THE EASTON STAR.

PUBLISHED TUESDAY MORNING, AT EASTON, MD.

T. 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.

The Easton Star.

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

NEW SERIES. EASTON, MD., TUESDAY, APRIL 3 1877 VOL 12 NO. 31.

To Travelers.

MARYLAND STEAMBOAT CO.

WITH NEW ARRANGEMENT.

On and after Wednesday, Dec. 27th, 1876, the Steamer CHAMPION, Captain E. T. Leonard, will leave Pier 3 Light S reet, foot of Camden, every Wednesday and Saturday at 7 A.M. WEATHER PERMITTING,

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

On the return trip will leave Easton every SUNDAY and THURSDAY at 7 o'clock A.M., and on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, will leave Pier at 7 o'clock A.M., for St. Michael's, arriving in Baltimore at 7 P.M.

Leaving Baltimore for Tred Avon and Miles River Ferry (Easton) direct.

In the return trip, will leave Miles River Ferry at 6 o'clock noon; arriving in Baltimore at 5 P.M.

Freight solicited at low rates and carefully handled. dec26

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, horses and carriages for hire and passengers to any part of the Peninsula.

sep26,76-yr

Maryland & Delaware

RAILROAD.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after Monday, March 12th, 1877, Trains will run as follows:

GOING NORTH.

	A.M.		P.M.
Leave Easton	4 30	Leave New York	3 55
" Oxford	4 45	" Baltimore	7 00
" Bevers	4 55	" Philadelphia	8 15
" Hillsborough	5 10	" Wilmington	9 35
" Tuckahoe	5 25	" Clayton	11 15
" Queenstown	5 45	" Kenton	11 30
" Templeville	6 00	" Slaughters	11 45
" Centreville	6 10	" Marydel	12 00
" Laytons	6 25	" Henderson	12 15
" Chestnut Hill	6 40	" Goldsborough	12 35
" Church Hill	6 55	" Greensborough	12 50
Arrive at Sudlersville		" Ridgely	1 05
" Queen Anne	7 10	" Hillsborough	1 20
" Chestertown	7 30	" Cordova	1 35
" Betterton	7 45	" Woodland	1 45
" Georgetown	11 05	Arrive at Easton	2 00
" Galena	11 35		
" Townsend	1 05		

GOING SOUTH.

	A.M.		P.M.
Leave Townsend	11 30	Leave New York	12 55
" Galena	11 4	" Baltimore	3 00
" Georgetown	11 5	" Philadelphia	5 15
" Betterton	12 10	" Wilmington	6 30
" Chestertown	12 25	" Clayton	8 10
" Queen Anne	12 45	" Kenton	8 25
" Church Hill	1 00	" Slaughter's	8 40
" Chestnut Hill	1 15	" Marydel	8 55
" Laytons	1 25	" Henderson	9 05
" Bevers	1 40	" Goldsborough	9 20
" Hillsborough	1 55	" Greensborough	9 40
Arrive at Easton		" Ridgley	9 55
" Cordova	2 10	" Hillsborough	10 10
" Queenstown	4 20	" Tuckahoe	10 25
" Templeville	5 40	" Woodland	10 35
" Centreville	7 50	Arrive at Easton	10 50

THURSDAYS ONLY.

	A.M.		P.M.
Leave Easton	11 30	Leave New York	12 55
" Oxford	11 4	" Baltimore	3 00
" Bevers	11 5	" Philadelphia	5 15
" Hillsborough	12 10	" Wilmington	6 30
" Ridgely	12 25	" Clayton	8 10
" Greensborough	12 45	" Kenton	8 25
" Goldsborough	1 00	" Slaughter's	8 40
" Henderson	1 15	" Marydel	8 55
" Kenton	1 25	" Henderson	9 05
" Clayton	1 40	" Goldsborough	9 20
" Wilmington	1 55	" Greensborough	9 40
Arrive at Philadelphia		" Ridgley	9 55
" Baltimore	2 10	" Hillsborough	10 10
" New York	4 20	" Cordova	10 25
Leave Centreville	5 40	" Woodland	10 35
" Queen Anne	7 50	Arrive at Easton	10 50

Freight must be at the various stations at least half an hour (30 minutes) before starting of Trains, not service will only receive twenty four hours. Freight trains will have passenger car attached and will be subject to run independent to freight business.

J. E. CALDWELL, Superintendent

Easton Livery Stables.

FRANKLIN G. WRIGHT, PROPRIETOR.

Two doors west door to The Easton Star Office.

TRAVELERS will deposit their whips, robes, valises, &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 on 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, shucks and straw.

DAILY STAGE LINE TO THE RAILROAD. Passengers leaving Easton in the morning arrive in Baltimore and Philadelphia in time for dinner. Driving horses, 12 hours is considered a day, 24 hours a day. For extra hours an extra charge will be made.

Easton, Md., jan23

BUILDERS' AND MERCHANTS' LINE

THE SCHOONERS

Oxford & Clara M. Leonard.

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

LEONARD & BRO.

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

Coal Oil, Coal Oil—

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

HENRY & GOLDSBOROUGH.

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE!

Phoenix Ins. Co. of Brooklyn, $2,200,000
Franklin Ins. Co. of Phil's, 3,300,000
Royal Canadian Ins. Co. of Montreal, 6,000,000
Merchants Ins. Co. of Bangor, Me., 225,000
Farmers Mutual Ins. Co. of N.Y. 1,000,000
Firemens 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 allowing from the payment of the money.

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

YOUTHS' CALF BUTTON SHOES.

The handsomest Youths' Button Boots to be seen at M. M. HIGGINS.

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 JASPAR 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 ARDAND. 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 coal fire 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 Sponge 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 continuance and increase in the future.

PATRICK RYAN.

oct24-1y

NEW CHOP.—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 TRAPP'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.

NOTICE TO MERCHANTS, TRADERS AND OTHERS.

ALL persons and bodies corporate or politic in Talbot County, who are or shall be exercising or pursuing any business, or shall be doing any act or thing, or shall be in the occupation of any house or place for any purpose for which a license is made necessary by the laws of Maryland are hereby warned to obtain a License, or renew the same before the

1ST DAY OF MAY NEXT,

under the penalty prescribed by said law for the infraction thereof.

Those interested are notified of the following requirements of the License Laws:

TRADERS LICENSES.—The amount to be paid by traders, for a license, (the amount of stock at the principal season of sale to be given under oath) is as follows:

If the applicant's stock in trade does not exceed		$12 60
If over $1,000	& not over $1,500	15 60
" 1,500	" 2,500	18 60
" 2,500	" 4,000	22 60
" 4,000	" 6,000	30 60
" 6,000	" 8,000	40 60
" 8,000	" 10,000	50 60
" 10,000	" 15,000	80 60
" 15,000	" 20,000	90 60
" 20,000	" 30,000	100 60
" 30,000	" 40,000	125 60
" 40,000		150 60

The applicant must either make oath, as heretofore, before the Clerk of the Circuit Court of the county where he is engaged in business, of the amount of goods kept on hand at the principal season of sale; or the oath may be administered by a Justice of the Peace, when the person wanting a license applies through an agent. If the latter course be adopted, the following form will be deemed a sufficient compliance with the act;

Talbot County, to wit.

On this ——day of——, 1877, before the subscriber a Justice of the Peace of the State of Maryland, in and for said county, personally appeared,——and declared he he intends to apply for a trader's license, under the second Sec. of the Act of January session, 1858, to the Clerk of the Circuit Court for Talbot county, and make oath that the amount of stock of goods generally kept on hand by him [or by the concern in which he is engaged, in case it be a partnership,] at the principal season of sale, [or if the applicant has not previously engaged in such trade,] that the amount of goods which he intends to keep, &c., does not or will not exceed $——

Sworn before——

If the oath be administered before a Justice of the Peace out of the county in which the application is made, there must be attached the certificate of the Clerk of the Circuit Court for the county in which the Justice of the Peace resid s.

Persons may sell salt to cure fish in March, April and May, wit out license. Vendors of cakes and vendors of beer and cider, [lager beer excepted.] are not required to pay license.

LICENSE TO ORDINARIES AND TAVERN KEEPERS.—The license to ordinaries and tavern keepers to sell spirituous and fermented liquors or lager beer, in quantities less than a pint at one time, are as follows: Provided that the applicant shall first be recommended to the Clerk by two respectable freeholders of his immediate vicinity, and shall make oath before said Clerk that he has bona fide [and without intending to evade the requirements of this article,] provided and expects to maintain six good beds, with sufficient covering therefor—and three rooms more than sufficient for the private use of said ordinary keeper, with stabling and provender for five horses at least.

The said applicant is also to make oath before the Clerk as to the rate of rent or annual value of the house at or in which the business to be authorised by the license may be done or intended to be done.

If the rental or annual value is not over	$100			$25 60
If over	100	but not over	$200	40 60
"	200	" "	300	50 60
"	300	" "	400	60 60
"	400	" "	500	70 60
"	500	" "	750	90 60
"	750	" "	1 000	100 60
"	1,000	" "	2,000	150 60
"	2,000	" "	3,000	180 60
"	3,000	" "	5,000	250 60
"	5,000	" "	10,000	400 60
"	10,000			450 60

LICENSES TO RETAILERS OF SPIRITOUS OR FERMENTED LIQUORS OR LAGER BEER.—The amounts of license to be paid by retailers of spirituous and fermented liquors, are as follows:

If the value of stock in trade be		
Under	$500	$18 60
Over	500 or less,	25 60
From	1,000 to $2,000	50 60
"	2,000 to 4,000	75 60
"	4,000 to 6,000	100 60
"	6,000 to 10,000	120 60
"	10,000 to 20,000	130 60
"	20,000 to 30,000	140 60
Over	30,000	150 60

No license shall be granted to sell spirituous or fermented liquor or lager beer, in quantities not less than a pint, for the sum of $18 60, unless the person applying therefor shall also obtain a license to sell goods, chattles, wares, and merchandise, paying therefore the sum heretofore prescribed, according to the amount of stock in trade.

PROVIDED,

That the applicant for license to sell spirituous or fermented liquors be "recommended to the Clerk of the Circuit Court for Talbot county by the Grand Jury which shall have been in session at the term next preceding the first day of May" and *Provided further*, that no license will be granted for the sale of spirituous or fermented liquors in Districts Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 5, of said county.

OYSTER AND EATING HOUSES—The license to be paid by the keepers of oyster and eating houses is $50 60 throughout the State

BILLIARD TABLES.—A license may be granted to any person who may apply for permission to keep a billiard table, for which license there shall be paid the sum of $50 50 and for every additional table $25.50.

Hawkers and peddlers must renew their licenses on or before the first of May, as other traders. The rates are as follows in the county.

To travel on foot,	$41 00
With one horse and wagon,	51 00
With two horses and wagon,	71 00
For he whole Shore:	
To travel on foot,	$61 00
With one horse and wagon,	101 00
With two horses and wagon,	151 00

No such license shall be granted to any hawker or peddler in the name or style of a partnership, or company, and but one person shall trade under any such license. A violation of the law subjects the offender to a fine of not less than fifty dollars, nor more than a hundred dollars, recoverable before a Justice of the Peace.

BROKERS.—Any person who shall make it his business to deal in any manner on his own account, or for others, in the purchase or sale of stocks, bills, notes, banknotes, or other obligation, shall be deemed and taken to be a broker. The rates are as follows:

Exchange Broker,	$100 60
Stock Broker,	75 60
Bill Broker,	50 60

Females vending millinery and other small articles, whose stock is not over $500 pay a license of $6 50 only, but if over that amount they are required to pay the same license as other persons—oath to be made as to the amount of stock at the principal season of the year.

The Clerk shall not issue license to any person to sell spiritous or fermented liquors from whom the grand jury has recommended a license to be withheld, or to persons who license has been suppressed by the Court, without a special order of the Court.

STALLIONS.—The owner and keeper of every stallion or jack, shall before being permitted to stand or stallion such animal, pay to the Clerk of the Circuit Court of some of the counties in this State, the highest sum which he intends to ask or receive for the season of one mare; and the receipts of said Clerk, with the seal of his Court attached thereto, for said sum, shall be the license for stationing or standing such stallion or jack, for one year from the date thereof; provided that in no case shall the sum directed be paid by the section for such license be less than ten dollars; and that every stallion or jack upon which the said tax is paid shall be exempt from all State Tax.

Any owner or keeper, stationing or standing any stallion or jack without licenses shall forfeit and pay twice the sum authorized and required to be paid in the last preceding section, one-half to the State and other half to the informer.

Amendments to the License Laws Passed Jan. Session, 1868.

(*Chapter*, 238, *Page*, 444.)

AN ACT.

To add an additional section to article fifty six of the Code of Public General Laws, entitled Licenses, so as to empower a trader to sell the license to trade with the stock of Goods.

SEC. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the following section be a ded to Article fifty-six of the Code of Public General Laws entitled Licences.

¶—And be it enacted. Any trader who has taken out licence to sell goods, chattels, wares, merchandise, spiritious and fermented liquors or lager beer, in this State, shall have the privilege to sell out said license to any party purchasing or renting his stock of goods and purchasing his place of business, and the party so purchasing may continue to sell under the license of his predecessor in business until the expiration of said license.

(*Chapter*, 448, *Page*, 868.)

AN ACT.

To add to the tenth section of Article 56 of the Code of Public General Laws, a sub-section, requiring a license to enable any person to act as Real Estate Brokers.

SEC. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, that there be added to the tenth section of article 56, of the Code of Public General Laws, a sub-section to read as follows:

Sub-Section 1.—Any person applying for the same and paying the sum of fifty dollars, may obtain a license for carrying on the business of Real Estate Broker, and any individual, co-partnership or firm who shall carry on the business of a Real Estate Broker, without a license, shall be subject to the penalties imposed upon other Brokers by section seventeen of this Article.

W. S. GRACE,
Sheriff of Talbot Co.

mb27-6t

1877. DIARIES. 1877.

A VERY fine assortment for sale at manufacturers prices.

G. W. MILNICK,
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 DOG OF ST. BERNARD.

Fast falls the snow on St Bernard's high mountain,
Storing its wealth in the gullies below;
Hiding the streamlet, and sealing the fountain,
And making the valley a wide waste of snow.

Nature is silent—the winds are all sleeping;
Cheerless and stilly the snow-flakes fall;
Mutely the monks of St. Bernard are keeping
Their vigils around the red blaze in the hall.

Crash!—'tis an avalanche! Silence no longer
Communes with night, and the winds cry aloud,
The wrath of the tempest grows stronger and stronger,
Wrapping St. Bernard around with a shroud.

Holy St. Bernard! succor the dying,
Where but this instant the avalanche fell:
Mother and child in the deep snow are lying,
Making their grave in the cold mountain dell.

No! there is one who is eagerly tearing
The hillock of snow from the child's freezing breast;
And now he in triumph is rapidly bearing
Away to the convent a perishing guest.

Robb'd of her child, as it quits her embrace,
Life comes to the mother, its value has fled.
Of her first, of her only born, gone are all traces,
Save the lone wreath that pillow'd its head.

See! the bereft one with wild terror screaming,
Flies o'er the mountain—away and away;
Frenzy itself has no hope of redeeming
Her child to the vile of the eagle a prey.

She reaches the convent—she faints at the portals—
She is borne to the hall, and to life is restored;
She sank at the gates the most hopeless of mortals;
And sought, but in dying, the child she adored.

She opens her eyes—on her babe!—on her treasure,
Once more on her mother her darling has smiled,
She weeps, but such tears have their fountain in pleasure,
The dog of the mountain has rescued her child.

THE NEWSPAPERS OF TALBOT:

A contribution to the Industrial Annals of that County.

—:o:—

THE REPUBLICAN STAR.

—:o:—

The promise which the Editor made to his subscribers at the commencement of his second volume, that his paper should be enlarged, he was unable to fulfil before he had entered upon his fourth, although every thing indicates the Star had been prosperous. On the 7th of September 1802, Mr. Jefferson being President, and Mr. Mercer being the Governor of the State, the first number of the second series of the *Republican Star* made its appearance. Where there had been changes there had been improvements in the paper. The title now assumed was, the "*Republican Star*, or *Eastern Shore General Advertiser*," which had more of dignity and business-like importance than "*Eastern Shore Luminary*," which seemed petty and fanciful. The vignette or caption was retained, but the scriptural motto disappeared, possibly from a feeling of reverence, but more probably for the reason that it had given point to some small witticisms in the *Herald*, from the pens of the Federalists. The size of the paper was very considerably enlarged. A column was added to each page, and the columns themselves increased in length and breadth. The paper now had twenty columns of 19½ by 2⅓ inches, each. The type was smaller than in the old series, but the paper of the same coarse heavy texture, and dull color; the matter was set solidly, and space was evidently economized. The issue was numbered: vol. I.—IV No.1—157, thus giving the numbering for both series. Whether the annual subscription price, nor the charges for advertising were increased. The day of the week, and the place of publication remained as before—Tuesday—near the Court House. The Star of Nov. 15th 1803 contains the following. "The Star office will be removed in the course of the present week two doors higher up Washington street, opposite Goldsborough street, to the store in front of the editor's dwelling." This enables us to locate the office of 1802 and previously as being where the Drug Store of Messrs. Goldsborough & Henry now is, or the Gazette office. When it was moved it occupied the lot upon which Mr. Perrin Smith subsequently built the brick house now occupied as a boarding house and owned by Mrs. Genl. Thomas, the niece of the editor. The old printing office became and now makes the back building of the new premises. This brick building was occupied by Mr Smith as his residence, office, and book store, and as Postoffice until his death, and then by his sister, until her decease.

While speaking of the size and appearance of the paper it may be as well to refer to its subsequent changes. It continued to be published in the type and form mentioned, until Sept. 6, 1816, when, with the beginning of vol. xiii of the new series, the content of the Star was increased in quantity, by the use of a smaller type, while the size of the page remained the same. The type now used mostly of what are called brevier, though the old nonpareils was used in part. At the same time the supplemental title of "Eastern Shore General Advertiser" was altered to General Advertiser," the editor apparantly adopting the sentiment.

"No pent up Utica contracts our powers,
But the whole boundless continent is ours."

With this change of type, there was a change of paper, for the worse, it becoming thinner, but no whiter. In January 1817 the old vignette of the rising sun—appropriate enough—was discarded for the regulation American emblem, the conventional spread-eagle—having no significance. In this form and with this appearance the Star continued to be published with no noticeable change until its expiration in 1832. It is proper to say the Star adopted the custom of issuing extras, very early in its career. The first, of which mention is made, bore the date of Oct. 21 1803—and contained the President's message, on the occasion of transmitting a copy of a treaty with the French Republic. Supplements also were occasionally printed with the regular edition, as on the 18th of June 1805, to publish certain state and national laws.

In the first number of the new series the editor in a brief address to his subscribers says: "The Star is this morning presented in size equal to any paper on the continent. It commences the fourth year of its establishment. The advance in size is not accompanied by any advance in the price of the paper. The terms are the same as heretofore, and * * * lower than any newspaper of its size now published. This is followed by the customary exortation of editors to delinquents to pay their indebtedness. He adds this important item of secret intelligence: "the amount due for subscriptions to the close of the third year exceed two thousand dollars." This indicates very clearly that success had attended the publication of the Star. If it could show an indebtedness in its favor of two thousand dollars, made in three years, there can be no doubt the paper had proven to be profitable to the proprietor; that a journal as large as any upon the continent should have been established in the midst of a rural population, and should have been successful as a business enterprise, is creditable as well to the community as to the editor. In the address just referred to, Mr. Smith, in modest terms, states that his paper had very general circulation over the whole E. Shore. Indeed it may be said to have been for many years the only journal worth attention upon this side of the Bay: for the *Herald* was decrepit, and the *Monitor* which succeeded it, lived a precarious fitful life. It was not until the *Easton Gazette* was founded in 1817 that the Star had any serious rival for public favor.

Having said this much of the form and appearance of the Star, and of their variations or changes, it remains to give a brief account of its contents as illustrating the politics, the religion, the society and the industry of the county. This however may be introduced by the statement that the editor himself occupied but a small space in his own paper with his own contributions. To use a mercantile figure that an old and well worn one, if he had been infected with the itch of writing, he rubbed very firmly and successfully the inclination to scratch. He was a man of few words, either of tongue or pen. His paragraphs are very brief, and are generally mere statements of fact or simple declarations of opinion. He rarely enters into argument, and almost never into declamation. He seemed incapable of or indisposed to present an idea in different aspects, so that it should make the greater or wider impression. He avoided elaboration, as he shunned exaggeration. His labor upon his paper was mostly expended in making proper selections from his exchanges, or in superintending the communications of his correspondents. The original matter of the Star was chiefly the voluntary productions of those who had something to say of interest to the public or who desired to see their literary efforts displayed in print as a gratification to their vanity. It may be said that while much that was written for the Star, and inserted in its columns was vapid, puerile, & silly to the last degree, there occasionally appeared articles that would grace any paper of the country. These were not upon politics alone, but upon religion, education, public and private economy, morals and manners. It was probably more common in the first half of this century for men of ability, engaged in the different departments of active life, to use their pen for the public instruction or amusement, then now, when writing for the press has has become a profession, and is in great measure abandoned to those who make it their means of livelihood. Conspicuous characters and men about whose opinions the public care any thing are getting more and more into the habit of speaking, or as might be said writing through reporters, that is, if it be allowable to use the newspaper sarcasm of the day, through interviewers. Mr. Smith granted to his correspondents a latitude and a freedom which he by no means permitted to himself so, while his own contributions to the *Star* were written with temperateness, liberality and courtesy, as well as brevity and condensation, those of his contributors were too often disfigured by violence, prejudice and grossness, and when without the pleasancy of personalities were diluted to such a degree as to be destitute of all flavor.

Of Politics in the Star.—To give a clear, connected statement of the part taken by the Republican *Star* in politics—of the position it assumed with relation to the different questions of public policy as they arose, of its share in the active work of each election campaign, as it was fought, of its advocacy or its condemnation of conspicuous characters as they became prominent as exponents or framers of opinion—would be nothing less than to write the history of parties in this State and Nation for more than thirty years. The performance of such a task, if it were within the ability of the writer of these contributions, would clearly be beyond their intended scope, and their prescribed limits. The utmost that can be done is to refer briefly to some notable events, and show the manner with which they were regarded by the *Star* while they were in progress, engaging the attention of the people and eliciting discussion by the statesman of the country. It has already been mentioned that the *Star* came into existence just before the heated campaign, in which Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Adams were the rival contestants, and which resulted in the elevation of the former to the Presidency of the Republic. The *Star* from the first espoused the side of Mr. Jefferson, and opposed Mr Adams. The Federalists came in for exceedingly liberal condemnation for their obnoxious alien and sedition laws, their desire for a standing army, and their alleged wish for a church establishment, for their admiration for English institutions in general and their aristocratical pretensions, while the Republicans were as freely commended for their advocacy of freedom of domicile and of the press, for their antagonism to all that savored of political privilege or social distinction, for their insistance upon a complete separation of Church and State, and for their approbation of the liberalism or extreme democracy of the French revolutionists. The acquisition of Louisiana from the French was a matter of special gratification to them and had those two parties been guided by the views of Mr. Jefferson had expired the arbitrary course of G. Britain in asserting the right of search was arousing much angry feeling throughout the country. The outrages upon American ships culminated in the attack of the British ship Leopard upon the American frigate Chesapeake, which not excited the greatest indignation here in Talbot, as elsewhere. A public meeting was called for the 21st July at Easton, to give public expression to the feelings of our people. The following published in the *Star* of July 14th, previous to the meeting, will serve to evince the spirit which actuated the citizens of Talbot. "To the citizens of Talbot! Your attendance at Easton on Tuesday the 21st inst is particularly requested at this momentous crisis. Your independence, the legacy of the heroes of 76 has been attacked by a band of sea robbers and pirates. We are now called upon to assemble around the standard of your country and adopt measures that will convince the cowardly assassins that we are decendants of those heroes who once drove them from our country, and that we are willing and ready to do it again or perish with our constitution." "JUVENIS." This exhortation to attend the meeting hardly excelled in extravagance and patriotic bombast the preamble and resolutions adopted by those who assembled at the Court House on the 21st of July. Gen'l Perry Benson, the old revolutionary captain, was made president of the meeting, and Dr. John Coats another officer of the Continental line, secretary. A committee, in which were Democrats and Federalists, was appointed to draft resolutions, which were supported by speeches from Mr. Robt. H. Goldsborough and Mr. John Leed Kerr (both Federalists) and then passed by the meeting. These resolutions, too lengthy to be here copied, pledge the people of Talbot "to support with energy and alacrity whatever measures the patriotism and wisdom of their government may induce it to adopt." One of these measures, adopted by the government was the declaration of the "Embargo," which, as it almost completely destroyed the foreign commerce of the country, produced violent hostility from the opponents of the administration, particularly in the New England States. The *Star* sustained the embargo as a wise measure, though experience soon proved it to be most inexpedient and destructive, so that it was speedily abolished.

The same unwaveling support which the *Star* gave to Mr. Jefferson was extended to Mr. Madison, the too vehement advocacy of whose election involved the editor in the personal collision narrated in the second paper of this series of contributions. The administration of Mr. Madison is especially marked by the declaration, prosecution and termination of the war of 1812, against G. Britain. The wisdom of this measure was much questioned; but the *Star* was unequivocal in its advocacy of the war, and very decided in its condemnation of those who opposed. This condemnation extended so far as lead to the opposing, or, at least, to the palliation of the most violent acts of a mob in Baltimore which resulted in the death and injury of many citizens, and the destruction of the press of the *Federal Republican* newspaper. No better instance of the perverting influence of partisanship could be found than this, wherein, is seen a man singularly impressible, and moderate, as well as eminently just and fair, led so far astray as to find excuse if not justification for one of the most shameful and humiliating events in Maryland history. The *Star* gave the whole weight of its influence to the support of the government in prosecuting the war to a successful termination; and there is a tradition, though, as it his columns nowhere give the information, that the editor was not like some modern soldiers invincible in peace and invisible in war, but when St. Michaels was threatened in 1813, he stood dressed and armed and served as private in the military company of his brother Capt. George, who was busy in assisting to repel the enemy.

During the era of good feeling of the administration of Mr. Monroe the tone of the *Star* supported the measures of the government party though in fact the lines were not so strictly drawn that it's partisan was always able to determine what course was prescribed by his leaders. It is pretty clear that Mr. Smith became an advocate of a tariff for protection. It is not clear from his columns which side he espoused in that great contest of 1819-20 between slavery and freedom, which resulted in what is called the Missouri compromise. It is likely, however, that he followed the early leadership of the great political champion Mr. Jefferson, and favored the limitation and extinction of slavery, but for the sake of peace and harmony, he, like Jefferson, was willing to yield something to the demand of the section to which he belonged, and on these grounds he gave his support to that measure which for thirty years was a measure of pacification between the variant regions of the country.

By the year 1824, when a new president was to be elected, long possession of power, and undisputed supremacy in the councils of the nation, and it may be added in the confidence of the people, for Federalism had not only been driven from power but had become extinct, nay, had become even a reproach, began to have their usual effect in producing dissension and diversion in the Democratic Party. In that year there were no less than four presidential candidates in the field. Messrs Jackson, Adams, Crawford and Clay, all of whom professed to be of the same political school. Of these, Mr. Crawford was the regular caucus nominee to whom the *Star* gave the preference, though Mr. Adams, who was made President by a vote of the House, was always spoken of with the utmost respect and high commendation; while to General Jackson it already manifested that opposition which four years later blazed out into open hostility. At this date, 1824, presidential electors were chosen in Maryland by districts, and not as now, by general ticket. In the district composed of Talbot Caroline, and the 1st and 2nd election districts of Dorchester, there were three electoral candidates: Mr. Daniel Martin of Talbot, subsequently governor, favoring Mr. Adams, Mr. James Sangston, of Caroline, favoring Mr. Crawford, and Mr. Daniel L. Haddaway favoring Genl. Jackson. Mr. Clay had no elector named, and Mr. Haddaway's candidacy was only formal, not active. As an evidence of the influence of the *Star* in this district, it may be stated that Mr. Sangston received a majority of the popular suff