The Easton Star.

DEVOTED TO POLITICS, LITERATURE, AGRICULTURE, FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC NEWS.

NEW SERIES. EASTON, MD., TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1875. VOL. II NO 1.

The Easton Star,

WILL BE PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY MORNING AT EASTON, MD

E. L. DODSON, Editor & Proprietor.

TERMS:

Two Dollars cash in advance, or Two Dollars and Fifty Cents if not paid in advance. Clubs of seven, Thirty Dollars in advance.

No paper will be discontinued, except at the discretion of the proprietor, until arrearages are paid. No subscription will be taken for a shorter period than six months.

Books received free of postage will be promptly noticed under the editorial head.

To Travelers.

MARYLAND STAMBOAT CO.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

THE STEAMER HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. R. E. Leonard, will resume her Night Route on SATURDAY, APRIL 3d, 1875, leaving Pier 3, Light st. foot of Camden, every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 8 P. M., for Easton, Double Mills, Oxford, Clark's Point, Wallace's, Cambridge, Sherman's, Chamber's Point, Cabin Creek and Medford's, making close connection with the Maryland and Delaware Railroad at Easton, and with the Delaware and Delaware Railroad at Cambridge.

On Saturday the trip will be extended to Denton, making all the regular landings on the river.

On the return trip will leave Denton every MONDAY at 12 o'clock, noon, and on every TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, will leave Medford's at 3, Cambridge 5.30, and Easton at 7 P. M., arriving in Baltimore early the next morning.

Freights solicited at lowest rates and carefully handled. mh30

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after Tuesday, June 8th, the Steamer SAMUEL J. PENTZ will leave Pier 3, Light st., Baltimore, every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, at 4:30 o'clock A. M., for St. Michaels and Miles River Ferry, (Easton.) On the return trip will leave St. Michaels on the same days at 9:45, and Miles River Ferry at 11 o'clock A. M., arriving in Baltimore at 5 P. M. je5

Maryland & Delaware RAILROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT,
To Continue During Peach Season.

On and after Monday, August 9th, 1875, Trains will run as follows:

MAIL AND PASSENGER EXPRESS.

BEING NORTH.			GOING SOUTH.		
LEAVE			LEAVE		
Easton	4 10	A. M.	New York	11 55	P. M.
Trappe	4 28	"	Baltimore	7 00	A. M.
Bolton	4 35	"	Philadelphia	8 00	"
Hillsboro	4 40	"	Wilmington	9 25	"
Lloyd	4 45	"	Clayton	11 05	"
Greensboro	4 50	"	Kenton	11 25	"
Hickman	4 55	"	Slaughters	11 35	"
Federalsburg	5 05	"	Marydel	11 40	"
Williston	5 15	"	Henderson	11 50	"
Templeville	5 25	"	Goldsborough	12 00	"
Linchester	5 30	"	Greensborough	12 15	P. M.
Tuckahoe	5 35	"	Ridgely	12 30	"
LEAVE EASTON			Hillsborough	12 40	"
Easton	1 00	"	Cordova	12 55	"
Oxford	1 05	"	Woodland	1 05	"
St. Michaels	1 20	"	ARRIVE AT		
Tunis	1 25	"	Easton	1 15	"
Wye Mills	1 30	"			
Chapelle	1 35	"			
Queen Anne	1 40	"			
Centreville	1 45	"			
Kent	1 50	"			
Chestertown	1 55	"			
ARRIVE AT					
Love Point	2 10	"			

FREIGHT NO. 2.

GOING NORTH.			GOING SOUTH.		
LEAVE			LEAVE		
Easton	9 30	A. M.	New York		
Trappe	9 50	"	Baltimore		
Bolton	11 10	"	Philadelphia		
Hillsboro	11 30	"	Wilmington		
Lloyd	11 15	"	Clayton	3 40	P. M.
Greensboro	12 12	P. M.	Kenton	4 00	"
Hickman	12 40	"	Slaughter's	4 15	"
Federalsburg	1 00	"	Marydel	4 30	"
Williston	1 20	"	Henderson	4 40	"
Templeville	1 45	"	Goldsborough	4 55	"
Linchester	1 30	"	Greensborough	5 20	"
Tuckahoe	"	"	Ridgely	5 35	"
Easton	3 45	"	Hillsborough	5 50	"
Oxford	"	"	Cordova	6 05	"
St. Michaels	"	"	Woodland	6 20	"
Tunis	"	"	ARRIVE AT		
Wye Mills	"	"	Easton	6 35	"
Queen Anne	"	"			
Centreville	"	"			
Kent	"	"			
Chestertown	"	"			
ARRIVE AT					
New York	"	"			

FREIGHT AND PASSENGER NO. 3.

A freight and passenger train will also leave Easton going North at 1 45 P. M.; Woodland 2 00; Cordova 2 10; Hillsborough 2 25; Ridgely 2 40. Greensborough 3 00; Goldsborough 3 20; Henderson 3 40; Marydel 3 55; Slaughter's 4 10; Kenton 4 25; arrive at Clayton 4 35; Kingston 4 50; Philadelphia 10 45; Baltimore 2 50 A. M.; New York 6 15.

Going South leave Clayton 5 30; arrive at Easton at 8 00 P. M.

No stopping must be at the various stations on least time than twenty minutes before starting of Trains, otherwise they will lay over twenty-four hours.

Passengers using the 4:10 A. M. train from Easton will arrive in Philadelphia at 8:20 A. M., and returning will leave Philadelphia at 4:10 P. M., thus giving nearly eight hours in that city.

J. L. CALDWELL, Superintendent.

Paragon House,
EASTON, MD.

The subscriber respectfully informs the public that she has renovated and fixed up in good style, the Frame Hotel with every convenience and comfort, and now has it ready for the reception of permanent and transient boarders. Her long experience in the business is a guarantee that the wants of the travelling public will be fully met. The Table will always be supplied with the best the market affords, and none but attentive waiters employed. Omnibuses will be at the various steamboat landings and depot to convey passengers to this House. Terms reasonable.

ap11-1y Mrs. J. A. HALL.

Easton Livery Stables.

FRANKLIN G. WRIGHT, PROPRIETOR.

Situated next door to The Easton Star Office.

TRAVELERS will deposit their whips, robes, blankets, &c., at the office. Stable accommodation for 100 horses. Horses received on livery by the day, week, month or year. Horses and carriages for hire at all times. Travelers promptly conveyed to any part of the county or adjoining counties. Hacks run regularly to the steamboat landings, to convey passengers with dispatch.

The highest market price paid for corn, hay, oats, timber and straw.

DAILY STAGE LINE TO THE RAILROAD

Passengers leaving Easton in the morning arrive in Baltimore and Philadelphia in time for dinner, allowing for hours, 11 hours is considered a day, leaving a half day for extra hours an extra charge will be made.

Easton, Md., ap11

FARMERS' and MERCHANTS' LINE

THE SCHOONERS

Oxford and Tred Haven.

The above vessels are now running between Easton and Baltimore, and will do all kinds of freighting as cheap, if not cheaper, than can be done by any other line. Every effort will be made to give satisfaction. All freight must be paid on delivery of the goods.—Thanking thankful for past favors, we hope, by strict attention to business, to merit a continuance of the same.

LEONARD & BRO.

OFFICE—In same room occupied by R. B. Milby, on Dover street.

ap29

The Bay Trade.

SCHOONER "BAY QUEEN,"
Capt SAML. J. MERRICK;

SCHOONER "JOSEPHINE,"
Capt. JOHN F. PRICE.

THESE vessels are in the best condition for freighting. They will receive or deliver freight at any landing, from Trappe landing, on Dividing creek, to Lloyd's Landing, on the Choptank river.

All orders left with Samuel B. Merrick, at Trappe, accompanied with the cash, will be promptly attended to.

S. B. MERRICK & CO.,
Owners.

feb2-4m

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.

THE undersigned is now ready to receive the Taxes due for 1874. A Discount of 4 per cent. will be allowed on the State Tax if paid within the month of August, 4 do. for Sept., 3 do. for Oct., 2 do. for Nov., and 1 do. for Dec. After January 1st, 1875 Interest will be charged on both State and County Taxes.

In consequence of the stringent provisions of the Law passed at the last session of the Legislature and also in justice to myself and my official bondsmen, I shall not be able to wait upon delinquents. I hope Tax-payers will see the necessity of prompt payment as I shall certainly collect according to law.

A. L. B. WRIGHT, Collector.

I will be at Trappe on Saturday next, Oxford, and St. Michaels 9th and at each place every alternate Saturday till the 1st of Jan. A. L. B. W.

Easton Grocery Trade.

Grocery and Provision Store.

A New Store at the Old Stand.

WILLIAM K. LEONARD

HAVING taken the store lately occupied by Whittington Cox, at the corner of Washington and South streets, Easton, and completely stocked it with

Groceries & Provisions,

Will keep constantly on hand for sale at city cash prices.

SUGARS, TEAS, COFFEES,
BACON, LARD, HAMS, BEEF,
SALT, VINEGAR, CHEESE,
MOLASSES, SYRUP, FLOUR,
TOBACCO, SNUFF, CIGARS,
Soap, Candles, Starch, Coal Oil, Pepper, Ginger, Spices, Pipes, Brooms, Tubs, Buckets, Feed, Crockery and Glassware. Meal, Mustard, Cakes, Candy, Notions, &c.

Also, a fine lot of CANNED FRUIT and VEGETABLES.

FLOUR by the barrel and at retail.

MEAL always on hand,

He will be glad to have a call from his many friends, promising to do as well by them as any store in the county.

mh10-1y WM. K. LEONARD.

NEW Spring and Summer Goods.

JACOB WILLIAMS,

HAS the pleasure to announce that he has just returned from the city with a Larger Stock than ever before OF

Boots, Shoes and Gaiters

of the various kinds and styles, FOR MEN, WOMEN, BOYS, MISSES and CHILDREN.

Also, a full and complete stock of all kinds of

GROCERIES, NOTIONS,

BUCKETS, BROOMS, TUBS, FLOW-LINES, TRACES, &c.

I have also added to my present stock a full line of DOMESTIC

DRY GOODS.

Persons wanting to buy bargains will find them if they will call on

JACOB WILLIAMS,
Opposite the Market House,
Easton, Md.

ap6

MARTIN & CO.

RECEIVE New and Fresh Goods Daily.

THEY have a full stock of all kinds of Confectionery, and bake daily Cakes and Bread, made from the best flour, which they offer to the public at a much lower price than they did before on account of the decline in materials.

SWEET POTATOES for table and planting for sale by MARTIN & CO.

FRENCH and German Mustards, very superior quality, in jars or by the pint or gallon, for sale by MARTIN & CO.

APPLES! APPLES! A lot of Jolly, Flower, Northern Spy and Grindstone, for sale by the barrel or retail, at MARTIN & CO.

BUTTER! BUTTER! Another quality of fine, Roll and Home-made Butter, put up in new stacks, 25 MARTIN & CO'S.

TOBACCO! TOBACCO! Fine cut, of Sweet, Snuff and Tobacco of different grades, at MARTIN & CO'S.

PICKLES and Catsup by the bottle and for sale by MARTIN & CO.

ONIONS and Onion Sets. Superior lot of Potato sets for sale by MARTIN & CO.

FOR early planting a lot of Early Rose, Peerless, for sale by the barrel or retail, at MARTIN & CO'S.

FRUITS! FRUITS! All kinds of Fruits, in cans or dried, for sale by MARTIN & CO.

FINE Grits and Hominy, at MARTIN & CO'S.

ENGLISH PEAS, kiln dried, for table use, for sale by MARTIN & CO.

ORANGES and LEMONS for sale at a very reduced price, at MARTIN & CO'S.

CHEESE! CHEESE! A superior article for Summer use, at MARTIN & CO'S.

MARTIN & CO. take all kinds of Country Produce, for which the highest market price will be allowed ap6

GREAT ATTRACTIONS AT THE DOVER ST. FAMILY GROCERY STOR

Opposite Mrs. Streets' Millinery Store.

Since the opening of navigation, crowds of people have been noticed walking down Dover street to the

Dover Street Family Grocery Store.

It was soon understood that the great excitement was caused by the arrival of a full line of FAMILY GROCERIES by Henry Nicols, consisting of Flour by the barrel & bag, Meal, Buckwheat, Sugar, Coffees, Teas, Molasses, Cider Vinegar, Bacon, Sausage, Pork, Cod Fish, Mackerel & Herrings, Salt, Cheese, Butter, &c. Also Snuff, Chewing & Smoking Tobacco, Cigars, Coal Oil, Coal Oil Lamps, Oil Cans, Washing Soap, Concentrated Lye, Indigo, &c.

Also a large stock of Wooden Ware, Tin Ware & Queens Ware. He is also in daily receipt of Fresh Vegetables, such as Cabbage, Tomatoes, Onions, Turnips, Sweet Apples, Dried Fruit, Beans, Hominy, &c. His Stock of Confectionery is complete, consisting of Plain and Fancy Candies & Cakes, Raisins, Oranges, Nuts, &c. Country produce taken in exchange for goods.

Feeling satisfied that he can sell as cheap as the cheapest, he thanks a liberal public for their patronage, and solicits a continuance of the same.

HENRY NICOLS.

Easton, March, 6, '75.

FLOUR AND FEED STORE.

HENRY SCHMITZ, in the rear of the Market House, Easton, keeps constantly on hand and for sale, WHOLESALE and RETAIL, FLOUR, MEAL, BUCKWHEAT FLOUR, OAT-MEAL, GRAHAM FLOUR, SHIPSTUFF, BRAN, CHOPS, CORN, OATS, HOMINY, OIL CAKE MEAL and BALED HAY.

They invite a call from the public, satisfied that their prices will be satisfactory.

All goods delivered free in town.

Easton, Feb. 23, 1875-1y

LIME! For Whitewashing, Cook Burnt, and of superior quality, for sale by WM. GRAHAM.

ap27

Easton Grocery Trade.

Great Attractions.

The Dover Street Grocery and Provision Store.

Opposite Mrs. Streets' Millinery Store.

C. R. COLLINS

KEEPS constantly on hand a large supply of

FLOUR, COFFEE, SUGAR, LARD, TOBACCO, SNUFF, PIPES, CIGARS, CANDIES, CAKES, CRACKERS, NUTS, BACON, LARD, HAMS, DRIED BEEF, TEAS, SPICES, CORN, OATS, FISH, BLACKING, MATCHES, SAUSAGE,

GLASSWARE, QUEENSWARE, WOODENWARE,

Ready Made Shirts, Collars, Suspenders, Stockings, Notions.

etc., etc., etc., etc., etc.

My stock is bought at the lowest cash prices, and sold at a small advance for CASH. I claim to sell as cheap as the cheapest.—Those who want CHEAP GROCERIES are invited to call and examine for themselves.

C. R. COLLINS,
Dover St., Easton.

je29

LOOK AT THIS.

THE CHEAPEST STORE IN TOWN.

THE DOWN TOWN

GROCERY.

The undersigned takes this method of informing his Customers and the Public generally that he has a full and complete assortment of

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
WOODENWARE.

HOSIERY, GLOVES, &C

Queensware,
Glassware,
Tinware,

FLOUR, BACON, LARD, Cheese, Butter, &c.

Having bought his goods for CASH he will sell at a small advance for the cash, or to punctual paying Customers. On all Bills of $10 and over a DISCOUNT of FIVE PER CENT will be allowed for CASH.

DUER'S FLOUR.

at $7.75 per barrel, equal to any $8.50 Family Flour sold in Easton. Every barrel guaranteed.

Highest market price paid for all kinds of Country Produce in exchange for goods.—Remember these goods will be sold at the lowest cash prices. The Public's obedient Servant WM. GRACE.

ap6 6.

NEW GOODS! FRESH GOODS!

Family Groceries!

OWEN A. BOON & CO., have just received and are constantly getting from the cities large invoices of

Family Groceris.

Mr. Boon gives his entire attention to this line of busines, and families may rely on getting Fresh Goods, Goods of first quality and Cheap Goods. Those in want of

SUGAR,
COFFEE, MOLASSES,
SPICES,

and everything kept in a Grocery Store, can be supplied. They also keep a full line of

Crockeryware.

Being thankful for past patronage, they are determined to merit a continuance of the same. O. A. BOON & CO.

ap25

LOOK! LOOK!

WHERE ARE ALL THE PEOPLE GOING? TO MRS. H. S. COOPER'S NEW FAMILY GROCERY, NOTION AND DRY GOODS STORE

on Dover Street, to get bargains at low prices. She has just fitted up the Victor Sewing Machine office for the purpose of conducting a general variety store. In her stock will be found Calicos, Muslins, Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, Cottons, Buttons, Gent's Neck Ties, Collars, Pins, Hand needles sewing machine needles for the different styles of machines, and sewing machines all, best quality; sewing machine attachments, such as Hemmers, Quilters, sets of Hemmers, Binders, small needle Cabinet, and the well known Family Victor Sewing Machine, which can be bought on easy terms. GROCERIES, Sugars, Coffees, Flour, by the pound or barrel, Meal, Potatoes, Salt, best Hams, Shoulders, Middlings, Bacon, Starch, matches, Soaps, Blacking, Brooms, Brushes, Washing Soda, Bread soda, Yeast powders, Soda Crackers, Cakes, Candies of various kinds, Chewing Tobacco, Smoking tobacco, Cigars, Snuff, Tulip lamp chimneys, lamp burners, best Coal Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention. So when you go to the cheap store, if you do not see what you want ask for it. Sewing machines repaired and old ones taken in exchange for new ones, feeling well satisfied that I can sell as cheap as the cheapest for cash. Country produce will be taken in exchange for goods, sewing done to order. Shirts made by measurement. Our friends and the public are most respectfully invited to give us a call

ap6 MRS. H. S. COOPER.

Spring & Summer Fashions.

I. N. ELSTON.

This shop adjoining the Easton Bank on Washington St., has received the SPRING and SUMMER FASHIONS, and is prepared to CUT AND MAKE COATS, PANTS and VESTS in the neatest manner, and in the most fashionable styles. A perfect fit is guaranteed in every particular.

Fresh this long experience in the business he feels confident of giving entire satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage, in style, fit and workmanship.

Prices as low as the same work can be had in any section of the county, and much below city rates.

He respectfully solicits a share of public patronage.

I. N. ELSTON.

CROQUET—

Still another fall Case of those popular sets just received. Price reduced to $4.00, with a book of the game. Every set warranted full and complete. Mallets and Balls all hard wood, finished in oil.

G. W. MINNICK,
opposite the Bank.

aug5

HOPKIN'S ANTAGIC LINIMENT—The best Liniment used.

HENRY & GOLDSBOROUGH.

The Finance Question.

A great deal of slang is indulged in by many journals, upon the all important question of finance. Inflationist, soft money advocate, communist, are some of the cognomens applied to the men who demand common justice for the debtors of the country.

We will briefly and exactly state what we conceive to be honest and politic in the premises.

I. A repeal of the specie payment act, or its going into effect upon the 1st of January, 1879 might amount to the confiscation of a large part of every debtor's property in the country. We will assume that the greenback promise to pay, will be worth 87 cents in gold upon January 1st, 1879. Manifestly in such a case compulsory settlement of contracts in specie, would be legalized robbery of the debtor.

Gold is of course the standard by which values are measured, and every one longs for the day when it will be our national currency; but this must come as the outgrowth of national industry, and above all of national economy.

II. The people should require such an adjustment of the tariff, as would enable the government to take its own money in payment of duties. It appears to us, that this would be a long stride towards specie payment, as it would measurable stop gold gambling.

The hypothecation of our import duties, to bondholders, as the collection of such imports in gold, amounts to a quasi pledge, is a policy suitable for Mexico, Spain, or Turkey, but undignified and unwise in our mighty.

III The abrogation of the National Bank circulation, and the saving thereby of nearly $30,000,000 in currency annually paid to the banks, as interest upon the bonds deposited with them. Let us have greenbacks in place of this currency, as it is the people that actually pay the banks for using their currency. No sound bank, with a large line of deposits, would object; it is our little shaving shops that would kick at the change.

IV Whenever a debt of the United States is expressed as payable in dollars, be it bond or otherwise, it means a dollar in gold, and the faith of the people are pledged to its payment according to the tenor of the instrument

V. A 3-65 bond would act as a regulator of the supply of money, and at the same time save many millions to the interest account of the nation. Thus $100,000,000 of these bonds taken from the government would enable it to save 1 25 per cent. upon the amount of its 5 20's it could buy for that sum. All the small wit expended by the Wall street press, and its disciples of lesser degree throughout the land, upon the 3-65 bond, that it is bottomless, &c, &c, is measureless. When men cannot answer, they jeer, equivocate, or lie, and such is the case of the hard money organs, as they call themselves. It is not plain that with the $3-65 interest upon a bond, one can buy from any dealer in specie, over $3 in gold, which is as large a rate of interest as an English Consul or a French Rente pays.

Is not every house, factory, mine, and farm, in the United States held in mortgage to pay its creditors, and do not the honest men of the nation, for outnumber the cowards, who would repudiate the debt of the Republic.—*Delaware Herald.*

QUESTIONS FROM A WORKSHOP

Messrs. Editors Baltimore American:

Dear Sirs—During a discussion of the letter of Hon. Reverdy Johnson's on finance (had in our workshop), there was considerable difference of opinion in regard to the following:

First. As to the material difference between United States bonds and greenbacks. Are they not both based on the faith of the people as individuals, in the honor of the people as a nation, that they will redeem said promises to pay?

Second. If the repeal of the Legal Tender act would not be practical repudiation of the greenback, rendering them worthless in law?

As this is to be the all-important subject in the coming campaign, you will greatly oblige a number of mechanics by an explanation.

[To which we reply that the difference between the United States bonds and the greenbacks is, that one is an interest-bearing security, payable, interest and principal, in gold; the other is only a promise to pay, bearing no interest, and not at present redeemable in gold. Both are based on the credit of the nation, but yet they differ in character in several essential particulars. The repeal of the Legal Tender act is a question, we think, more of expediency than principle. Its repeal would not render the notes worthless in law, though it would leave any one at liberty to reject or receive them in payment of debt. The question of the repeal is, however, mixed up more or less with the inflation question and with issue of other irredeemable currency. Our correspondent must recollect that the security of our national bank currency is based upon the United States bonds deposited for its redemption; so that, bringing the matter to its final test, United States bonds, legal tenders, and national bank currency alike rest upon the credit of the nation and the good faith of its people as individuals.—EDS. AMERICAN.]

Martha Simple sends the following pert note to the New York SUN:

"Wont you please to tell me when the ovation to Mrs. Tilton is to begin? I am only a weak sister, and I thought your superior knowledge might enlighten my stupidity. They have all made a great fuss over there in Brooklyn about Mr. Beecher and his vindication, but I have not yet heard of any rejoicing over Mrs. Tilton's acquittal. If Mr. Beecher is innocent of course she is spotless, and what a source of joy this ought to be! I am waiting to see somebody give her a surprise party, or a hundred thousand dollars, or some other testimonials to her worth. won't you please let me know when the grand rally of Plymouth Church around this honored wife and excellent mother is to take place? Of course people so noted for consistency as the brethren are, must mete out to the goose the sauce that they have so veneriously bestowed upon the gander."

TOWN PROPERTY

AND

BUILDING LOTS

FOR SALE

BY

J. F. MANCHA,

Real Estate Agent,

PARAGON HOUSE,

EASTON, MD.

(For the STAR.)

METHODISM IN TALBOT.

A CONTRIBUTION TO THE RELIGIOUS ANNALS OF THAT COUNTY.

BY REV. GEO. A. PHOEBUS, D. D.

[CONTINUED.]

1801. There was no change, this year, in the presiding Eldership Revs. James Moore, and Richard Lyon were assigned to Talbot Circuit. The increase of members on the circuit was very extraordinary, being no less than an addition of 635 whites and 316 colored, or a total of 951 accessions. To account for an increase so unusual it is necessary to know something of the men who were leaders in the movement. Rev. James Moore was a native of Tyrone, Ireland. His birth was in 1760. Immigrating to America, in 1792, he entered the itinerancy in 1794. He was in charge of Talbot Circuit for the two years of 1801 & 2. Rarely in the history of the church has there been such wonderful success as visited that charge in these two years. He was a man of great uniformity. He never changed the austere and simple method of living which he had adopted in the early Wesleyan School. He was an early-riser, (frequently making pastoral calls before the sun was up) and scrupulously attentive to the sick. Few excelled him as a pastor. Though not profound as a sermonizer, his word was attended with an unction that rendered him profitable and acceptable to the people. He was a man of great openness of speech. The following will illustrate his method of dealing with the people who were not what they professed to be. It occurred on Queen Ann's Circuit, the yea a after Mr. Moore left Talbot. Some of the Methodist preachers were unsparing in their denunciations of 'dram' drinking. Both Mr Moore and Mr. Lyon were of this number. Arriving on Saturday in the neighborhood of his Sabbath morning appointment, he enjoyed the hospitalities of a pious sister Brown. During the conversation Mrs B. informed him, that a certain brother was slyly indulging in drinking, and for fear that he might be detected if he bought his drink in his own village, he was in the habit of taking his demi-john to Church Hill, to be filled. But says Mrs. B please don't say anything about it, for I shall be sadly abused if you do.' He promised he would not. But the sequel will show how that promise was kept. His Reverence was deeply distressed on account of the revelation, and walked the floor in considerable agitation. Next morning during the sermon, he was seized with a desire to expose the duplicity and sins of the offending brother, and, forgetting his promise, he broke forth, 'Yes! and some of ye take up the habit of drinking on the sly. Ye have not got the manliness, ayther, to buy yer whiskey here, but ye go with yer jugg to that miserable Church Hill, and ye buy, and come home and schwill like a dirty pig. And Jimmy McFarland ye'r the very man: for sister Brown could me so.' Recalling now his promise, he exclaimed 'Loch a'mercy on me! I told sister Brown that I would'nt say a word about it.'*

Rev. Richard Lyon the assistant of Mr. Moore had a short but eventful history as an itinerant. Possessed of a large share both of physical and mental vigor, and having taken for his model certain uncouth preachers, he became rough in his manners and dictatorial in his spirit. He professed high attainments in the christian life, and denounced with much lack of prudence those who come not to the same profession. As a temperance advocate he would ride from farm to farm among the Methodists, in harvest time to see if liquor was used among them. He rarely left a circuit without having made enemies, on account of his severe manner, yet he rarely left a circuit without having materially aided in its spiritual growth. He located in 1808.

The ministers were aided by a number of local preachers of whom we may mention the names of Revs Hugh Work, Joseph Tellford, Robert Sparks, then superannuated, and James Stokes.

During the year, the Church on the circuit was called to mourn over the death of one of her distinguished members. Mr. John Roberts. He was buried on Thursday Nov 19th Rev Messrs Work, Moore, and Sparks, improving the occasion by funeral discourses. The 'Maryland Herald' from which we quote says. 'In the death of Mr. Roberts the public have experienced a loss which perhaps is not easily repaired. He had been for several years a Representative in our Legislature an Associate Justice, and in several other public stations, the various duties of which he discharged with honor to himself and satisfaction to his fellow citizens. He was benevolent and useful to his neighbors, who never applied to him in vain for his advice in the settlement of their affairs. His popularity was extensive and his influence great. He was esteemed by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance, and as a husband and master, his family have sustained an irreparable loss.' It was at the close of this conference year within a month after his assignment to another field of labor that Samuel Stevens, Jr. published in the Herald the following card relative to Rev Mr. Lyon.

"TO THE PUBLIC."

'Richard Lyon (a Methodist Preacher) having circulated, and is still circulating, that when I was taken sick few weeks ago I sent for Mr. Work to pray for me and two of the Devils Children (as he termed them) Mr. James Goldsborough and Mr Joseph Martin were at my house and persuaded me from suffering him to perform divine service 'and sick as I am, even at my soul, with the folly and calumny of such a mushroom' I feel it equally incumbent on me to vindicate the character of J. G. and J. M as my own, and declare the said Lyon to be an absolute perverter of the Truth, of which the above gentlemen can testify. Citizens of Somerset, he is in your County. Be on your guard. View him with a scrutinizing eye. Behold the Lion under sheeps clothing.

Bishops Asbury and Whatcoat visited Talbot, in their annual tour, May 19th. Asbury, speaking of their travels, says. 'We take a County and a circuit in a day.' Our prospects are pleasing in Kent, Queen Ann's and Talbot circuits. Souls are added to the church and to Christ; prejudices fall before the force of truth and power of God. Bishop Whatcoat preached at Easton, and the senior bishop at Bolingbrook. They were guests of William Brown, a son of whom hath found the Lord.'

The controversy, before mentioned, continued, but we reserve definite allusion to it to a subsequent period.

The Conference of 1802, appointed Rev Joseph Everett, to the presiding Eldership of the Delaware and Eastern Shore District; and Revs. James Moore, D. Crouch, and R. Sparks, (Supt.) to Talbot Circuit. Bishop Asbury who was in Talbot about the close of this conference year, makes the following allusion to the popularity of Mr. Moore; 'Never was preacher more respected in Talbot than our brother Moore.' The state of the church was very uncouraging. Revivals were noted at almost every appointment; families that had become distinguished as the elite of the social circle, gave their approval to the Methodistic movement, and many of them become warm supporters of the church. Rev. Ezekiel Cooper with a local preacher, who was mainly instrumental in establishing the Methodist church in Denton, met with Mr. Moore at his appointment at the Head of Wye, when says he 'there was a blessed time.' Here had been gathered into the church the Bourdleys, Richardsons, Seths, Sears, &c.

From Wye, Mr. C. went to Easton, dining at Claylands, and reaching at night the hospitable mansion of his old friend Jacob Lockerman.

The next evening he preached to a large congregation. He says 'The Church people and their Minister gave their attendance, and the next day I rode a few miles to hear the Church Minister. We went out with young Mr. Goldsborough in his mother's coach in company with friend Talford and several others, and I returned and lodged at Mrs. Goldsborough's. She, her daughter and son are all in society.'

On the following Sabbath he preached again, many of the congregation as he tells us, riding twelve or fifteen miles to be at the service. The concourse was large, and the services so pleasant that it was a matter of regret to both minister and hearers that they could not be longer continued.

In the mean while Dr Allen, who was one of the earliest Methodists at Easton, was slowly wasting away by disease yet, as bishop Asbury tells us, 'he has been strangely kept alive for about seventy years, in many infirmities.' Towards the close of the year, his friend Asbury spent three nights with the doctor, in the mean while preaching daily to the congregation in Easton. The Sabbath, one of the days spent there, was taken up with the following services. First a love feast; the closing exercises of which consisted in the bishop's reading the extraordinary account he had received of the work of God in the south, and west of the continent. At 11 o'clock, Asbury preached on Christian perfection, text Heb. VI-1. He says 'a more solemn assembly, I think I never saw.' In the afternoon, the services were conducted by Bishop Whatcoat, James Moore exhorting 'clothed with power, and full of love.' Mr. Asbury's impressions were profound and he then gave utterance to them. 'It seems as if the whole Peninsula must be *Methodized*; (the italics are his;) twenty-five years of faithful labors, and the consistent lives of our brethren, generally, have worn down prejudice; so that many who will not live, will nevertheless, when they are sick, send for the preachers, that they may die christians.'

These encouraging conditions were not, however, entirely free from the effects of opposition in various quarters. There was among a certain class of people a disposition to lawlessness, and disturbance of the congregations. Bad spirits as well as good mingled in the public assemblages, and in some instances the Methodists were compelled to appeal to the law for protection.

At the close of the year, the number of members reported was 2417. Of whom 1431 were whites. It was the largest membership reported by any circuit or station within the bounds of the Methodist Church in America.

1803. The peninsula was divided by the Conference of 1803, into two Districts—The division placed Talbot Circuit in the Chesapeake District, and at the head thereof, though it embraced, besides the counties of the Eastern Shore from the Choptank northward, Strasburg, Chester, Wilmington, Philadelphia and Bristol, Penn. Rev. *Christopher Spry* was the P. Elder and Revs. *Daniel Crouch*, and *Richard Sneath*, the preachers of the circuit. There was a decrease in the number of members of 162 among the whites and 12½ among the blacks, a large decrease, certainly, for one year.

It was a year of political excitement, and of ecclesiastical warfare. The church contest began by a certain person, supposed to be the Senator of the United States, for the Eastern Shore, severely animadverting upon the proceedings of the Prot. Episcopal Convention of 1802, and especially denouncing the address of the bishop of the Maryland diocese and the establishment of Voluntary Associations of the clergy, in the interest of religious propagandism. The article is lengthy, but as it throws so much light upon the ecclesiastical condition of the county and state, it becomes an important contribution to the attainment of a correct knowledge of the times. The development of the state of religion, by the bishop, must have grown in part at least out of the results of a previous convention held in Easton in August 1801. Here the plan for the organization of "Voluntary Associations" was adopted; it was the Rt Rev. Dr. Claggett's own plan, and was a substitute for one that had been drawn up by Rev. Bishop Rigg, of St. Paul's parish, Queen Anne Co. It was adopted by the convention of 1802; and as will be hereafter shown was put in to operation, with fruitful results in some parts of the Eastern Shore. But it was obnoxious to the writer, who over the signature of "*Plain Truth*," thus expressed himself in the "Star of Aug. 9th, 1803.

"The proceedings of the Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church of Maryland having fallen into my hands, being a member of that church, I read them with attention; and, I confess, not without surprise at the Bishop's malicious crimination of the American Constitution in that "it offers only toleration," but what astonished me, was that he resented the thanks of the Convention for his treasonable attack on the equal religious liberty secured by the Constitution. He claimed to give, a literal quotation of the address, in the part to him objectionable, as follows.

"The Jewish government was a Theocracy, and, of course religion was with them placed in its proper station. The heathen nations too, had instinctively blended their different systems of religion with those of their politics. They all received Christianity as hostile to their sovereignty and prejudicial to their interests. Both Jews and Heathens therefore opposed the introduction of this religion with all the force of government and all the powers of persuasion. In opposition, however, to all the struggling of their priests and philosophers, and to all the fury of ten bloody persecutions, christianity in the course of a few centuries spread, least through all the then known world, and ascended the throne of the Cæsars, constituted at first only by a few illiterate fishermen and mechanics, assisted by the vulgar.

"The advantage, which christianity offered to every government was so great as to be thought, by many, absolutely essential to their very existence. Christendom affords an instance from the time of Constantine to the time of the American Constitution, of a single government that did not patronize and support the Christian religion. The American Constitution alone, of all those preserved by it, there is only toleration. Is religion to be wanting where our country is the character of a heathen? This experiment was "new to the world, and excited attention. "Many of the wisest and best christians "in America as well as in England, when "reasoning on this subject, have argued "the declension of national religion, and "the promotion of infidelity and fanaticism among us through its neglect. "They have grounded their morals, and "the inducements and indifference to-"wards religion to characteristic of the "present age, and as opposite to the true "spirit of the gospel and to that of the "first christians. How far these predictions have been already verified, a slight "survey of the present state of religion "and morals in our country will be sufficiently sufficient to show. Let facts speak "for themselves."

From the text of this extract the following charges are made.

"That the Bishop and Clergy of the Episcopal church as a body are solicitous of an *establishment* of that church; and that the said Bishop and Clergy hold that those who uphold the American Constitution are worse than Heathens who protected their religion by civil power, &c."

He now proceeds to show how the course pursued by the American government has placed its shore the weak and oppressive course of the kings and priests of the past. Adverting to the history of the *establishment* in Maryland anterior to the revolution he says, "during the establishment we have witnessed the happy fruits of that pious institution which is now so justingly lavished by his holiness. We have seen the hard earned bread of a pious Quaker forced from him by the sword of the law, and sold at public auction to support a drunken parson in his impious revellings; nay more, we have seen that drunken parson obtain his induction into the parish by drinking more bumpers than a drunken Governor, who in the exercise of a petty regalia in Maryland had that right at the head of the church here." He asserts that every State in the Union had abandoned the establishment of any religion with the State except Massachusetts, and "on that account the clergy love John Adams, while they hate Jefferson, through whose agency the establishment was uprooted in Virginia."

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

How Not to Become.

We have seen from the record of the proceedings in the Senate and House of Representatives, that the act of January last providing to provide for the resumption of specie payments on the 1st of January, 1879, was a deliberate fraud on the country, concocted by the Republican leaders who had been most conspicuous advocates for rag money, and who only a year ago passed the most obnoxious of the many inflation bills which they carried through congress.

There are outstanding $375,000,000 of legal tenders and about $47,000,000 of fractional currency. Of the latter the Comptroller estimates that $27,000,000 have been lost or destroyed, which would seem to be a large figure. But accepting this statement, there would remain an aggregate of $415,000,000 to be redeemed in coin at the Treasury.

How is this redemption to be made under the SHERMAN chart? Here are the words of the act.

"And to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to prepare and provide for the resumption in this act authorized or required, he is authorized to use any surplus revenue from time to time, in the Tre