freedom had been violated by any officer of the city or State?"

This movement is in consequence of the refusal of the sheriff to serve the writ of replevin upon the Marshal, and also his refusal to serve a criminal warrant upon Sims for assaulting the officer who arrested him—both of which were designed as pleas to get Sims out of the hands of the United States authorities. The committee is now in session.

The Governor has also directed the Attorney General to consult with the Sheriff relative to serving the writ of replevin upon the Marshal.

Immense placards are posted about calling on the citizens, and all opponents to slavery, to assemble at the State House on Friday, and witness the State's disgrace in the delivering up of Sims.

Mr. Webster arrived last night, and put up at the Revere House. His health is still feeble On his arrival yesterday at Springfield, the people turned out *en masse* to meet him, and greeted him with the utmost applause.

HORRIBLE DEATH.—On last Friday night, a negro girl about the age of ten years, belonging to Mrs. Duffield, and in the service of Mr. T. T. Nicholson, was fatally injured in consequence of her clothes accidentally igniting whilst attending to some duties about the kitchen fire. Her imprudence in rushing into the street after discovering the accident, no doubt hastened its fatal termination, as it tended to spread the fire more rapidly than would otherwise have been the case, had she remained in the house—she was presently enveloped in flames. It was ascertained, after what remnants of her clothing spared by the fire, had been removed, that her injuries were of such a nature as to baffle the exertions of the physicians who attended her—the skin from head to foot being entirely removed; the fire in some places having converted the flesh to a cinder and penetrating even to the bone. She lingered until the next morning in great agony when she expired.—*Worcester Shield.*

THE RHODE ISLAND SENATOR.—General James, the newly elected Senator of Rhode Island, has finally defined his political position. He says, in a letter to the Providence Post, "I have never on any occasion, nor to any person, said I was a whig; on the contrary, I have always belonged to the old democratic party. I am in favor of a judicious tariff, such an one as will effectually protect the labor of the country, by taxing, lightly, the neceS-aries of life, and heavily, the luxuries, and also of internal improvements."

OMISSIONS IN THE SEVENTH CENSUS.—References are now frequently made to the Census Bureau to ascertain from the documents in the office facts relating to the place of residence of families in 1790. In view of these circumstances, all individuals who may have reason to think themselves overlooked by the assistant marshals, in taking the last census, are requested to furnish to the superintendent of the census the name, age, color, sex, and condition, (free or slave,) and birthplace of each member of the family, with their place of residence on the first day of June last.

VERMONT AND THE FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW.—Hon. Samuel S. Phelps, late United States Senator from Vermont, in a letter to Joseph Segar, Esq., a member of the Virginia House of Delegates, explains the circumstances under which the Vermont law in opposition to the execution of the Fugitive Slave Law was enacted. Mr. Phelps expresses his belief that when the Legislature meets again, the Act will be promptly repealed. His entire letter is excellent.

A RICH WINDFALL.—We understand that a fortune of one million six hundred thousand dollars has been left in England to a family to three sisters residing in the Western part of the city; besides a farm in Queen Anne's county, near Centreville, Md., valued at several thousand dollars.—One of the heiresses recently married a city baliff who resides up town.—*Balt. Clipper.*

BURNED TO DEATH.—We learn from the Howard Gazette, that a daughter of Mr. Larkin Murphy, aged about 5, and a daughter of Mr. Seth W. Warfield, aged 4 years, were burned to death at Cooksville, a few days ago, by their clothes taking fire.

EASTON GAZETTE.

EASTON, Md.

SATURDAY MORNING, APR. 12, 1851.

☞ WM. THOMSON & Co., S. E. corner of Baltimore & Calvert Streets, Baltimore, are our authorized Agents for receiving Advertisements and Subscriptions for the "GAZETTE."

☞ V. B. PALMER is authorized to receive advertisements for the "EASTON GAZETTE," in the cities of New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore.

APPOINTMENT.—John McFarland, Jr., has been appointed a Justice of the Peace by Gov. Lowe. The acting Magistrates in Easton now, are Henry Thomas, P. Robinson, Wm. B. Wheeler and John McFarland, Jr., Esqs.

ON motion of Judge Chambers, the Convention on Friday reconsidered the 9th section of the Legislative report, and it was amended so as to exclude clergymen and ministers of all denominations from seats in the Legislature, obviating the objectional portion in regard to *Teachers.* This the Star calls, "taking the back track." Judge C. has redeemed his character from the manifold charges made against him a few weeks since, by the Star, and now we should like to know where Col. Lloyd stands? Did he "take the back track" too, or has he yet to answer for his vote on this "legislative monstrosity?" Many of his party friends are anxious to know how he stands now, but we are unable to enlighten them. Will our neighbor throw a little "Star light" on the question?

THE Annapolis Republican publishes some facts in regard to the reporting of the debates of the Convention, which certainly do not prove that body very careful of the public money, or very anxious to get along with as little expense as possible. It appears that the editors of the Republican, when the question was open for bids, offered to do the *reporting and printing* during the time the Convention was in session, for $6,500. The Convention, however, refused this offer, and contracted with one man to do the reporting for $4,000, and with another to do the printing for $4,000, making $8,000 for what Messrs. Riley & Davis offered to do for $6,500. But this is not all—the reporter gave notice a week or two since that the sum of $4,000 for reporting was expended, and the Convention then appropriated $2,000 more, making $10,000 for reporting and printing. The Reporter gets for a brief and unsatisfactory report, which is always two or three weeks behind the proceedings, over *three hundred dollars a week*, or five dollars for each column of the "Register." Whether this be caused by favoritism, or a total disregard for the interests of the public, it deserves the most severe censure, and a public rebuke from the constituents of those who have been instrumental in thus, in fact, plundering the treasury.

WE announced last week that the question of representation had been settled by the Convention, but how, was not known. The substitute offered by Ex-Gov. Grason and adopted, provides that the Legislature at its first session after each census shall apportion the members of the House of Delegates among the counties according to population, always giving Baltimore city four more than the largest county; no county to have less than 2; aggregate never to exceed eighty, nor be less than sixty-five, and until the next census, will stand as follows:

Allegany,	4	Howard,	2
Anne Arundel,	3	Harford,	3
Baltimore city,	10	Kent,	2
Baltimore co.,	6	Montgomery,	3
Calvert,	2	Prince George,	3
Charles,	2	Queen Anns,	2
Caroline,	2	Somerset,	4
Cecil,	3	St. Mary's,	2
Carroll,	3	Talbot,	2
Dorchester,	3	Worcester,	3
Frederick,	6	Washington,	5
Total, ...			75

Of the 75 the Eastern Shore has 21, or a little over one fourth. If the people of this Shore think this is enough, especially since the erection of two new counties on the Western Shore, with two additional Senators, we have not a word to say. We would not be understood as condemning this apportionment, for Baltimore city with her ten delegates can do no more injury to the counties than she can at present, the Convention having prohibited the Legislature from investing money in works of internal improvements, or loaning money for such, or any other, corporations. We, however, give the yeas and nays on the adoption of Mr. Grason's proposition to let our readers see how the members stand on the question. The two delegates from this county present, it will be seen, voted for it.

Yeas.—Donaldson, Sellman, Howard, Buchanan, Bell. Welsh, Chandler, Lloyd, Colston, Constable, Chambers, of Cecil, McCullough, Miller, McLane, Spencer, Grason, George, Thomas, Shriver, Johnson, Gaither, Biser, McHenry, Magraw, Nelson, Carter, Thawley, Stewart, of Caroline, Stewart, of Baltimore city, Presstman, Ware, jr., Fiery, Michael Newcomer, Brewer, Anderson, Holliday, Slicer, Fitzpatrick, Smith, Parke, Wright, Shower and Brown.—43.

Nays.—Messrs. Chapman, (President,) Morgan, Blackistone, Hopewell, Ricaud, Lee, Chambers, of Kent, Mitchell, Dorsey, Wells, Randall, Kent, Weems, Dalrymple, Bond, Sellers, Jenifer, John Dennis, James U. Dennis, Crisfield, Williams, Hodson, Bowie, Tuck, Sprigg, McCubbin, Bowling, Dirickson, McMaster, Hearn, Fooks, Jacobs, Sappington, Stephenson, Gwinn, Brent, of Baltimore city, Sherwood, of Baltimore city, Phelps, Kilgour and Waters.—40.

PHILADELPHIA M. E. CONFERENCE.

This body, which commenced its annual session at Smyrna, Del., on the 26th ult., adjourned on Saturday last. We are indebted to the Star for the following list of appointments, which were made out for that paper by the Rev J. Dickerson. We have not seen the published proceedings, and are ignorant of what was done that would probably interest our readers.

NORTH PHILADELPHIA DISTRICT.
Robert Gerry—P. E.

St. George's—M. H. D. Ryan.
Trinity—George R. Crooks.
Eighth St.—Joseph Castle.
Fifth St.—To be supplied.
St. John's—John W. McCaskey.
Kensington—H. R. Calloway; R. W. Thomas, sup.
Port Richmond—Wm. McMichael.
Sanctuary—James Sewall.
New Market St.—J. W. Auther.
Cohocksink—H. S. Atmore.
Twelfth St.—Joseph Mason.
Bethlehem Mission—Wm. Mullen.
North City Home Mission—Geo. Quigley.
Milestown—James L. Houston.
Lehman's Chapel—John Henry.
Frankford—Wm. Cooper.
Buttleton—C. J. Crouch.
Bristol—Wm. McCoombs.
Attleborough—A. Freed.
Newton—M. H. Sisty, R. Owen.
Quakertown—T. W. Simpers.
Easton—J. L. Taft.
Richmond—V. Grey.
Stroudsburg—J. A. Watson, W. B. Wood.
Summerfield—L. M. Prettyman.
Bridesburg—W. C. Walton.

SOUTH PHILADELPHIA DISTRICT.
S. J. Thompson, P. E.

Union—To be supplied.
Nazareth—I. T. Cooper.
Mariner's Bethel—Joshua Humphries.
Ebeneezer—John Ruth.
Wharton St.—E. R Williams.
St. Paul's—R. M. Greenbank.
Salem—D. Shields.
Western—James Cunningham.
John Wesley—To be supplied.
Kelley Home Mission—To be supplied.
Asbury—S. S. Johnson.
Haddington and Monweville—J. Shields.
Radnor—J. Edwards, Henry Hobbs.
Westchester—A. Cookman.
Springfield—E. Reed, P. Hallowell.
Lancaster, 1st Church—P. Coombs.
" 2d Church—J Dickerson.
Columbia—Wm. Bishop.
Marietta—M. D. Kurtz, Wm. Purnill.

READING DISTRICT.—E. Miller, P. E.

Ebeneezer—Wm. H. Elliott.
St. Peters—G. D. Bowen.
Pottsville, 1st Church—H. Colcazier.
" 2d Church—Jas. T. Ashton.
Port Carbon—James McCarter.
Tamaqua—James E. Meredith.
Schuylkill Haven—H. B. Mauger.
Minersville—J. B. McCullough.
Tremont Mission—John F. Meredith.
Mauch Chunk—T. C. Murphy.
Stoddartsville—Fred. Illman.
Allentown—W. H. Brisbane.
Harrrisburg—William Urie.
Dauphin—H. Sutton.
Halifax—John Cummings, G. McLaughlin.
Lebanon—James Hand.
Pottstown—Allen John, Joshua H. Turner.
Phœnixville—Sterns Patterson.
Norristown—Peter J. Cox.
Bethel and Evansburg—W. H. Buswell.
Germantown—G. Oram.
Manayunk, Mt. Zion—Wm. Barnes.
" Ebeneezer—H. F. Hearn.
Chester ct.—Jos. Castile, D. R. Thomas.
Mt. Hope—J. D. Maddux.

WILMINGTON DISTRICT.
James Smith, P. E.

Asbury—J. A. Roach.
St. Paul's—F. Hodgson.
Union Mission—A. Manship.
E. Zion—To be supplied.
Mt. Salem—N. Heston.
Delaware city—E. J. Way, G. W. Brindle.
Newark—S. Townsend, J. H. Leighton.
Elkton—T. A. Fendly, Thos. S. Thomas.
Cecil—Levi Storks.
Oxford—J. Bissery, J. Thompson.
North East—J. F. Boone, James A. King.
Port Deposit—J. D. Curtis.
Falton—Joseph S. Cook.
Strasbury—Chas. Karsenar, W. C. Robinson.
Cochranville—W. L. Grey, John Jones.
Brandywine—H. Sanderson.
Grove—J. H. Wythes, John H. Boyd
Old Chester—S. G. Hare
Zion—John Bayne
John C. Thomas, agent of Dickinson College

EASTON DISTRICT—T. J. Quigley, P E

Middletown and Cantwell's Bridge—J. K. Anderson
Smyrna—H. E. Gilroy
Smyrna circuit—T Newnam, J Gregg
Dover—John T Hazzard, C J Thompson
Frederica—J Flannery, S R Gillingham
Milford—Joseph Aspril, John Hough
Denton—S M Cooper, one to be supplied
Vernon—S C Palmenter
Greensborough—John Bell, Wm Major
Talbot—J A Massey, (one to be supplied)
S Grace, super.
Easton—G D Carrow, J Mc H Caldwell
Centreville—James B Ayers, John Alday
Church Hill—D Lambdin, S W Thomas
Kent—Thomas Sumption, Lewis C Pettit
Millington—G W Lybrand, C L Stimmen

SNOW HILL DISTRICT—D Daily, P E

Seaford—J R Merrill, J Pasterfield
Dorchester—V Smith, J Allen, G Maddux
Cambridge—John D Onans, A Wallace
Church Creek—James Hargis
Salisbury—S Pancoast
Quantico—R H Pattison
Princess Anne—B F Price, W E England
Annamessex—D L Patterson, Wm Merrill
Accomac—James A Brindle, D Tiltow
Northampton—C Hill, James Hubbard
Berlin—Jonathan Turner, J D Quigg
Worcester Mission—Charles Shock
Georgetown—R E Kemp, C F Turner
Laurel—A W Milby, J Hammersly
J P Durbin, Corresponding Secretary to Missionary Society
J Paissal, transferred to Balto. Conference
J B Hagany, " to New York Conf.
Jas McFarland, trans. to New Jersey Conf.
James Colder, Missionary to China.

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