The Easton Star.

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

NEW SERIES. EASTON, MD., TUESDAY, MARCH 6, 1877 VOL 12 NO. 27.

THE EASTON STAR.

PUBLISHED TUESDAY MORNING, AT EASTON, MD.

G. K. 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 25 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.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

ON and after Wednesday, Dec. 27th, 1876, the Steamer CHAMPION, Captain R. T. Leonard, will leave Pier 2 Light S reet, foot of Camden, every Wednesday and Saturday at 7 A.M.

WEATHER PERMITTING,

for Clara's Point, Wallack's, Cambridge, Chandler's Point, Sherman's, Oxford, Double Mills, and Bates. Arriving at Cambridge at 1.30, and Bates at 5 o'clock P.M.

On the return trip will leave Easton every MONDAY and THURSDAY at 7 o'clock A.M., Bates at 9, Cambridge 10, Clara's Point 11 A.M., arriving in Baltimore at 7 P.M.

On TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, will leave same Pier at 7 o'clock A.M., for St. Michael's and Miles River Ferry (Easton) direct.

On the return trip, will leave Miles River Ferry at 11 o'clock noon; arriving in Baltimore at 5 P.M.

Freights solicited at low rates and carefully handled. dec26

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, (Leal'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.

J. A. DODSON, Agent, St. Michaels. apr25

Maryland & Delaware

RAILROAD.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after Monday, Nov. 27th, 1876, Trains will run as follows:

GOING NORTH.			GOING SOUTH.		
LEAVE			LEAVE		
Easton	8 15	A. M.	New York	5 55	P. M.
Cordova	8 30	"	Baltimore	7 00	A.M.
Queen's	8 40	"	Philadelphia	8 15	"
Hillsborough	8 55	"	Wilmington	9 35	"
Bagley	9 10	"	Clayton	12 30	P.M.
Greensborough	9 30	"	Kenton	12 45	"
Goldsborough	9 45	"	Slaughters	1 00	"
Underwood	10 00	"	Marydell	1 15	"
Crystal	10 10	"	Henderson	1 25	
Daughters	10 25	"	Goldsborough	1 55	"
Tunis	10 40	"	Greensborough	1 55	"
ARRIVE AT			Ridgely	2 10	"
Dover	11 00	"	Hillsborough	2 20	"
Wilmington	4 23	P. M.	Cordova	2 35	"
Philadelphia	5 40	"	Woodland	2 45	"
Baltimore	7 50	"	ARRIVE AT		
New York	9 35	"	Easton	3 00	"

Freights must be at the various stations at least half an hour before starting of Trains, otherwise they will lay over twenty-four hours. Freight trains will have passenger car attached and will be subject to stop for incident to freight business.

J. L. CALDWELL, Superintendent.

SOUTHS' CALF BUTTON SHOES.

THE Handsomest Youths' Button Boots can be seen at M. M. HIGGINS.

BOOK MARKS and MOTTOES.

Book Marks and Mottoes of the latest patterns, at following prices: 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 10 and 12 cents at E. V. Higgins'.

Easton Livery Stables.

FRANKLIN G. WRIGHT, PROPRIETOR.

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 buggies 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, timothy and straw.

DAILY STAGE LINE TO THE RAILROAD

Passengers leaving Easton in the morning arrive at Baltimore and Philadelphia in time for dinner.

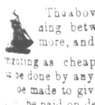
By hiring horses, 12 hours is considered a day, and a half day. For extra hours an extra charge will be made.

Easton, Md., sep22

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 to be paid on delivery of the goods.—We thankful for past favors, we hope, strict attention to business, to merit a share of the same.

LEONARD & BRO.

Office—The same room occupied by R. B. Dodson, Dover street.

Coal Oil, Coal Oil—

Of Superior Quality, warranted not to explode. For sale at low price

HENRY & GOLDSBOROUGH.

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE!

Phœnix Ins. Co. of Brooklyn,	$2,200,000
Franklin Ins. Co. of Phil'a,	3,300,000
Royal Canadian Ins Co. of Montreal,	6,000,000
Bangor Ins. Co. of Bangor, Me.,	$25,000
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,
Register's Office, Easton Md

HANDY PACKAGE DYES—

The best in use—
All Colors—
All shades—
Bright and beautiful.

Only 15 cts a package, with full directions. For sale at

R. J. TRIPPE'S

The Oldest Stove House on the Eastern Shore

George W. Beck,

EASTON,
Established in 1846.

Having served a regular apprenticeship at the Tin and Sheet-Iron business, in the city of Baltimore, and been in the business all my life, would most respectfully call the attention of the public to the fact, that a practical knowledge of the business enables me to select the very kind of

STOVES

to suit this market. I have endeavored to keep up with the times and am constantly receiving from the best factories in Troy, Albany, New York, Philadelphia, Reading and Baltimore the very latest improved, and most approved COOK STOVES, STOVES, HEATERS, and RANGES, among which are the EXCELSIOR HOT BLAST Cook Stove, the COLUMBIA IMPROVED Cook, the JASPER Cook, the ALL-RIGHT Cook, the CHAMPION Cook, the CARROLL Cook and the OLIVE BRANCH Cook. The most of these Stoves are too well known to my customers to need comment. but I guarantee them all to give satisfaction.

Cooking Ranges.

I keep in stock the following Ranges: The SUNSHINE, the WASHINGTON IMPROVED, the BRUNSWICK and the ARGAND. I can furnish these Ranges with single or double ovens. They all have the ILLUMINATED FIRE BOX, the ANTI-DUST FLUE, and the ANTI-CLINKER GRATE, now so highly prized by all who use them. The advantages of the anti-clinker grate, are that the ashes and clinkers can be removed while the fire is burning without dumping the grate, and a constant fire kept burning.

FIREPLACE STOVES.

I have been putting up fire-place stoves ever since John H. B. Latrobe first invented the Latrobe stove, and having tested nearly all the various patterns that have appeared since that time, most confidently recommend the GOLDEN SUN as the best fireplace stove now in use. It has been five years since I introduced this stove and out of the great number sold not one has been returned.

THE SPLENDID RASE-BURNER

is a new stove just out, made by Fuller, Warren & Co, Troy, N Y, for parlors, dining rooms, halls, and offices This stove is the greatest invention of the age A new grate or fire chamber can be put in this stove when needed without moving or taking the stove to pieces or making any dirt in the room

A large variety of wood and coal stoves kept in stock and at prices within the reach of all Stoves delivered and put up anywhere in Talbot or adjoining counties

Stove Fixtures, Stove Castings for Repairs, Cooking Utensils, Wash Boilers, Tin and Sheet Iron Ware kept in stock, and always on hand

I invite the special attention of Housekeepers to the *Inodorous Smokeless Hollow Ware* for Cook Stoves and Ranges This is something new In using this ware, the unpleasant odors arising from meats and vegetables when cooking pass into the fire and are consumed

REPAIRING

all kinds of stoves a specialty All kinds of Tin, Sheet Iron, Copper and Brass Ware made to order

Believing it to be to the interest of my customers as well as my own, I give my undivided attention to the STOVE, TIN and SHEET IRON business, knowing that he who aspires to be jack-of-all-trades is likely to be master of none, and where there are too many irons in the fire, some are sure to be burned

A nice lot of second hand stoves thoroughly repaired, for sale cheap

ROOFING, SPOUTING and JOBBING promptly attended to

Thankful for past favors, I respectfully invite the public to call and examine my stock of stoves, &c, before purchasing elsewhere

GEORGE W BECK

feb27,77

BLACKSMITHING AND Horse Shoeing BY PATRICK RYAN,

AT THE OLD STAND ON WEST ST., adjoining the Gas House,

Easton, Md.

THE subscriber hereby informs his constant patrons and the public generally, that he is "still alive" and with increased facilities for business, is prepared to do all manner of work in his line as heretofore.

BLACKSMITHING in all its branches. Cart-work, Wagon-work and Machine work done in the most substantial and workmanlike manner, and satisfaction guaranted in all cases Carts and Wagons of all descriptions make to order.

HORSE-SHOEING A SPECIALTY. In this branch of business, the feet will be especially looked after, and all diseases, &c, liable to be remedied by *good shoeing* will receive prompt attention.

His charges will be very reasonable to meet the demands of the times: and returning thanks for the generous patronage in the past, he earnestly solicits a continuence and increase in the future.

oct24-1y PATRICK RYAN.

NEW CROP.—London Layers—Layers and Valencia Raisins, for sale at ERIPPE'S.

THE PERKIN'S & HOUSE—and the Atwoods non-Explosive Lamps—the safest and best in use, for sale at TRIPPE'S.

S. RADCLIFFE'S GREAT REMEDY—Seven Seals or Golden Wonder for the cure of Rheumatism, Neuralgia &c., for sale by R. J. TRIPPE.

LANTERNS of the most approved kind for sale at Trippe's.

GREEN GINGER and Spices of all kinds just received and for sale at R. J. TRIPPE'S.

COLD ICELAND MEAD on draught and for sale at 5c per Glass at R. J. Trippe's.

A PRIME lot of Cigars from 2½ to 10c, just received, at R. J. Trippe's.

LUMBER! LUMBER!!

Building Materials of all Kinds.

Weatherboarding, Framing,
Shingles, Flooring,
Laths, Bricks,
Lime & Hair, Doors,
Sash, Shutters,
Mouldings &c.

White, Virginia and Carolina Pine.

Fencing, Fence Posts, and Cant Rails.

Lumber Dressed and Undressed.

Farmers and Builders, Look to your Interests.

Everything at Bottom Prices.

LUMBER-YARD AND OFFICE ON WASHINGTON STREET, NEAR THARP'S PEACH HOUSE.

The subscriber informs the public that he has a full line of all kinds of building material and fencing particularized above, which he is offering at city prices. He particularly invites a call from all wanting lumber, satisfied that he can please all as to PRICE and QUALITY.

John A. Arringdale.

Easton, Sept, 26th 1876 1y.

Our Immense Sales

FOR CASH

demonstrate the popularity of selling

First-Class Clothing

AT LOWEST PRICES.

We have receied and are now offering a larger and finer line of

MENS' AND BOY'S GOODS

For Fall and Winter Wear

than eer before. These goods are all Manufactured by ourselves in the latest and most approved styles and are fully equal to custom work, at one-half the price.

Our Boys' Department occupies one entire floor, where can be found suits from 2½ years upwards, in leading fabrics and designs.

Goods exchanged or money refunded on all purchases not satisfactory.

ROGERS, PEET & CO.,

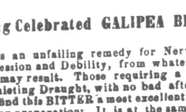
ONE PRICE CLOTHIERS,

184 West Baltimore Street. Opposite Light Street,

Branch of 487 Broadway, New York.

September 19, 1876.

GREAT ANODYNE AND NERVINE,



STOMACH AND TONIC BITTERS,

Being Celebrated GALIPEA BITTER.

It is an unfailing remedy for Nervousness, Depression and Debility, from whatever cause they may result. Those requiring a Soothing or Quieting Draught, with no bad after-effects, will find this BITTER a most excellent and satisfactory preparation It is at the same time an ANODYNE and a TONIC, and has the most astonishing restorative action on the nerves and nervous organs. It is an unfailing cure for DYSPEPSIA and LIVER COMPLAINT, and will give speedy relief in MIASMATIC FEVERS, FEVER and AGUE, COLIC, &c. It is a specific in SICK HEADACHE

To be had of all Druggists. Send for Pamphlet.

BELT'S GALIPEA BITTER DEPOT,
13 Camden Street, Baltimore, Md.

oct31 76 yr

THE PARAGON HOUSE.

JOHN W. COX, PROPRIETOR.

THE public are informed that I have bought out Mrs. Hall, and will take charge of the Paragon House on the 1st of October, 1876.

I have made arrangements to carry on the House as a FIRST-CLASS country Hotel. The table will be supplied with every delicacy our market will afford, Experienced cooks and polite servants have been engaged I shall do my very best to make the hotel a pleasant abode for my guests, and respectfully solicit the patronage of the old friends of the Paragon and as many new ones as I can get.

My hacks and omnibuses will continue to run to the cars and steamboats as heretofore, for the accommodation of passengers, and L. W. Covey will also continue to run his busses free of all charge to the Paragon. Horses and carriages for hire and passengers sent to any part of the Peninsula.

sep26,76-yr

A PILE DRIVER for hire.

W. W. TUNIS & BRO.

SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR

LIVER DISEASE and Indigestion prevail to a greater extent than probably any other malady, and relief is always anxiously sought after. If the Liver is Regulated in its action, health is almost invariably secured. Indigestion or want of action in the Liver causes Headache, Constipation, Jaundice, Pain in the Shoulders, Cough, Dizziness, Sour Stomach, bad taste in the mouth, bilious attacks, palpitation of the heart, depression of spirits or the blues, and a hundred other symptoms, SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR is the best remedy that has ever been discovered for these ailments. It acts mildly, effectually, and, being a simple vegetable compound, can do no injury in any quantities that it may be taken. It is harmless in every way; it has been for forty years, and hundreds of the good and great from all parts of the country will vouch for its virtues, viz: Hon. Alexander H. Stephens, of Georgia; Bishop Pierce of Georgia; Jno. Gill Shorter, Ex Governor of Alabama.

Gen. John B. Gordon, R. L. Mott, of Columbus, Ga., are among the hundreds to whom we can refer. Extract of a letter from Hon. Alexander H. Stephens, dated March 9, 1872: "I occasionally use, when my condition requires it, Dr. Simmons' Liver Regulator, with good effect. It is mild, and suits me better than more active medicine."

IMPORTANT CAUTION.

BUY no Powders or Pretended SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR offered in our engraved wrapper, with Trade Mark, Stamp, and Signature unbroken.

J. H. ZEILIN & CO.,
Macon, Ga., and Philadelphia.

Price, $1. Sold by all Druggists.

Oct10,76-1y

1877. DIARIES. 1877.

A VERY fine assortment for sale at manufacturers prices.

G. W. MINNICK,
opposite the Bank

CARD BOARD.

A new stock of Card Board in the following colors: Pearl, Brown, Orange Gas Light Blue, Silver, Gilt and White just received by E. V. Higgins

THE NEWSPAPERS OF TALBOT:

A contribution to the Industrial Annals of that County.

THE REPUBLICAN STAR.

In the [illegible] a series of articles was published [illegible] *Star* concerning the newspapers of Talbot county, and particularly the first of those papers, the *Maryland Herald*. It is now proposed to continue that series, until some account shall be given of each of the journals that have been printed within our bounds. It is not intended, as it is not desirable, that the notices of those papers which succeeded the first shall be as extended as that given of the *Herald*. There is something so primitive, archaic, in Cowan's paper that it invites the student of our local history to a minute scrutiny of its columns, every line of which possesses an interest to the reader of the present it was far from enjoying even on the day of its publication. The single, incomplete file of this old paper which survives is a mine of exceeding richness to the antiquary and historian of this county, and indeed of this peninsula, for the Herald was for many years the only paper upon the Eastern Shore of Maryland. It is the only picture, drawn by a cotemporary, that has escaped destruction, of society as it existed in Talbot seventy or eighty years ago. The portraiture is so accurate, the characterization so natural, the coloring so vivid that there appears to be nothing wanting, but life itself, to a realization of what we fondly, but improperly call, the good old times As we approach the present there is less necessity for a minute study of the journals, for they more and more represent the condition of society as it exists under our own eyes. If a very old newspaper is one of the most interesting, and in a certain sense valuable of objects, there is nothing more stale, flat and unprofitable than the newspaper of yesterday. The newspaper as it grows older has its period of rejuvenescence when it acquires a degree of its original freshness and attractiveness. After the lapse of time we re-read its contents with newly awakened interest, and to our eyes, illumined by events that have transpired since the date of its publication, its columns of ancient print upon their coarse and dingy paper, glow with a light they could not reflect when first they shone for the enlightenment or diversion of out fathers. Influenced by these feelings an extended and detailed account of our first newspaper, seemed to be most proper, and a briefer and less minute account of the journals which succeeded the Herald, in order of time, seems to be most fitting. The journal which next was established in Talbot, and which long survived its predecessor, was "*The Republican Star, or Eastern Shore Luminary,*" of which it is now proposed to give a succinct account.

Mr Cowan had attempted the exceedingly difficult task of conducting a political paper which should be independent and impartial. There were two insuperable obstacles to an successful execution of this task: he was very poor, and had opinions. He would have been compelled to look to the Federalists for his patronage, for they possessed in large measure the wealth and intelligence of the county and section, in which his paper was to circulate, even if his own sentiments had not inclined him to favor the dominent party. Editing the only paper in this region of the country, he honestly endeavored to conduct it with impartial fairness, and he received and published communications equally from Republican and Federal correspondents. But his very fairness gave umbrage to members of both the political parties. The Federalists claimed that as they gave the chief support to the paper, and Mr. Cowan himself was of their party (and probably holding the federal office of Post Master) they had a right to expect no countenance nor encouragement should be extended to the doctrines of the opposition, which they considered heretical and almost treasonable—they had a right to demand he should not through the columns of a Federal journal give currency to opinions which they antagonized so earnestly. The Republicans claimed, on the other hand, that Mr. Cowan manifested his political preferences too pointedly, in the selection of any things which was offered that was injurious to their party, and was not careful to publish what made for its advancement. As a consequence the *Herald* became more and more a Federal paper, and the Republicans became more and more anxious for a journal which should reflect their own opinions, and combat the opinions of their political antagonists.

Even before the second term of Washington's administration had closed, a very strong opposition, or anti federal party had shown itself in Congress and throughout the country. But his great influence kept parties under a kind of subjection, or restraint. Their passions, however blazed out at the time of the election of John Adams, and during the four years of his administration, the opposition, calling themselves Republicans, continued to gain in numbers, in wealth and in intelligence—in all the elements of strength. Before his term had expired, the Republicans were probably in the majority in the country, and the Federalists had lost in large measure the confidence of the people. This party had committed so many blunders, that although it had the prestige of haven giving its support to the constitution and form of government of '87, which many of the leading Republicans had opposed; and although it had the countenance of Washington himself, and most of the Revolutionary patriots, it fell under popular ban; and with the election of Mr. Jefferson in the year 1800, or his inauguration in 1801 it went out of power, and it might almost be said, out of existence. The fall of the Federal party was not wholly traceable to its errors; for the people would have pardoned these in a party which had shown so much patriotism, and was adorned with so much virtue and talent, But the country was receiving a large influx of European emigrants, who brought over with them the extremely liberal views with regard to government which then had acquired currency upon that continent. The Republican party by the avowal of democratical opinions drew into its ranks a large portion of the foreign born citizens, and almost all those of native origin who had become endoctrinated with the sentiments of the French republicans. This large and increasing party, which here in Talbot was growing stronger and stronger in spite of the opposition which the superior wealth and intelligence the Federalists were able to oppose to its progress, demanded a journal which should unequivocally reflect its sentiments, and unhesitatingly defend its conduct. It must not be forgotten that with the progress of time our politics were assuming a greater importance. They were losing their provincial narrowness, acquired during our colonial regime, and retained for many years under our independent government, and they were taking in a wider scope, which embraced the interests of a great nation. While our politics were thus gaining a dignity through the increased complexity and expansion of our interests, and by a broadening of our sympathies, our people are improving their social condition—increasing in wealth, refinement and intelligence. Hence it came about, that the little paper which in 1790 seemed to satisfy all the requirements of a community hardly yet accustomed to look beyond the bounds of their province or State, and to whom the feeling of nationality was yet a novelty—of a community in which culture was but germinal or at best of foreign growth—proved inadequate for the wants of the same community ten years later when it was priding itself in being a part of a great nation, and taking a part in directing its government—when it was developing aspirations and capabilities of a high civilization. A better order of journalism than had been presented by the *Herald*, and a different style of editor from Mr. Cowan was demanded by the people of Talbot. In accordance, therefore, with the economic law that where there is a demand, there will follow supply, the journal of big or order made its appearance in the *Republican Star* and the more capable editor in THOMAS FERRIN SMITH. Of the journal more will be said hereafter; of the editor, it is now proposed to give a brief biographical sketch.

THOMAS FERRIN SMITH.

This gentleman was a Virginian by birth. He came of an old and highly respectable family, which traces its origin in America to one who was among the very earliest of the settlers in the colony. He was the son of Ferrin Smith, and Margaret Wishart, and the grand son of Charles Smith and Margaret Ferrin, all of Princess Ann county, Virginia. The Wisharts were very early in the colony, one of them having been a member of that Virginia Parliament, which is said to have been "the first free parliament assembled in America." The Ferrins were of Huguenot descent. The Smiths claim from that Capt. William Smith, who was one of the worthiest, the Justices of the Peace for Princess Ann county as early as 1705. From certain church records of Princess Ann parish, published by Bishop Meade, there is good ground to believe that Capt. William Smith was the descendent of one of the first colonists: and from various circumstances—locality, alliance and general surroundings—it is quite probable that the emigrant, the founder of the family in America, who is known to have been here in 1642, participated in the organization of the original Virginia company, and was kinsman of Sir Thomas Smith, its President and chief manager.*

Thomas Ferrin Smith was one of a family of five children, of whom Tully was the eldest, and inherited the family estates, according to the laws of promogeniture then in force in the Dominion. But these estates were of small service to him, in as much as they were ravaged by the British and Refugees during the war of the Revolution and the slaves carried off. He removed to North Carolina, and thus the family was broken up, George Wishart and Thomas Ferrin taking up their residence in Talbot county, Maryland, where they were subsequently joined by their youngest brother, Charles, and their sister Ann. The precise date of the settling of the brothers in the county is not accurately determined, but it is stated by the writer of a brief obituary notice of the editor of the *Star*, believed to have been John Stevens, Esquire, that he made his home in Easton in or about the year 1799 the year of the establishment of the paper.

Thomas Ferrin Smith was born in Princess Ann county January 17, 1776. Little is known of his early training Of scholastic instruction it is not probable he enjoyed any more or higher than he was able to obtain at the common neighborhood schools taught by Irish masters, who in the days of his youth and long after, for Virginia as for Maryland, filled the places of teachers of the elements of learning. But, possessed of a naturally vigorous understanding, and being early thrown upon his own resources, without fortune or influential friends, the world became to him the best of schools, and a knowledge of men and affairs a substitute for letters and science. It is certain he received no professional education, and if he was trained to any mechanical pursuit a knowledge of the fact has not survived. It is hardly probable that he served any apprenticeship to the trade of the printer, an avocation which was to give him competence and position; for his native county afforded no opportunity for learning typography, and it is doubtful whether in the neighboring city of Norfolk there was any printing office, during the time of his youth. Whatever knowledge he possessed of the "art preservative of all arts" was acquired in his own office, the exigencies of his business sometimes requiring him to take the place of his own workmen at the case and the press, his own aptness to learn standing him in good stead of an apprenticeship at the trade. We are no better informed of the circumstances that directed his attention and his energies to journalism as a profession; but we have his own word for the assertion that he came to Talbot with no premeditated purpose of establishing a paper. Being a Virginian, he was almost necessarily a politician! Being young and hopeful, he shared the enthusiasm for liberalism or democracy which then prevailed in his native State, of which sentiments Mr. Jefferson was the exponent. Party feeling was intense in Talbot at the time of his settlement here, and a young man of intelligence, holding his opinions, and seeking a career, would not be slow to discover that he might at once indulge his native propensity to political controversy, and win a comfortable support, by the establishing a journal, which should be the exponent of Jeffersonian principles, and furnish a medium through which the democratical idea of Republicans might be propagated or expounded in a section of country largely under Federal influence. After consulting with the more prominent members of his party as to the feasibility of the scheme, and securing the promise of their cooperation, and perhaps obtaining some pecuniary assistance, he made preparation for the publication of a paper at Easton. A press and types, and printing materials, and other requisites were purchased, or thereabout, in time to take active part in the political campaign of that year, the first number of the *Republican Star* or *Eastern Shore Luminary* made its appearance. Unfortunately no number of this paper containing the Prospectus has been preserved. We are therefore left to conjecture what aims and purposes the youthful editor of twenty three years entertained, and what ideal of journalistic excellence he placed before him, and hoped to realize. The paper thus launched upon the sea of popular favor had a prosperous voyage, carrying its well assorted freight of instruction and amusement, of weighty argument, and buoyant wit to many homes throughout the peninsula, and bringing home to the editor solid returns and the hardly less appreciated reward, of social consideration and influence.

[*To be continued*]

* From a memorial volume of the Smith family by Charles Ferris Smith, of Trenton, New Jersey.

A STORY FOR YOUNG MEN.

I had grown reckless after I moved to M———, that is, I fell in with a crowd of professed *friends*, who drank, swore, and carded nothing for morality in general.

At first, I held back; I had not been used to it; but I could not withstand the sneering laugh of my companions which always greeted me when I refused to join in any of their wicked acts, and by degrees I became very reckless.

It makes me shudder even now to think of it.

I have never been blessed with a sister's love.

I resided with my mother in this village of about four hundred inhabitants.

Many a night when I would go reeling home from the shop at the end of the town I would find my mother watching for her son—listening if perchance she could catch the sound of his unsteady step.

Many a time did I waken from my drunken slumbers and hear that fond mother sending up a petition to God in behalf of her intemperate son.

Oh! what a wretch I was.

I knew that I was bringing down her gray hairs in sorrow to the grave.

She began to look aged and careworn; but I kept on in my careless ways until a circumstance occurred to stop me in my downward career.

I was starting out one evening to the grog-shop, when I suddenly remembered that I had spent all my money at that place the evening before.

I remembered also that I had seen mother put a few pennies (her hard earnings) in a cup that day.

I was tempted! I tried to resist but my appetite was too strong.

I slipped cautiously to the cupboard, removed the money from the cup, deposited it in my pocket, and was starting from the house, when my mother entered.

I did not turn my head for I felt guilty—guilty of what I never was before—a theft.

My mother called me; there was something in her voice which I could not resist.

"What is it, mother?" said I.

"Oh, Willie! do stop at home with me tonight," she continued, grasping my hand in both of hers. "Don't drink to night; take my advice just one night."

Oh! how many times since I have wished that I had taken her advice that night.

But I consoled her by telling her that I would not stay long.

I wended my way to the grog-shop; but my mother's words

"Oh! Willie! do stay at home with me tonight," kept ringing in my ears far louder than the drunken oaths, and for once I did not obey what I called late; but when I reached home the bells in the neighboring city were telling the midnight hour.

A strange feeling seized me as I approached my home. The light was placed in the window as usual to guide the wanderers steps.

I went to the window and looked in. There sat my mother in her easy chair, her eyes were closed and I thought she slept. Her face was pale, but it was always that. I tried to chase my fears away as I went around to the door; my hand trembled when I laid it on the latch, and it thrilled my heart when it rose with a sharp click. I had never such feeling before. I entered. I called to my mother's hand the very cup from which I had removed the money. I laid my hand on mother's shoulder and called to her. She moved not. I shook harder, still no answer. I listened, her breath not long her breathe. I laid my head upon her breast, still no answer. I listened, but heard the beat, beat of her heart, and heard her voice

forbade. Reader imagine my joy when I saw that dear mother open her eyes.

"Oh, mother!" cried I, "forgive me. Oh, forgive your erring boy."

"I do," was the answer.

A heavenly smile lit up her face.

'Meet me in heaven Willie.

"By the grace of God, I will."

And my mother's spirit has fled to God who gave it.

It is not necessary for me to prolong the description of the mournful scene. Suffice it is to say that from that moment I was a changed man—snatched as a brand from the burning. Since that time not one drop of whiskey wine, or anything of the kind has passed my lips; and by the help and strength given me from above, *never will.*

TALLEYRAND AND ARNOLD.

There was a day when Talleyrand arrived in Havre hot foot from Paris. It was the darkest hour of the French Revolution. Pursued by the reign of terror, stripped by every vestige of power and property, he required a passage to America in a ship about to sail. He was going a wanderer to a strange land to earn his bread by labor.

"Is there an American staying at your hotel?" he asked the landlord of the hotel. "I am bound across the water, and would like a letter to a person of influence in the New World."

The landlord hesitated a moment and then replied:

"There is a gentleman up stairs who is either an American or an Englishman, but which I cannot tell."

He pointed the way, and Talleyrand, who in life was a Bishop, Prince and Prime Minister ascended the stairs. A miserable supplicant he stood at the stranger's door—knocked and entered.

In the far corner of a dimly-lighted room sat a man of some fifty years, his arms folded and his head bent down on his breast. From a window directly opposite, a flood of light poured over his forehead. His eyes gazed into Talleyrand's face from beneath his deep-cast brows with a peculiar and searching expression. His face was striking in its outline, the mouth and chin indicating of iron will; his form vigorous even with the snows of fifty winters, was clad in a rich and distinguished costume.

Talleyrand advanced—confessed that he was a fugitive and that, under the impression that the gentleman before him was an American, he solicited his kind and feeling offices. He poured forth his history in eloquent French and broken English.

I am a wanderer—an exile. I am forced to fly to the New World, without a friend or hope. You are an American. Give me, then, I beseech you, a letter, that I may be able to earn my bread. I am willing to toil in any manner—the scenes in Paris have filled me with such horror, that a life of labor would be a paradise to a career of luxury in France.—You will give me a letter to one of your friends A gentleman like you has doubtless many friends."

The strange gentleman rose. With a look that Talleyrand never forgot, he retreated towards the door of the next chamber, his head still downcast, his eyes still looking from behind his darkened brow. He spoke as he retreated backwards, and his voice was full of meaning:

"I am the only man in the New World who can raise his hand to God and say:

"I have not a single friend, not one, in all America.'

Talleyrand never forgot the overwhelming sadness of the look which accompanied these words.

"Who are you?" he cried, as the strange man retreated towards the next door. 'Your name?"

"My name," said he, with a smile which had mere mockery than of joy in its convulsive expression, is 'Benedict Arnold."

He was gone. Talleyrand sank into the chair gasping the words:

"Arnold the traitor."

Thus he wandered over the earth—another The last twenty years of his life are covered with cloud, from whose darkness but a few gleams of light flashed out upon the page of history.

STOCK GAMBLING.—Nearly all the leading Philadelphia papers yesterday had editorial articles strongly denunciatory of stock gambling, suggested, of course, by the destructive speculative raids made upon leading stocks in that market recently It is well said that no language can be too severe for those who engage in wanton conspiracies to destroy values, and to depreciate property for monetary individual gain In Philadelphia most of the leading securities are of properties in which the savings of working people, widows and orphans have been invested. Hence the indignation against the "conspiring gamblers.—*Baltimore Sun; of Thursday*

The Republican party organs of Philadelphia are quick enough to denounce fraud and wrong-doing, when it touches their pocket nerve, or the pockets of their friends, but they have no word of condemnation for the desperate gamblers in politics, who use bribed returning boards and partisan judges to fraudulently inaugurate a Republican President, defeated by the people. The stock gamblers are no worse, if as bad, as the political gamblers, and the Federal Constitution ought to be held quite as sacred as the stocks of the corporations chartered by the State of Pennsylvania. We notice that a bill has been introduced into the Pennsylvania Legislature to punish gambling in Pennsylvania stocks. Why not include all stocks and merchandise in the bill? Stock gambling and gambling in gold and merchandise is to-day the curse of the country, and if it could be suppressed in New York, Philadelphia, Boston and other large cities the country would gain largely by it. Men could then make reasonable calculations about values, now it is impossible to do so.

A VENERABLE DEAD LETTER RESUSCITATED.—An application has been received at the dead letter office from Mr. Palmer Gardner, of Burlington, Wisconsin, for a letter mailed to him in 1825. The letter contained a certificate of deposit for $300, issued by the Onondaga Bank of Syracuse, New York, and was sent from that place in October, 1825, by Wm. N. Gardner to his brother, Palmer Gardener, at "Detroit, Michigan Territory." It was not claimed at Detroit, and was sent to the dead letter office here, and thence back to the postmaster at Syracuse. The postmaster was unable to find the sender and returned it to the dead letter office, where it has laid among the dusty files until the centennial exhibition, It was sent to the centennial exhibition, and there chanced to be seen by an acquaintance of Mr. Gardner, who informed him of the fact. Thus after a lapse of forty years the letter reaches the party for whom it was intended. The postage on it at the time it was sent was 25 cents.

—It is stated that, should Judge Davis resign before the 4th of March, President Grant will make a Supreme Judge out of Colonel Thomas B. Swann, the husband of one of Grant's female cousins Swann is a fourth rate country lawyer of West Virginia and is represented as an ex-Confederate officer. We have seen it stated that his title to that distinction rests upon his association with a prowling rabble that during the war kept as far as possible from camps of both armies, and made a living by foraging upon citizens of both sides and stealing horses whenever they could be had.

GLEANINGS.

In Bennett county, S. C., some nine hundred colored people have paid their taxes to the Hampton government.

—Edmunds ought to have a place in the Fraudulent Cabinet. The elasticity of his views upon the admissibility and the inadmissibility of testimony commends him to the special favor of an Administration which is sure to be beset with troublesome doubts and expenses all the time.

The fact that two Massachusetts Republican members of the House, Moses, Seelye and Pierce, felt unable, in the debate and vote on the Louisiana case, to sustain their party, or the decision of the Electoral Commission in favor of the Hayes electors, is deserving of notice.

—The Puritan Congregational Church in Brooklyn, N. Y., will be relinquished and the congregation dissolve as a corporate body. The liabilities of the church are $60,700. The pastor has resigned, and the members will continue together under such arrangements as may be practicable.

—At the instance of the Boston and Maine railroad officials L. V. Wallace, a member of the Brotherhood of Engineers, has been arrested at Portland, Me., charged with obstructing the United States mail by inducing engineers to leave work on the road. He was held in $2,500 for examination. This is a test case and excites much interest among strikers.

—We do not observe that any of the representative reform Republicans are mentioned in connection with Gov. Hayes' Cabinet.—*Springfield Republican*

So much the better for the representative reform Republicans. No man can take a place in the Cabinet of the Fraudulent President without identifying his own name with the Fraud.—*N. Y. Sun*

—Morton ought to have a place in the Fraudulent Cabinet He has always insisted upon inaugurating the Fraudulent President, First by Ferry, and afterward by Joe Bradley. His services in Indiana, on the Pacific Coast, and in Washington deserve a generous recognition; and the wounds which Edmunds has inflicted cry aloud for a salve.

—Howling against the "bloody Democracy" will not help Elijy Sargent much if re-election to the Senate is what he is after If he only wants to beat Hipple-Mitchell for a place in the Fraudulent Cabinet, he may be on the right track.—*N. Y. Sun.*

—Early yesterday morning the police in New York arrested August Sohn with a wagon load of stolen goods Detectives went to his