The Easton Star.

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

NEW SERIES. EASTON, MD., TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1876 VOL 12. NO 1.

THE EASTON STAR.

PUBLISHED TUESDAY MORNINGS, AT EASTON, MD.

R. H. ROBSON, Editor & Proprietor.

TERMS:

Two Dollars cash in advance, or Two Dollars and Fifty Cents if not paid in advance; Clubs of Twenty, 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 will be promptly noticed under editorial head.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

One square—6 lines—one insertion $1; and 35 cents for each subsequent insertion. A liberal deduction made to those who advertise by the year or for six months. Advertisements sent to the office, not marked the number of times to be inserted, will be marked tf. and continued till ordered out, and charged according to regular rates. Special Notices in Local columns, 20 cents per line for each insertion.

To Travelers.

MARYLAND STEAMBOAT CO.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

ON and after WEDNESDAY, April 26, 1876, the Steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt E T Lewis, will leave Pier 3, Light street, foot of Camden, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY at 9 o'clock P M, for Easton, Dover Mills, Oxford, Clara's Point, Wallack's, Cambridge, Chancellor's Point, Sherman's, Cabin Creek and Medford's, making close connection with the Maryland and Delaware Railroad at Easton, and with the Dorchester and Delaware Railroad at Cambridge.

Sundays the trip will be extended to Denton, making all the regular landings on the river.—On the return trip, will leave Denton every Tuesday at 12 o'clock noon, and on every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday will leave Medford's at 1, Cambridge 5, and Easton at 9 o'clock P M, arriving in Baltimore early next morning.

On and after Tuesday, June 6th, 1876, the Steamer SAM'L J. PENTZ will leave pier 3, Light Street, foot of Camden, every TUESDAY and FRIDAY at 6.30 A.M. for St. Michaels and Miles River Ferry (Easton). On the return trip will leave Miles River Ferry at 11 o'clock A.M. and reach Baltimore at 3 P.M.

Freights solicited at low rates and carefully handled. apr25

STEAMER OLIVE.

CAPT. E. N. DODSON.

ON and after March 7th, the Steamer OLIVE will leave PIER 12 LIGHT STREET WHARF EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY, AT 10 A. M., for St. Michael's, Easton via Tunis' Wharf, (Leef's Creek,) Trimble's Wharf and Wye Landing.

Returning will leave every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY AND FRIDAY Wye Landing at 7 A. M. Trimble's 7.15, Tunis' Wharf 9, St. Michaels 10, arriving in Baltimore at 3.30 P. M.

Freights carefully handled.

R. S. DODSON, Proprietor.
R. A. DODSON, Agent. St. Michaels.
apr25

Maryland & Delaware RAILROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after Monday, July 31st, 1876, Trains will run as follows:

GOING NORTH. LEAVE			GOING SOUTH. LEAVE		
Dover	11 00	A. M.	New York	9 25	A. M.
Woodland	11 15	"	Baltimore	3 00	P. M.
Cordova	11 35	"	Philadelphia	5 15	"
Hillsborough	11 50	"	Wilmington	6 30	"
Ridgely	12 10	"	Clayton	8 00	P. M.
Greensborough	12 35	"	Kenton	8 20	"
Goldsborough	1 00	"	Slaughter's	8 35	"
Henderson	1 30	"	Marydel	8 50	"
Marydel	1 50	"	Henderson	9 00	"
Kenton	2 15	"	Goldsborough	9 20	"
Clayton	2 40	"	Greensborough	9 45	"
ARRIVE AT			Ridgley	10 00	"
Clayton	3 00	"	Hillsborough	10 15	"
Wilmington	5 00	"	Cordova	10 30	"
Philadelphia	6 15	"	Woodland	10 45	"
Baltimore	8 10	"	ARRIVE AT		
New York	10 20	"	Easton	11 00	"

No freights must be at the various stations at least forty (40) minutes before starting of Trains, otherwise they will lay over twenty-four hours. Freight trains will have passenger car attached and will be subject to delays incident to freight business.

J. L. CALDWELL, Superintendent

Paragon House,

EASTON, MD.

The subscriber respectfully informs the public that she has rented and fixed up in good style, the Frame Hotel with every convenience and comfort, and now has it open for the reception of permanent and transient boarders. Her long experience in the business is a guarantee that the wants of the dressing 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.

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

Easton Livery Stables.

FRANKLIN G. WRIGHT, PROPRIETOR,

Two 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 sent 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, blades and straw.

DAILY STAGE LINE TO THE RAILROAD. Passengers leaving Easton in the morning arrive in Baltimore and Philadelphia in time for dinner. Travelling horses, 12 hours is considered a day, leaves a half day. For extra hours an extra charge will be made.

Easton, Md., apr22

FARMERS' and MERCHANTS' LINE

THE SCHOONERS

Oxford & Clara M. Leonard.

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.—Thankful for past favors, we hope, strict attention to business, to merit a continuance of the same.

LEONARD & BRO.

OFFICE—In same room occupied by R. B. Dixon, Dover street.
apr22

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE!

Phœnix Ins. Co. of Brooklyn,	$2,200,000
Franklin Ins. Co. of Phil'a,	3,400,000
Royal Canadian Ins. Co. of Montreal,	6,000,000
Bangor Ins. Co. of Bangor, Me.,	325,000
Mercantile Mutual Ins. Co. of N.Y.	1,000,000
Niagara Ins. Co. of New York,	1,250,000

Special advantages offered for Insurance on country property, for one year or a term of years.

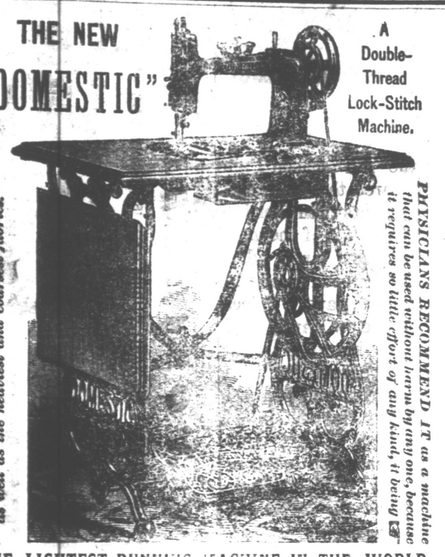
EDWARD H. ROE, AGENT,
Easton, Md.

Risks taken on the best terms and made binding from the payment of the money.

E. H. ROE,
jy27 Register's Office, Easton Md.

THE NEW "DOMESTIC"

A Double-Thread Lock-Stitch Machine.



It sews with great facility the lightest and finest as well as the heaviest and coarsest fabrics.

PHYSICIANS RECOMMEND IT as a machine that can be used without harm by any one, because it requires so little effort of any kind, it being

THE LIGHTEST-RUNNING MACHINE IN THE WORLD.

With our printed directions, no instruction or mechanical skill is required to operate it.

The construction of the machine is based upon a principle of unique and unequalled simplicity, comprising simple levers working upon centres. The bearings are few, and they are hardened and polished.

The machines are made at our new works in the city of Newark, N. J., with new special (patented) machinery and tools, constructed expressly to accomplish what we now offer.

Every machine fully warranted.

"DOMESTIC" SEWING MACHINE CO.,
New York and Chicago.

FASHIONS SAVINGS.—By using the "Domestic" Paper Fashions, the most stylish and perfect-fitting costumes can be produced, at a large saving in MONEY, to those who choose to make, or superintend the making of, their own garments. With the highest talent and the best facilities in all departments, and the best ideas of the most skillful modistes, both at home and abroad, we are enabled to attain results far above the reach of the average dress-maker. Our styles are always the latest and best. Our elegantly-illustrated catalogue mailed to any lady sending five cents with her address. Agents wanted everywhere.

"DOMESTIC" SEWING MACHINE CO.,
New York and Chicago.

may 2 m6

1876. COE'S 1876.

Ammoniated Bone Phosphate.

ESTABLISHED IN 1845.

And has sustained its high reputation THIRTY YEARS.

FOR SALE BY

DANIEL LLOYD, Agent

For the Counties of Talbot, Dorchester, Caroline, Somerset, Worcester and Wicomico.

EASTON, July 11th, 1876—3m

Wheat Seeding, 1876.

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS.

Maryland Fertilizing and Manufacturing Company

Are now prepared to furnish Farmers with their

Ammoiated Super Phosphate,

Price $45 per Ton, in Bags 1' to the Ton.

Pure Super Phosphate, (Dissolved Phosphate,)

Price $35 per Ton, in Bags 10 to the Ton.

The latter article is intended for lands which produce Straw but not Grain. In a trial test just published by the Pennsylvania Experimental Farm in Chester Co., extending over three years on Wheat, Corn and Hay, it produced more of each crop than any form of Ground Bones.

Those Fertilizers are strictly first-class, and have stood eight years of trial, and insure a following crop of Grass. Many farmers who have used them for years insist that they would be amply repaid in the crop of Grass, if they got nothing from the Wheat.

Farmers visiting Baltimore, are invited to call at the Works and learn how first-class Fertilizers are made.

LAWRENCE SANGSTON, Prest.
Office No. 3, S. Holliday St.,
BALTIMORE.

J. EDWARD MYERS, Gen. Agent.
H. C HOWARD, Secretary.

For Sale by WM. HAYWARD, Easton, Maryland. aug15-8t

Awarded the Highest Medal at Vienna

E. & H. T. ANTHONY & CO.,

591 *Broadway, New York,*
(Opp. Metropolitan Hotel.)

Manufacturers, Importers and Dealers in

CHROMOS & FRAMES, STEREOSCOPES AND VIEWS,

Albums, Graphoscopes, and Suitable Views,

PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS.

We are Headquarters for everything in the way of STEREOPTICONS and MAGIC LANTERNS, Being Manufacturers of the

Micro-Scientific Lantern,
Stereo-Panopticon,
University Stereopticon,
Advertiser's Stereopticon,
Artopticon,
School Lantern, Family Lantern,
People's Lantern.

Each style being the best of its class in the market

Catalogues of Lanterns and Slides with directions for using sent on application.

Any enterprising man can make money with a Magic Lantern.

Cut out this advertisement for reference.

mh7-1y

Silver Plated Ware.

Electro-Plated Table Ware,

AND

ORNAMENTAL ART WORK,

IN GREAT VARIETY,

MANUFACTURED BY THE

Meriden Britannia Co.,

550 Broadway, New York

THE best Plated SPOONS and FORKS are those Silver Plated heaviest on the parts where necessarily the most wear comes, and bearing the Trade Mark,

1847—*ROGERS BROTHERS—XII.*

N. B.—This great improvement in Silver-Plated Spoons and Forks is applied alike to each grade of Plate, A 1, 8 and 12 oz, as ordered. The Process and Machinery for manufacturing these goods are Patented.—The Extra or "Standard Plate" made by this Company is stamped A 1, simply, and is plated 20 per cent. heavier than the ordinary market standard.

First Premiums awarded at all Fairs where exhibited, from World's Fair of 1852 to American Institute Fair, 1874, inclusive.

mh7-6m

STILL IN BUSINSS

At the Old Stand, on Dover Street.

SAMUEL PATCHETT notifies his friends and the public, that he still continues to make coffins to order; frame pictures; clean and repair furniture; do upholstering &c All work done at prices to suit the times.

SAMUEL PATCHETT.

Easton, Feb. 29th, 1876.

To Farmers

HUBBARDS'

$35. STANDARD $35.

Bone Super Phosphate.

UNEXCELLED for ALL CROPS.

We ask but one trial to convince all of its value as a crop producer.

Manufactured by
HUBBARD BROS.,
Chestertown, Md.,
and Wyoming, Delaware.

P. S.—Send for circulars and certificates.

Jvly 25, 1876-8m

SPRING GOODS.

JAMES T. ROBINSON has just received a beautiful lot of Spring Calicoes, which he is selling at from 5, 8 and 10 cents per yard.

JAMES T. ROBINSON is selling bleached and brown Muslin at from 8, 10 and 12 cts. per yard.

SELLING OFF AT COST.

JAMES T. ROBINSON is selling off his Kerseys and other winter goods at cost, offering great bargains—blankets at $2.00 per pair and shawls at from $2 to $3.

FISH.

JAMES T ROBINSON has just received a nice lot of Potomac and Labrador herrings which are offered very cheap.

SYRUP.

JAMES T. ROBINSON has just received a nice article of Syrup, which he is selling at 60 cents per gallon.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

JAMES T. ROBINSON is selling off his winter boots at bankrupt prices—$2 75 per pair—ladies' shoes, a good article, at from $1 25 to $1.50 per pair. feb22

Wm. Hemsley, Agent, Easton.

JOHN J. KROMER. W. H. KLINESMITH.

Kromer & Klinesmith,

Manufacturers of and Wholesale Dealers in

Cedar Ware, Brooms, Brushes, Cordage,

WILLOW WARE, MATCHES, &c.

AND IMPORTERS OF

Demijohns, Wine Bottles, Percussion caps, &c.

22 SOUTH CHARLES STREET,

Baltimore, Md.

Imported and Domestic Cigars a Specialty. jan25-1y

To Wheat Growers!

"EXCELSIOR,"

ANALYSIS.

Ammonia,	6 55
Soluble Phosphate of Lime,	22 18
Bone do do	3 07
Potash,	5 61

THE most concentrated, universal and durable fertilizer ever offered to the farmer—combining all the stimulating qualities of Peruvian Guano, and the ever durable fertilizing properties of Bones. In fine dry powder, prepared expressly for drilling.

After eighteen years experience by the Farmers of Md. and Va. in the use of "Excelsior," on their wheat crop it is their opinion that an application of 100 pounds is equal to from 200 to 300 pounds of any other fertilizer or guano, and therefore fully 100 per cent cheaper.

UNIFORMITY OF QUALITY GUARANTEED BY THE MANUFACTURERS.

Farmers should see that every Bag is branded as above, with the ANALYSIS and OUR NAME in RED LETTERS. All others are counterfeits.

PRICE $50 PER TON.

J. J. TURNER & CO.,
42 Pratt St, Baltimore.

For sale by
R. B. DIXON,
Easton, Md

aug8-3m

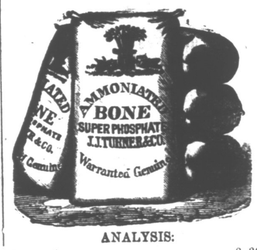
1876.

Wheat Seeding.

J. J. TURNER & COS,

Ammoniated

BONE SUPER-PHOSPHATE.



ANALYSIS:

Ammonia,	3 30
Soluble Phosphate of Lime,	23 91
Bone Phosphate of Lime	3 15
Potash	4 07

Composed of the most concentrated materials, it is richer in Ammonia and Soluble Phosphates than any other Fertilizer sold, except our "Excelsior," and is made with the same care and supervision; uniform quality guaranteed; in excellent order for drilling.

PRICE $45 PER TON.

J. J. TURNER & CO.,
42 Pratt Street, Baltimore.

For sale by
R. B. DIXON,
Easton, Md.

aug8-3m

Whitelock's

VEGETATOR,

AMMONIATED SUPER PHOSPHATE
W. WHITELOCK
TRADE & CO'S MARK
VEGETATOR
BALTIMORE
160
THE CROP PRODUCER

THE GREAT

CROP PRODUCER.

SUPERIOR

to any manure in the

UNITED STATES.

Always uniform in quality.

W. W. WHITELOCK & CO.,
44 South street,
Baltimore.

apr18-6m

Eastern Shore

GUANO.

The Best and the Cheapest.

$40 PER TON.

THIS article, manufactured at Oxford, has been used by the following gentlemen with entire satisfaction, and they are respectfully referred to:

General Richard Thomas, Dr I L Adkins,
Dr F M Lloyd, Mr Alex Bowdle,
Mr Wm A Kirby, Mr John F Mullikin,
Mr Alexander Stewart, Mr John Chilcutt,
and others.

The Eastern Shore Guano is made of material which adapts it specially to the soil of Talbot County. It has been made after full experiments by practical farmers. It combines Peruvian Guano, Ground Bones, Salts, and other Chemicals needed by our soil; is put up in bags of 200 pounds each; and ground fine for the drill. It is warranted equal to any fertilizer in the market, and will be sold on accommodating terms.

F. H. NICKERSON & CO, Oxford.
Gen R Thomas, at the Easton Bank, local agent for Easton

aug15 2m

Hurricane Lanterns.

The best and most convenient in use. For sale by HENRY & GOLDSBOROUGH.

Straw Goods.

I HAVE now on hand a full line of STRAW HATS, comprising Mackinaws, Canton and German braids. Malagas, and all the latest novelties of every description. Call and see them, and be convinced that you can be as well suited and buy as cheap here as in the city. J. H. LINTHICUM.

J. J. Jump & Co.'s

GRAND OPENING DAY

Of Their New Store Rooms,

ABOUT SEPTEMBER 15TH TO 20TH,

Due notice will be given in this paper of the exact date.

All our friends and the General Public requested to be present.

J. J. JUMP

The buyer for the House is now visiting Headquarters on Dry Goods in New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and the Firm advise the Public to defer their purchases until their opening.

J. J. JUMP & CO.

We return our sincere thanks for the many kind wishes extended us in our new enterprise, and which we shall endeavor to merit.

Our efforts for the comfort and convenience of our patrons, attractive store rooms, variety of stock, inducements in prices and polite attention compose the foundation upon which we build, and it will win.

Respectfully, &c.,

J. J. JUMP & CO.

[Specially for the Star.]

MEMORIES OF THE PAST

ST JOSEPH'S CHURCH, NEAR WYE MILLS.

A RETROSPECTIVE GLANCE OF ONE HUNDRED YEARS.

By the Author of "Catholicity in North America," "Catholicity in Baltimore," "Life of Bishop Neumann," "The Cathedral of Baltimore" "The Archbishops of Baltimore", "Greenmount Cemetery," "Catholic Grave Yards," etc., etc.

8.

Father Power's ministry ceased in Sept. 1858, when his superior removed him to Leonardtown, and transfered the

REV. MATTHEW T. SANDERS

from Bohemia, Cecil county, to govern the mission. This clergyman was a native of Belgium. Born in 1807, he came hither when twenty years of age, and was ordained at that venerable seat—Georgetown College, in 1832. Thence until 1858, his labors were pursued at Georgetown; White Marsh; and Bohemia. Never did Talbot possess a nobler pastor than this faithful priest, whose presence gladdened St. Joseph's people nine eventful years. During his incumbency the great civil war commenced, and raged with unabated fury, casting the fall of anguish over many households in the land. When President Lincoln issued his proclamation, emancipating all negroes from servitude, those connected with St. Joseph's farm of course gained their liberty, and left the old spot where years had been happily spent. Father Sanders' sympathies were with the South, yet, like all good citizens, he hailed the advent of peace with exceeding joy.

While stationed in Talbot, he baptized no less than 286 persons, of whom about 30 were converts. Besides these, there are twelve recorded by REV. WILLIAM F. CLARKE, S. J., who spent April and May, 1865, with Father Sanders, at St. Joseph's church. These aggregate 298 baptisms from 1858 to 1867.

Ill-health caused his removal from Talbot county to Frederick, Md., the summer of 1867. Not alone by Catholics, but by persons of other denominations admirers of his saintly life, was his departure mourned. All saw him start away with sincere sadness. And the good priest himself, bowed down with years, felt loth to leave his devoted charge at the evening hour of life, when the shadow of death already hovered near him. Yielding, however, to Father PARESCE's wish, he severed the ties that bound him to St. Joseph's, and bade the people farewell. He repaired to St. John's Jesuit Novitiate, Frederick, where six months later, February 2, 1868, his generous heart was stilled. Five years afterward, Jan. 16, 1873, the REV. MICHAEL TUFFER, S. J., died at the same institution, aged 76.

The name of

REV. EDWARD HENCHY

first appears upon the records July 26, 1867, when he baptized "*Charles Larkin*, two weeks and some days; infant son of John and Annie Larkin." It is understood, however, that the Rev. gentleman came from Georgetown College a few weeks previous, and after Father Sanders went to Frederick, took his place. Until July, 1870, he remained at the church, assisted from Sept., 1867, till February, 1868, by REV. THOMAS M. SEGERIN, an Irishman; and from Feb., 1868, till July, 1870, by REV. JOHN BAPTIST MEURER, a German. The former is now stationed at Loyola College, Baltimore; and the latter at Churchville, Berks county, Pennsylvania. Father HENCHY went to St. Peter's church, near Queenstown, in July, 1870. Succeeding him as the pastor of St. Joseph's, came the

REV. LIVIUS VIGILANTE,

an Italian priest ordained about 1846. His pastorate continued from July, 1870, till September, 1873, during which he worked earnestly for the people. Though not gifted with extraordinary eloquence, he never failed to make himself understood. In fact, he was one of our best pastors. He loved to work for those confided to his care, and they, in return, gave him their confidence and affection. Through his agency, the congregation was untitled to the "APOSTLESHIP OF PRAYER," on January 14, 1872; and, about the same time, he bought the fourteen handsome "*Stations of the Cross*" now suspended upon St. Joseph's walls. He also tried to improve what, from long neglect, is scarcely susceptible of any improvement—the grave yard. Nevertheless, he did what he could to better its appearance. Father MEURER, the late rector's assistant lived here with him till August, 1871, when Rev. JOSEPH PINASCO, an Italian like himself, became assistant rector, remaining such until August, 1872. Soon afterward he perished in Washington of that dreadful scourge—consumption. Rev. CHARLES M. PINTO's name graces the records during May, 1872, but, we understand, he was only visiting the pastor. When Father PINASCO left, the

REV. ALBERT R. PETERS,

Professor of French at Georgetown College, was transferred hither as the coadjutor. After Father VIGILANTE's departure for Leonardtown, September, 1873, he became pastor of St. Joseph's church.

Father PETERS was endowed with more than ordinary keenness of perception. From the first week of his pastorate, he saw that the Catholics of Chapel District, Talbot county, were fast becoming indifferent to the blessings their religion afforded them; and, to dispel this laxity, he spared no efforts to awaken theirsensibilities. According to every account, his sermons were models in themselves, that could scarcely fail to impress any christian, or set of christians, with a lively sense of christian duty. He often uttered words of warning from the altar. With prophetic foresight, he bade them take heed lest the blessings God showered upon them would cease, on account of their negligence and indifference. He entreated them to remember their obligation; to be diligent in attending service; to keep united, or the day would surely arrive when they would suffer religious drawbacks, as the just consequence of their disunion and coldness. His prediction has been verified. St. Joseph's people now reap what they sowed.

Whilst Father PETERS was thus trying to save Talbot Catholics from misfortune, an event happened that defeated his good work altogether, and perhaps sealed the fate of St. Joseph's congregation. A vacancy having occurred at the Holy Cross College, near Boston, Mass., he was removed thither, in May, 1874. With a sad countenance he read the letter notifying him of the change, because he well knew how the people would act after his leaving them. Just to avert the calamity that threatened them, he would fain have lingered here; but the mandate was inexorable—he had to go. It is true a faithful priest succeeded him It is true that

REV. FRANCIS GUSTROZI,

his Italian successor, preached, and prayed, and did everything possible to save the people from bitter woe. It was useless. They failed to heed his admonitions. Disunited as a Catholic congregation, they allowed their piety to grow cold; and, because the new pastor was destitute of the same acquirements Father PETERS possessed, lacking his eloquence, but not his energy or zeal, some of his number actually refused contributing what they had always contributed before—enough to support their pastor. This course was really disgraceful. It not only displeased Father KELLER, the Jesuit Provincial—it wounded Father G. himself very deeply. And no wonder. After all of the good pastor's care and devotion; after all his earnest labors, here were folks who deliberately refused to furnish enough towards their pastor's maintainance. Forgetting St. Paul's injunction about "those that serve the altar," they let him work without payment; they let him live among them hungry, and, to crown an ugly story, go away hungry, as Father G. himself told Bp. BECKER not long ago, and as Bp. BECKER told the people in a late sermon.

Yet, after all, it was not Father G.'s difficulties alone that left this temple of the living God silent and desolate. Though some of his flock were growing more close-fisted and selfish week by week; though he, the pastor and the guide, was unfairly treated, it is likely he would have stayed longer among us, trusting for better treatment, only another church trouble arose. This trouble was between Father Keller, the Provincial, and Father Henchy, of Queenstown. The latter was summoned to Loyola College, Baltimore city, and he went there with extreme reluctance. He did not remain there long. Disinclined to abandon those whom he served as truly, he determined ere four weeks had elapsed, to return to Queen Anne's county. To accomplish the purpose, it was necessary for him to leave the Jesuit order, and join the secular—or Bishop's—clergy. This was done.

In justice to Rev. Father Henchy, whose motives in taking this step have been falsely construed, we will add, that every priest, no matter whether he labors within monastery walls or in the outer world, has perfect liberty to work under whatever standard he pleases. All the orders are good. Some have rules stricter than others, but all contain thousands of devoted priests wearing out life in God's service, and showing to fallen men the road heavenward. Therefore, it matters not what order claims a priest's allegiance, so as his life is above reproach. Father Henchy's slanderers ought never to forget one fact; that his sole motive in quitting the Jesuit order was to return and labor among his Eastern Shore people; which, as Jesuit, he could not do, because Father Keller wished to keep him in Baltimore. Before discussing the subject, let his enemies think twice. Let them remember the great sacrifice he made—a high position at one of Baltimore's leading churches, for an obscure one at a country altar, simply because he loved the people. This was not greed—it was self sacrifice.

That Father Gubitosi's trouble with the people, coupled to Father Henchy's with the Provincial, induced the Provincial to adopt measures he bitterly disliked, is undeniable. Upon the one hand, he saw St. Joseph's people failing to fulfill their just duty towards Father Gubitosi. Upon the other, he depreciated Father Henchy's action in leaving the order. And viewing both difficulties, Father Keller believed it his duty to overcome all preferences, and act according to the dictates of his conscience. Father Gubitosi was removed to St. Mary's county, St. Joseph's church was closed. The church property in Queen Anne's, Talbot, Caroline, and Dorchester counties was surrendered into the Bishop's hands; who immediately authorized the

REV. EDWARD HENCHY,

pastor of St. Peter's church, Queenstown, to visit them all at stated intervals. Since then, St. Joseph's has been visited about once every six weeks.

Little remains to be written. When the people saw Father Gubitosi, the Jesuit, departed; and Father Henchy take charge of the mission, they opened their eyes pretty wide, and began to regret having ill-treated Father Gubitosi. The "new arrangement" caused grert dissatisfaction among the people; the majority of whom accepted it only as the bitter alternative between occasional service and no service. Soon, some of the older hands grew prejudiced against Father Henchy for what reason is not clearly apparent, except it was the fewness of his visits hither. Any how the feeling waxed warmer and warmer day by day, until finally one of the chief members, verging upon sixty years, became so incensed that quit attending service, and, for over twelve months, has not crossed St. Joseph's threshold. This is a bad state of affairs.

Indeed, to hear persons talk, one would suppose that Rev. Mr. Henchy alone stands responsible for what evils they now suffer; whereas the main cause of their misfortune can be traced directly to their own coldness towards Father G. And because Bp. Becker or Father Keller declines sending a resident pastor on, without any agreement upon their part to support him, they find fault with both Bishop or Provincial, blaming them for what miseries they groan under. This is very wrong. Neither deserve blame. The blame lies, not with Bishop Becker or Father Keller, but with the people themselves. To tell the truth, the Bishop has treated them far better than other superiors would have treated their people under similar circumstances. The Bishop has been kind to them. Since Father Gubitosi left, some of the members have been mailing Bishop Becker, of Wilmington, letters—not bona-fide letters, but what every upright peason should loathe and despise—nameless and slanderous letters, setting forth their grievances and abusing Father Henchy. Yet the recipient of these precious effusions had the goodness to come down from Wilmington, and visit St. Joseph's church. He preached to the congregation. His eloquence should have touched the people's souls. He told them he would do anything in his power to further their comfort. He said: "You can have a resident pastor, provided you agree to furnish enough to support one." This proposal they rejected, and still they blame the Bishop for not having regular service. At the same time, the Bishop spoke of the slanders "going the rounds" about Rev. Father Henchy, and demanded proof to substantiate the alleged charges. Yet, be it remembered, that after all the talk against him, not one person advanced an iota of evidence, despite too, of the Bishop's earnest request. The very persons who mailed slanderous letters hung down their heads and were dumb. Those who hailed the loudest against the pastor, said the least when Thomas Becker, Bishop of Wilmington, stood before them soliciting proof.

ST. JOSEPH'S FUTURE.

Desolation and decay are stamped upon it. The spider weaves his thread around the holy tabernacle. Silence and darkness reign undisturbed where Mosley broke the Bread of Life, and where piety once burned bright. Faith is dying. In the struggle for worldly wealth that never enters the breast, men are fast getting outside of the path of duty, and sooner than devote money towards renovating God's churches and supporting God's ministers, they would often batter their souls. Now-a-days, men, as a general thing, care little for religion, when it can't be had for the asking. If religion conflicts with the harvest of dollars and cents, it is often thrown aside as useless. If priests solicit enough to subsist on, partial payment for sermons, sick calls, etc., a loud and cry rises up about hard times, bad crops, and the like, just as if dull times, or any other cause, should prevent the performance of our sword duty. Many act as though they believed ministers angels, needing little food or no food; and capable of enduring miseries without a pang that would kill ordinary folks. These sort of christians are not scarce, either. They abound everywhere. Their donations never exceed two dollars a year, and seldom reached that, they judging Heaven can be gained cheaply, without any sacrifice upon their part. This was not our forefathers' doctrine. It is ours.

Until 1874, St. Joseph's congregation, Talbot county, prospered. Then division crept in. With Father Peters' departure, the flame of discord burned warmer, and what before was simple advice now became downright greed. Amid the general disagreement over church matters, nearly everybody's purse-strings grew fearfully tight. Father Gubitosi's eloquence could not undo them. The knot was too hard. He managed to live here five months upon next to nothing, during which he strived to pour oil upon the troubled waters, and in vain. Bitter was the hour of his departure. Like Father Peters, he saw what was coming, but could'nt avert it. The stroke came, and fell with crushing force.

Since then two years have disappeared. Have the people learned wisdom from sorrow? It seem not. Though time's wheel has rapidly revolved, though destitute of a resident pastor on account of their disunion, they are still disunited. Oh, members of St. Joseph's, rise from your lethargy! Beside the graves of your loved and lost allow your differences of opinion to die, and save *your church from destruction.* Remembering Mosley and Newton, whose clay crumbles in St. Joseph's bosom; Moynehan, who rests amid your fathers; Hardey, Carey, Lucas, Tuffer, King, Power, Sanders, whose spirits brood above these moss-covered walls, and weep over your coldness: remembering the multitude time "with the sign of faith," rise with one heart and soul to straighten matters. Obey your Bishop. Secure your pastor. Then will your altar shine again again; the misty incense float; the breath of prayer ascend; and piety be re-enkindled where Mosley sleeps. Then kneeling within that aged fane where your ancestors knelt while lips long silent spoke to them, will your hearts grow warm once more under the pressure of tender memories—Memories of the Past.

From the New York World.

WHAT TILDEN PAYS FOR VOTES.

It is the custom of Oriental monarchs on their accession to the sovereignty to distribute lavish gifts among their people.

This year the Republican officials estimated that the amount of money needed to carry on the Government for the next year would be $203,099,025 48.

The Democratic House was inclined to allow for this purpose $138,752,348,42

The Republican Senate demanded $158,260,587,63.

Believing that the sorely burdened taxpayer would prefer half a loaf to no bread, the Democratic House yielded so far as to let the appropriations be $147,719,074 85.

For the year 1876 they had been $177,668,827.71.

This array of figures has little significance to the interest of the average reader; therefore The World will present them in another shape.

Taking the population of the United States to be 42,000,000 souls; we find that

In 1876 each person in the country had to pay to support the Government, not including interest or redemption of the debt,	$4 23
If Belknap, Chandler and Robeson had had their way, each person would have been taxed to carry on the Government in 187⅞	4 83½
If the Democrats had had their way, the cost per head would have been reduced to	3 82¾
Belknap and Robeson's pals in the Senate thereupon remarke: That's letting off the people too light; let's make each one pay	3 77
And the House was compelled, unless it desired to be accused of blocking wheels of legislation, finally to agree to levy a tax per capita of	3 51½

Now, if we take the average laborer, who has a family of five, comprising himself, his wife and three children, it is apparent that if the Republican Administration had had its way he would have to pay into the national Treasury $24.17½, which, assuming his wages to be $1.50 a day, represents about sixteen days of hard labor.

Had the Democratic House been able to command, as it will next year, the co-operation of President Tilden and a Democratic Senate, his share of the national taxation would have been $16.63¾, or eleven and a half days' labor.

Even with all the drawbacks we have enumerated, the burden on the laborer's family has been actually reduced this year from $21.15 to $17 57½ or $3 57½.

This amount may seem small, but it represents the labor of twenty four working hours To a million families the apparently trifling sum of $3 50 in cash means how much medicine for the sick, what shoes and clothing for the children, how much meat and potatoes for all?

Let the laborer who, meanly clad and poorly fed, digs in the sewers, or delves in the coal mines, or works upon the railroad-tracks; the clerk who toils for sixteen hours a day at the salary of $8 a week; the artisan who finds no employment for eight months in the year; the farmer who puts his life into the stubborn soil and does not wring there from a living—let the people ponder this.

A Democratic Administration means more money in the pockets, warmer clothes for the back; better food for the belly, shoes for the baby: a new dress for the wife; less work for the husband.

Had the Republicans had their way, the taxation per head in 1877 would have been increased over taht for 1876 by the sum of 60½ cents, or 14½ per cent.

Therefore, elect Hayes and this is what the head of the family of five will have to pay for each year of his administration:

The Republican expenditure for 1876 was $21.15.

For 1877 it was placed at $24.17½

With Hayes and a Republican Congress it will, therefore, be:

For 1878	$27.68
For 1879	31.69½
For 1880	36 28¾
For 1881	41 54¾
Total	$137.20¾

On the other hand take the Democratic estimate for four years, even if it is not further reduced, and it foots up $66.65.

Let us hear, then, the conclusion of the whole matter, Despite all laws and enactments against bribery of voters, we say to every head of a family; Vote the Dem cracy into power and we will pay you directly in four years $70 55½. How many days' work is that? How many pairs of shoes? How many yard of calico and flannel How many pounds of meat and loaves of bread?

We say nothing here of the indirect saving which will accrue from the triumph of the Democratic principle of Free Trade. These results are not so easily seen, vastly greater though they are. We do not say—though we might—that a Democratic victorp means that the seamstress's spool of thread shall contain 400 yards, and the laborer's day come down to seven hours, and the farmer's bushel hold five pecks. This lies in an outer firmament. We say it will be so, and adduce good reasons for saying so, but our antagonists deny it, and consider their assertion as good as our demonstration.

But about the figures we give to-day there can be no question. They show what the Republicans wanted to do, what we fain have done, what we have done in the

(See Second Page.)