The Easton Star.

Devoted to Politics, Literature, Agriculture, Foreign and Domestic News.

NEW SERIES. EASTON, MD., TUESDAY, MARCH 4, 1879. VOL XIV.--NO. 28.

THE EASTON STAR.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY MORNING, AT EASTON, MD.

[illegible] JOHNSON, Editor & Proprietor.

TERMS:

Two Dollars cash in advance, or Two Dollars and Fifty Cents if not paid in advance. Those 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.

Letters received will be promptly noticed under editorial head.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

One square—8 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 with the number of times to be inserted, will be marked til, and continued till ordered out, and charged according to regular rates.

Special Notices in Local column, 20 cents per line for each insertion.

To Travelers

MARYLAND STEAMBOAT CO.

For Choptank and Miles Rivers.

Weather permitting, Steamers will leave Pier 3, Light street, Baltimore, as follows:

The Steamer ENOCH PRATT at 5 P. M. every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, for Easton, Oxford, Cambridge and Intermediate landings to Medford's Wharf. Connects with Delaware and Chesapeake, and Dorchester and Delaware Railroads. Returning leave Medford's at 1, Cambridge at 3, and Easton at 9 o'clock P. M., Monday, Wednesday and Friday, arriving in Baltimore early next morning. Way Students.

The Steamer S. J. PENTZ will leave same Pier every TUESDAY and FRIDAY morning at 7 o'clock, for Annapolis, St. Michaels and Miles River Ferry, returning same days.

Freight taken at low rates.

HOWARD E. ENSIGN, President.
Office 98 Light street, Baltimore.

Delaware & Chesapeake

RAILWAY.

Fall and Winter Arrangement.

ON and after Monday, Sept. 23d, 1878, trains will run as follows:

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	No. 1.
Easton, Leave,	7 30 AM
Woodland,	7 45
Cochon,	7 55
Goldsboro,	8 10
Ridgely,	8 25
Greensboro,	8 45
Goldsboro,	9 00
Henderson,	9 15
Marydel,	9 25
Slaughters,	9 40
Kenton,	9 55
Clayton, Arrive,	10 10
Wilmington,	12 37 PM
Philadelphia,	1 45
Baltimore,	3 35
New York,	5 45

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	No. 2.
New York, Leave,	4 25 PM
Baltimore,	6 15 AM
Philadelphia,	8 00
Wilmington,	9 15
Clayton,	11 20
Kenton,	11 35
Slaughters,	11 50
Marydel,	12 05 PM
Henderson,	12 15
Goldsboro,	12 30
Greensboro,	12 50
Ridgely,	1 05
Hillsboro,	1 20
Cochon,	1 35
Woodland,	1 45
Easton, Arrive	2 00

All Freights must be at the various stations at least Thirty (30) Minutes before starting of trains, otherwise they will lay over twenty-four hours.

J. L. CALDWELL, Supt.

Easton, Sept. 17th, 1878.

Farmers' and Merchants

Packet Line

The Schooners

Clara M. Leonard

and

Annie M. Leonard.

THE above boats are making weekly trips between Easton and Baltimore, and will do all kinds of freighting as cheap as any other line. Every effort will be made to give satisfaction. Our boats are NEW and built out of the very best material. Orders left with Messrs. G. E. Bowdoin & Co., Commission Merchants, corner of Bowley's Wharf and Pratt st., Baltimore, will be promptly attended to. Grain bought or taken at the lowest freight rates. All Grain stored in our Warehouse, in case of fire will be at the owners risk. Agricultural Lime delivered at the lowest cash price. Feeling thankful for past favors, we hope by strict attention to business, a continuance of the same.

C. R. LEONARD & BRO.

Office in same room with R. R. Dixon on Dover street, Easton.

may8,77

Herd Book Jersey Bull

CHROME.

I have purchased of Jas. W. Tyson, Esq., of Baltimore, the registered Jersey Bull "Chrome," Herd Register No. 1718, by "Captain" Herd Register No. 299, out of "Cora" Herd Register No. 2798, and offer his services to the public at $15.00 per cow. "Chrome" was dropped Sept. 16 1874, is a solid dark color, black switch and tongue, with all the other fashionable points of this justly admired breed.

Robert Hough,
ap 22yr "Knightly," Miles River Neck.

Royal Insurance Company;

OF LIVERPOOL.

ESTABLISHED IN 1845.

PROUT & CAMPBELL, District Managers,

Baltimore, Maryland.

Gross Assets	$20,326,765 80
Assets in the United States	2,681,892 99
Surplus as regards policy-holders, larger than the entire company other Fire Insurance Company in the world	6,840 865 43
Net fire income of the Company for 1877	4,014,800 64
United States income during the year 1877	1,771,431 49
Losses paid since organization	33,344,345 73

Insures town and country property at equitable rates. Policies issued for two, three, four and five years, upon dwellings, schools, farm property, or churches, at reduced rates. All losses adjusted and paid through the Baltimore office without reference to Liverpool or elsewhere.

D. C. AVERY, Agent,
nov12-1y Easton, Md.

ENLARGED

Remodelled, refitted, repainted and replenished with a large and complete stock of Paper, Envelopes, Pens, Inks, Pencils, Mucilage, Blank Books, Musical Merchandise, Stereoscopes and Views, Pictures, Picture Frames, Toilet Articles, Fruits, Nuts, Confectionery, &c., &c., &c. Every article in each and every line for sale at lowest possible prices.

All the leading papers and Magazines supplied to subscribers at publishers prices.

G. W. MINNICK,
opposite the bank.

Ladies can make money faster at work for us than at anything else. Capital not required; we will start you at $12 per day made at home by the industrious. Men, women, boys and girls wanted everywhere to work for us. Now is the time. Costly outfit and terms free. Address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine.

Jennings' Eau Dentifrice,

An elegant, safe and efficient Mouth Wash for sale by Henry & Goldsborough

Crude Carbolic Acid—

An excellent disinfectant, kills Vermin & Worms. For Sale by

HENRY & GOLDSBOROUGH

Chamois Skin—

We have a large supply of Chamois skin for sale. Henry & Goldsborough.

Lumber Business.

A. H. WORDEN,

Manufacturer and Dealer in all kinds of

BUILDING MATERIALS,

EASTON, MD., at Railroad Depot.

Lumber, Sash, Doors, Blinds, Doors, Moulding, Lime, Hair, Nails, &c.

Buy Your

LUMBER

OF

E. E. JACKSON & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail

LUMBER DEALERS AND MANUFACTURERS.

Office and Yards, 18 West Falls Avenue, Near Pratt Street Bridge

BALTIMORE, MD.

We have all the concentrated Facilities, Conveniences, Capital and Experience for the conversion of our timber into lumber and supplying through first hands from the stump.

See our lumber and learn our prices before buying elsewhere.

Home Office,	Washington Yard,	Suffold Lumber Co.,
Salisbury, Md.	13th St. & Ohio Ave	Suffolk, Va.

February 11, 1879-1yr

OAKLAND

STEAM SAW & PLANING MILLS.

PINE, HEMLOCK CYPRESS

AND OAK

LUMBER

SHINGLES, LATHS, PICKETS, MOULDINGS, CASINGS, FRAMES, SASH, DOORS, BLINDS, LIME AND HAIR,

LOCUST AND CEDAR POSTS.

We have always on hand a full supply of MARYLAND, VIRGINIA, GEORGIA and WHITE PINE, and HEMLOCK

Timber,

with facilities unequaled in the State for manufacturing and filling orders promptly and delivering anywhere. We invite a comparison with city or other dealers.

Our constantly increasing business is an evidence of fair prices

We have also BUILDING HARDWARE and a full line of General Merchandise for country trade.

W. W. TUNIS & BRO.,
OAKLAND MILLS. EASTON, MD.
January 14, 1879-1y

HEADACHE NEURALGIA PILLS

CELERY PILLS

"Dr. C. W. Benson a practicing physician, at 106 N. Eutaw St., Baltimore, Md., (who has paid much attention to nervous diseases,) has discovered that Extract of Celery and Chamomile combined in a certain proportion invariably cures either bilious, dyspeptic, nervous or sick headache, neuralgia and nervousness. This is a triumph in medical chemistry, and sufferers all over the country are ordering my mail. He prepares it in pills, at 50c. per box. The Doctor is largely known and highly respected in Baltimore.—Epis. Meth.

BALTIMORE, July 27, 1874. Dr. C. W. Benson's Celery and Chamomile Pills have cured my wife of nervous headache of ten years standing; she had it every week or ten days, and suffered almost everything but death with it. We think these pills worth their weight in gold.

REV. H. SCHLICHTER, Pastor Salem Mission.

For sale by all Wholesale and Retail Druggists in this town.

Price 50 cts. a box. Mailed free to any address.

Office No. 106 N. Eutaw Street, Baltimore. novbyr

J. L. WOODCOCK

(Late of the American Watch Factory,)

Now established in Easton, Md., Washington street, opposite the Court House,

MODERN WATCH MAKER,

Gold & Silver Watches,

Jewelry of Every Description,

Silver and Plated Ware, Clocks, Spectacles and Eye Glasses to suit all ages. Repairing of

Fine & Complicated Watches

attended to with accuracy

Good Work at Low Charges.

Call and see him. Don't fail if you wish satisfaction. sep10

SELLERS' COUGH SYRUP!

Over 1,000,000 bottles sold. It is the most popular remedy for COUGHS, COLDS, CROUP, HOARSENESS, and all THROAT and LUNG diseases. Has been in use for half a century. Doctors recommend it. J. E. TOZER, Long P.O., Ill., says: "It saved my two children from the grave." A. L. SIMMONS, of Baltimore, Md., also says: "It will cure the worst cough immediately." Take no other! Prices, 25 cents, 50 cents, and $1.00 per bottle. S. S. SELLERS & CO., Pittsburgh.

Henry & Goldsborough, Agents, Easton.

PETER C. KILLEN,

Blacksmith, Wheelwright, and Machinist,

Dover Street, Easton, Maryland,

is prepared to do all kinds of work in his line with promptness and at reasonable prices.

Having secured the services of an experienced Horse Shoer, especial attention will be given to this branch of the business. $1.00 for plain shoes, and $1.25 for steel toes—10 per cent. off for cash down. Farmers and Horsemen are respectfully requested to give him a trial, after which his work will speak for itself. dec10-2m

CROQUET,

Base Balls & Bats.

LARGE stock, better and cheaper than ever before offered in this market.

G. W. MINNICK,
opposite the bank.

THE NEW CIRCULATING LIBRARY

Is now ready. Over Three Hundred volumes best Literature of the day, all bound in cloth. Terms only Twenty Five cents per month.

G. W. MINNICK,
opposite the Bank.

A CARD.

Having associated myself with Mr. Jacob Williams in the Mercantile Business on Market Space, would respectfully extend an invitation to my old friends and customers to visit me whenever they come to Easton, promising to be as accommodating in the future, as in the past, and guaranteeing satisfaction to all my old friends and customers who may favor me with their patronage.

The public's obedient servant,
SAMUEL NORRIS.

Dec. 24, '78.

Select Poetry.

We Shall Know.

When the mists have rolled in splendor
From the beauty of the hills,
And the sunshine, warm and tender,
Falls in splendor on the rills,
We may read love's shining letter
In the rainbow of the spray;
We shall know each other better,
When the mists have cleared away.

We shall know as we are known,
Never more to walk alone,
In the dawning of the morning,
When the mists have cleared away.

If we err in human blindness,
And forget that we are dust,
If we miss the law of kindness,
When we struggle to be just,
Snowy wings of peace shall cover
All the pain that clouds our way,
When the weary watch is over,
And the mists have cleared away.

We shall know as we are known,
Never more to walk alone,
In the dawning of the morning,
When the mists have cleared away.

When the silvery mists have veiled us
From the faces of our own,
Oft we deem their love has failed us,
And we tread our path alone;
We should see them near and truly,
We should trust them day by day,
Neither love nor blame unduly,
If the mists were cleared away.

We shall know as we are known,
Never more to walk alone,
In the dawning of the morning,
When the mists have cleared away.

When the mists have risen above us,
As our Father knows his own,
Face to face with those that love us,
We shall know as we are known,
Low beyond the orient meadows
Floats the golden fringe of day;
Heart to heart we hide the shadows,
Till the mists have cleared away.

We shall know as we are known,
Never more to walk alone,
When the day of light is dawning,
And the mists have cleared away.

Miscellaneous.

THE WORTHIES OF TALBOT:

BEING CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE BIOGRAPHICAL ANNALS OF THAT COUNTY.

DR. TRISTRAM THOMAS.

Sunt verba et voces, quibus hunc lenire dolorem
Possis, et magnum morbi deponere partem.
—HORACE.

The services which the physician renders to his fellow men are those of the first value, but they are not those that bring the first distinction. Thus in England where the social grades are definitely marked, the sovereign deems the most eminent surgeon or medical practitioner sufficiently rewarded by the bestowal of a Knighthood, while theologians, or mere preachers, are raised to Bishopricks, with seats in the house of lords, and successful lawyers, soldiers and even authors are made peers of the realm. So in this country, where there are no such methods of recognizing merit, the popular estimate ranks the physician below the members of all the other professions—The reasons for this are not difficult to discover. Omitting what might be said of the disrepute of the profession which came to it on account of its employment of mystical agencies, and its appeals to superstitious feelings, and which caused it to be confounded with magic, sorcery, witch-craft, thaumaturgy, astrology, alchemy, conjuration, and the like pseudo arts, agencies and appeals which some even yet do not hesitate to use, though in forms different from those of old, there are other reasons for the low estimate in which the physician's services are held, that are now and ever shall be operative. Some of these may be mentioned. These services cannot be measured by those sensible standards, nor can they be calculated by the computation of numbers, such as the common mind employs. Nor do they astonish by any exhibition of great power, now that spiritual agency is disowned. They are rendered to individuals and not to great societies as are the services of the statesman. They do not protect the recipient from wrongs, personal or pecuniary, threatened by others, as do the services of the lawyer; they do not console the mind under trouble with hopes, amuse it in the hours of calmness with a graceful ritual, nor raise it out of its trivialities by eloquent words, like those of the clergyman. Besides the performance of these services are not attended by that eclat that is won by the politician, the jurist, and the priest, by their great public efforts. The cure of a patient of some terrible malady is not heralded like a great speech made in Congress, like a great forensic effort, or even like a great sermon. The physician's acts, for which he deserves and should receive the highest applause, are not performed upon any wide conspicuous stage; not in the halls of legislation, not in the courts of justice, not in the thronged temples of worship; but in the quiet and solitude of the sick-chamber and in the presence of attendants or friends only, with minds preoccupied by the suffering of the patient, and not prepared, if able, to appreciate the value of the services rendered. The arts which the physician practices were aptly characterized by the ancient poet as "mute" and "inglorious" arts. Nay, more, the application of even the profoundest knowledge, and the employment of the highest skill by the physician are often called in question by those who have received the benefits of them in their own persons, or in the persons of those bound to them by ties of affection and kindred; for that is attributed to the unaided efforts of nature—as if nature were an entity and capable of effort—or to the result of a happy conjunction of circumstances, or to coincidence or to accident, which has been the result of the deepest study of law, and the wisest employment of means and methods. Indeed physicians themselves are guilty of a self depreciation, and are prone to attribute to other agencies than their own what they should claim as the result of their well directed efforts. Finally, the memory of the services of the physician is the soonest effaced from the mind of all those rendered by man to his fellow. As physical suffering, which he is called upon to relieve, of all the evils of life are the soonest forgotten—sooner than the loss of property, or than injustice and wrong, which the lawyer is called upon to prevent—sooner than the pangs of a violated conscience, or the agonies of bereavement, which the priest comes in to assuage; so the memory of the physician is the first to fade from the mind, at least such a memory as manifests its existence and permanency by the bestowal of honors. He is fortunate if his pay is not grudged; he is thrice fortunate if he obtain praise with his pay. But of the whole body of physicians, those whose lot is cast in the rural districts have the smallest share of the meagre honors and rewards that are doled out to the profession. Of one or these "country doctors" who rode his weary round for more than half a century within this county; of one upon whose ears there never broke any more inspiring tones than the weak plaudits of a small community, and upon whose eyes there never dawned a vision of the shadowy pinnacles of the temple of fame, it is now proposed to give a brief account. Brief it must be, for the life of the physician, and particularly of the country physician, threads a monotonous path of duty, undiversified by incidents of interest, such as mark the careers of men of prominence in other spheres of labor.

DOCTOR TRISTRAM THOMAS,

the subject of this memoir, was born at Readley, the seat of the family for several generations in Bolingbroke Neck, Trappe district of Talbot county, on the 25th of December, 1769. His father bore the same name, and was of a family long seated upon the Eastern Shore of Maryland. His mother was of the family of the Martins, a yet more ancient stock. His father dying previous to his birth, in July of the same year, the mother, by advice of her brother, Mr. Thomas Martin, was induced in 1775 to remove to Wilmington, Delaware, in order that her children might have those educational advantages in the schools of that town which were not afforded by her own retired neighborhood and county. In Wilmington she remained until 1777, when, alarmed by the approach of the British army under Gen'l Howe which had landed at the head of Elk in Maryland, and was marching northward for the capture of Philadelphia, she removed to that city. Here she remained until after the battles of Brandywine and Germantown, and witnessed the marching in of the victorious general. Her brother dying soon after, she was left without protection, and resolved to return to her former home in Talbot; which she did under the safe conduct of Thomas Parvin, a worthy Friend of that county, then attending a yearly meeting of the people of his Society in Philadelphia. Here she employed a private tutor for her children, there being no public school in her vicinity worthy of being patronized. But five years later she again returned to Wilmington that she might enter her son Tristram, whom she destined for one of the liberal professions, in the excellent academy established in that town. In this school he remained until he had arrived at the age of sixteen years, following the usual curriculum in the Latin and Greek languages, and the mathematics. Having determined that her son should be trained for the medical profession, he was at this early age placed in the office of Dr. Nicholas Way, of Wilmington, where he not only acquired a knowledge of the elements of medical science but also of the beginning of the medical art, and especially of practical pharmacy—so necessary to the physician of that day, when apothecaries were not as numerous as now, and as accessible by the practitioner of medicine. After an apprenticeship of several years, in the autumn of 1788 he was sent to Philadelphia where he attended the lectures in the Medical College of Philadelphia, a school which, founded in 1765 by Doctors Shippen and Morgan, and the first of its kind in America, subsequently became organized as the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania. At this time and in this school Doctors Rush and Shippen were professors, at the very height of their great reputations. The limited means of Tristram Thomas would not allow his continued residence in Philadelphia, so he returned during the summers of his course to Wilmington. He attended lectures during the winters of 1789 and 1790. During his attendance upon the lectures he had the honor of being elected a member of the Medical Society of Pennsylvania, after having read and defended a thesis, agreeably to the rules. At the close of the term in 1791 Tristram Thomas had expected to receive his degree, but after his examination had been passed yet before his diploma had been bestowed, he returned to his old home in Talbot on a visit to his friends. Here he was most unexpectedly called upon to inoculate for the small pox a large number of persons—as many, as he himself has said, as one hundred—an epidemic of that loathsome disease having broken out in the vicinity of the village of Trappe.* Attention to this professional duty required that his graduation should be postponed until the following year, which was done with the consent of the faculty of the medical school. In 1792 he appeared in Philadelphia, presented his thesis, which had for its subject *Pneumonia Stethnica*, and written in the Latin language according to the usage of the day. This thesis he was called upon to defend, or in other words he was required to pass an examination upon the subject of which it treated, which he accordingly did with such satisfaction to the faculty of the institution that the degree of Doctor of Medicine was conferred upon him, an honor of which his subsequent course indicated that he was entirely deserving.

After his graduation, Doctor Thomas returned to Trappe, the scene of his first labors, where he commenced the regular practice of his profession, which was never interrupted for more than fifty years. But believing that the county town and its vicinity presented a wider sphere of labor than the smaller village, and its restricted neighborhood, he removed in August of the same year, 1792, to Easton, and there he remained, ably, faithfully and acceptably discharging the duties, patiently, courageously and perseveringly undergoing the hardships of a country practitioner until removed by death.

But few incidents diversify the life of this estimable physician. In the year 1793 he was selected to be one of that Board of Health of the town of Easton, which was formed for the examination of all persons coming from the city of Philadelphia, then infected with yellow fever. At that date the merchants of Talbot made the most of their purchases in that city, so that the intercourse between Philadelphia and Easton was intimate and frequent. The other members of the Board of Health were Dr. John Coates, Dr. John Troup, Dr. Ennalls Martin and Dr. Stephen Theodore Johnson.† Dr. Thomas was one of the original corporators under the act of 1798 of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland.—In 1802 he was made one of the executive committee of the society for the Eastern Shore, and in 1803 he was chosen one of the board of examiners for the same section. Of this board he was for many years a member, and for the greater part of the time, up to the date of his death, its president. In this year also he was instrumental, in connection with other enlightened physicians of the county, in dispelling the fears that many experienced as to the dangers, and overcoming the incredulity that possessed the minds of many as to the efficacy of vaccination, which was introduced into the county in 1803. Publications in the newspaper over his signature, with that of others, were made, and he added his own opinions to those of distinguished physicians of Philadelphia as to the harmlessness and prophylactic virtue of cow-pox.

In or about the year 1810 a Medical District Society, composed of the physicians of Talbot, Queen Anne's and Caroline counties, was formed, of which Dr. Thomas was made the President and Dr. Bob't Moore, of Easton, the Secretary.‡ At a meeting of this society in Easton, May 18th, 1818, the rates of charges for medical services were established. In the year 1810 Dr. Thomas associated himself with Mr. Thomas H. Dawson in the drug and apothecary business, establishing a house which is still in existence, conducted by the sons of Mr. Dawson, who in the year came from Philadelphia and settled in Easton. Although Dr. Thomas' name did not appear in the style of the firm, it was well known that he had an interest in the business. He soon learned, what every physician who makes the adventure discovers, that a practitioner of medicine must have no connection with the dispenser of medicine; so the copartnership was dissolved. At one period in his professional career Dr. Thomas associated with himself his son Dr. William Thomas, a gentleman of amiable traits of character and most respectable abilities as a physician. Dr. William Thomas died on the 11th of Sep., 1851, when tributes of respect were paased to his memory by the members of the profession in Talbot, and an eulogium pronounced Nov. 11th, by Dr. Ninian Pinkney, of the United States Navy, at the request of the Talbot County Medical Society.

In the year 1815 a more pleasing episode diversified the monotonous life of Dr. Tristram Thomas. As a faithful servant of the community in which he lived, he had labored constantly and assiduously during many years, seldom leaving his home except on professional business, and finding almost his sole pleasure in his devotion to beneficent duty. He had shown himself more than the servant. The care of his patients and the solicitude for their welfare, which he so constantly exhibited, taken in connection with his most amiable disposition and gentle manners had endeared him to all within his sphere, and he was regarded as a personal friend by young and old. As growing years admonished these that he must soon pass away, though he was enjoying a vigorous old age, it was suggested privately, that some testimonial of the reverence and the affection in which he was held should be given to him; and that this testimonial should take a form that would serve to perpetuate the memory of this "beloved physician." Accordingly a number of the citizens of the county, including some of the physicians, addressed a letter to Dr. Thomas, containing a request that he would consent to stand for his portrait. With a modesty entirely natural to him he at first declined acceding to this request, but was finally prevailed upon to consent. It was determined to have a full length portrait painted, and a fund was collected for the payment of the artist. Mr. Thomas C. Ruckle, of this State, was invited to Easton to paint the portrait, which he accomplished to the entire satisfaction of every one, producing a picture which was not only valuable as a likeness of the subject, but as a superior work of art. This portrait, after completion, was suspended for awhile in the court-house for the inspection and the gratification of the citizens of the county. At a meeting of the subscribers to the fund, it was resolved that the most appropriate place for this portrait was the building of the Medical Department of the University of Maryland, in Baltimore. These gentleman were authorized to present the picture to the faculty of that institution: Doctors C. C. Cox, A. M. White, W. Hemsley, with W. H. Groome, W. H. Tilghman and Matthew Tilghman Goldsborough, Esquires. It was accompanied by a brief biographical sketch of the subject, and a list of subscribers to the fund, to be filed among the archives of the University. The picture and the accompanying papers were acknowledged October 21st, 1845, by Dr. W. E. Aiken, Dean of the faculty of physic to have been received, and the names of the donors to have been recorded upon the records of the Faculty. One of the conditions of the gift was that in the event of the dissolution of the medical school, the picture should revert to those contributing to the fund for its execution. It is proper to say that Dr. C. C. Cox who was the author of the memoir of Dr. Thomas, was chiefly instrumental in securing the painting. The compliment thus paid to Dr. Thomas was very grateful to the aged physician and, by universal consent, it was justly merited.

He continued to perform the duties of his profession up to a few days of his death. His health had been uniformly excellent, though physically he was neither rugged nor robust. A regimen of temperateness and care had enabled him to perform labors which would have exhausted stronger men. His mind retained its habitual cheerfulness and buoyancy to the last. A slight indisposition, from which he seemed entirely to recover, preceded his dissolution, and upon the day of his demise he was receiving at his home the visits of his friends and neighbors who were calling upon him to pay their respects. He passed suddenly, but peacefully, away, apparently without a single pang, August 5th, 1847, at the ripe age of nearly 78 years. His venerable form was viewed, after death, by many, both young and old, with emotions of unaffected sorrow, and it was followed to the grave by a large concourse of citizens, whose presence was more than a formal tribute of respect. By some friendly hand was penned the following as a part of a brief obituary published in the Easton Gazette immediately after his decease. "Thus has gone from our midst a most excellent citizen and a good man. A burning example to the profession of which he was a distinguished ornament, for more than half a century, his memory will be treasured as a rich legacy by those of his medical friends who survive him. By the community to whom his presence and his services have been familiar for so many years, the death of Dr. Thomas is regarded as no ordinary calamity, and more than one recipient of his gentle and paternal offices in the sick room will live to drop a tear upon the sod that covers his venerable form, and recall in sad though fond remembrance the many kindly words and deeds that graced his long and useful life." These threnetic words had a response in the minds of every one who knew the person of whom they were spoken. The members of the medical profession in Talbot, in compliance with a published request of some of the faculty residing in Easton assembled in that town on the 14th of August for the purpose of paying some proper tribute to the memory of their late brother. A series of resolutions was presented and adopted, of which the one following will suffice to indicate the estimate in which Dr. Thomas was held by those best capable of judging of his worth: "Resolved that the rigid observance of medical etiquette; the polite and dignified carriage; the noble generosity of disposition; the amiableness and gentleness of character; the excellent attainments in science; and the acknowledged professional skill which have marked the public offices in this community for more than fifty years, must ever endear Dr. Thomas to the medical practitioners of his native county, who long have held him in high honor and esteem." Another resolution provided for the appointment of a committee, the duty of which should be to select some member of the faculty to pronounce an oration the deceased; and the 28th day of August was named as the day for its delivery. These gentlemen constituted the committee: Doctors Muse, Hemsley, White, Sol. M. Jenkins, and Russum, and they selected Dr. C. C. Cox, of Easton to prepare the discourse. On the day designated this accomplished gentleman who to extensive and varied scientific attainments adds a high literary culture, and who is not less able as an orator than as a physician, delivered a finished eulogium of the departed, in which a brief review of his life was given and an appreciation of his character and qualifications presented. It has been the good fortune of but few men of the profession to have been so eloquently praised; it is equally true, that there have been but few who have better deserved such praise.*

In forming an estimate of the character and abilities of Dr. Thomas, the utmost partiality cannot attribute to him mental endowments of a high order; while the severest criticisms must concede to him the very best elements of character. Indeed it may be said, not for the sake of the antithesis, that in his character lay his ability. His most marked traits were his singular mildness, gentleness and urbanity; and his best endowments were his faculty of feeling and showing a sympathy for the suffering, and a personal interest in the welfare of those under his care—a sympathy which was spontaneous and unaffected, and an interest which was neither mercenary nor professional. It is not pretended that he possessed that finical morality which disdains those devices that are employed by some of the most honorable physicians for their own advancement in honor or profit, such as the manifestation of tenderness and solicitude for the sick under their care when none is really felt. What is meant is that he resorted to no histionic display of feeling, but yielded to the prompting of his own native sensibility when in the presence of suffering. And this sensibility also rendered him one of the most polite men of his day in this county.* He was polite, not in the sense, merely, of possessing those graces of manner which may be acquired by intercourse with polished society, though in these he excelled; but in that better sense of being regardful of the rights and privileges, the opinions and feelings, the comforts and pleasures of others, and of acting in conformity thereto. This is a natural endowment: that may be but the affectation of it. Dr. Thomas was born a gentleman, and those qualities which made him such shone as conspicuously in the solitude of the sick chamber as in the drawing room, or upon the public street. While every where his presence, by reason of his urbanity and suavity, was most welcome, in the sick room it was more—it was salutary—healthful. In his ministrations to the afflicted a virtue seemed to proceed from him which added his testimony to the employment of any visible or tangible agencies. This power possessed by some few physicians cannot be denied, though its explanation may not be as clear as its existence. In the case of Dr. Thomas it is not difficult to trace it to its source. The confidence in his own art which was acquired by him at a period before the skepticism in medicine that now pervades the profession had made its appearance, or at least before it had become so general as now, and which he carried with him unabated to the end, he was able to impart to to those who came under his treatment and care. His own unquestioning faith in what he practised, he easily communicated to minds in a condition to be readily impressed. The confidence of his patients in his professional honesty aided in the work. This confidence in the medical attendant and in his art which is one of the most effectual agencies of the practitioner, and which lies at the foundation of that healing influence that comes with the very presence of the physician, was strengthened in the case of Dr. Thomas by the gentlest manners, the kindest words, expressed in the softest tones, and with the most sympathizing interest. This explains much of his success in practice—for success he had such as few physicians, in his position, have enjoyed. It cannot be attributed to any extraordinary mental ability, though his endowments were respectable; nor to any great learning in his profession, for it is very doubtful whether, after the earlier years of his practice he kept pace with the progress of medical knowledge. It does not appear that his peculiarity in distinguishing diseases was above that of ordinary men; nor did he possess unusual resources in the application of remedial agents: though it is not meant to be intimated he was in these deficient. But the extent and efficacy of his practice were out of all proportion to his natural capacity, or his acquisitions, and may be traced directly to those moral qualifications, so to speak, which have been noticed; and yet Dr. Martin, his contemporary, and in a sense a rival, had equal or greater success with manners directly the reverse of those of Dr. Thomas. His professional labors extended to all parts of this county and into the adjoining counties of Queen Anne's and Caroline. Occasionly his services were required in even more distant sections. In autumnal seasons, at least in those when the malarial diseases were more than usually prevalent, it was often necessary, when he was at the height of his practice, to have relays of horses, to enable him to make the full circuit of his practice in one day, before returning to his home. In the later years of his life, through the greater activity of younger men, and the increase of competition by reason of the greater number of physicians, his practice very materially declined. But almost to the very end of life he enjoyed a fair share of business. To the female portion of the community his ministrations were especially acceptable, for besides being most gracious in his manners, he was delicate, pure and honorable. To the poor he was the constant benefactor. To them he extended the same consideration and attention that he bestowed upon those able to compensate him for his services. His relations with the members of the profession were of the most harmonious and cordial character. He was entirely free from jealousy, and was never a participant in those petty strifes that mar good feeling and bring reproach upon the faculty. To young practitioners he was kind, indulgent and helpful. He was always ready to give them that assistance which they stand most in need of in the routine of possible difficulties and embarrassments of their profession. It is believed Dr. Thomas contributed but little to medical literature. A paper on Bilious and Remittent Fever, published in one of the medical journals was referred to favorably by Dr. Eberle, in his book on Practice: Certain notes of cases that fell under his observation were also printed, and were quoted by the same authority. He was not reluctant to discuss with his brethren matters relating to their common calling, and therefore it may be that any additions he may possibly have made to medical science or art became a part of the traditions or unwritten lore of the profession; for it is not to be supposed that a long life spent in the observation and treatment of disease was without its fruits.

Dr. Thomas was a Federalist, though he took no other part in politics than simply to deposit his vote for the candidates of his choice. He did not live to see his son raised to the chief magistracy of the State, though his parental pride was gratified by learning before his death of the nomination of Philip Francis Thomas as the candidate of the Democratic party for the gubernatorial chair.

He was a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church. An absence of all zealotry, the possession of a sound judgment, and the promptings of an enlightened self interest, made him liberal towards those who differed from him in religious opinion. If he was harassed by those doubts which beset physicians generally, he had the discretion to conceal them, living as he did in a community deeply interested in spiritual things, and therefore intolerant of skepticism. Dr. Thomas was one of the earliest members of the Masonic fraternity in this county, he having been among those admitted to the first lodge established in Talbot by Dr. John Coates, the first grand master of the State of Maryland, originally designated as Lodge No. 6, but subsequently as St. Thomas' Lodge No. 37. He was a warm advocate of the principles of Masonry, and wrought earnestly for the advancement of the order.

Dr. Thomas was of medium height, of slight, spare figure, of ruddy complexion, and of a countenance in which intelligence and kindliness of feeling were expressed. His appearance in his old age inspired veneration and affection.

He was three times married: first in 1792, to Miss Gaddes of Wilmington, Del.; secondly in 1804, to Miss Mary Ann Goldsborough, of Talbot; and thirdly, in 1809, to Miss Maria Francis, of Philadelphia. Of the numerous children born to him these survived him: Philip Francis Thomas, Governor of Maryland, and the incumbent of many other civil stations of honor and responsibility; Dr. William Thomas at one time a much esteemed practitioner of Medicine in Easton; Mrs. Ellen Francis, the wife of the late James Lloyd Marris, Esq., a prominent member of the bar of Talbot county; Capt. Charles Thomas, now a retired officer of the United States Navy, and citizen of Baltimore; and Mrs. Henrietta Stewart, wife of Mr. V. D. Stewart, Pharmaceutist of Baltimore.

The body of Dr. Thomas lies buried at Easton, in that portion of Spring Hill Cemetery which formerly was the burial ground of the Protestant Episcopal Church. Here no stone has as yet been erected over his remains; but his epitaph is written in the minds and hearts of the people among whom he lived. It were well if that people keep the inscription fresh and legible; for its perpetuation of his memory will prolong beyond the grave the usefulness of a life devoted to acts of humanity, and will be its best tribute of homage and of gratitude.

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*Before the introduction of vaccination into this county inoculation was resorted to very generally. For the accomplishment of this operation, it was customary for physicians to advertise that they would at a specified time and place give their attention to inoculating persons desiring to be improved. The summer season was selected, and a building remote from any habitations, usually a large tobacco barn, was set apart for the purpose. The infected spent the season of the incubation and maturity of the disease in these temporary hospitals, and so little apprehension of ill consequence was felt, that the time was passed in jollity and merriment, always subject however to the regimen established for the attending physician.

†Of these gentlemen it may be well enough to say that Dr. Coates served in the Revolutionary army, having been one of Arnold's men in the expedition against Canada; he served as a soldier, acting as surgeon; he was register of the land office for the Eastern Shore for many years. Dr. John Troup was a member of the Committee of Observation in Talbot during the first years of the Revolution, and it is believed was a surgeon in the army. Dr. Ennalls Martin was a hospital surgeon in Washington, Pa., for several years of the war of 1812. He was for many years a successful practitioner at Easton. Dr. Stephen Johnson was son of Henry Johnson, Esq., of Talbot, and brother-in-law of Gov'r Philip Thomas. He had no interest in the drug store, was not apart for the purpose. The infected spent for many years a most respectable practitioner of medicine in this county.

‡Dr. Robt. Moore died in Philadelphia on the 16th of Nov., 1846, at the age of 78 years. He was a long time a practitioner of medicine in this county.

*This Oration was published as a pamphlet, with this title: "Oration on the Life, Character and Services of Tristram Thomas, M. D., delivered in Easton, Maryland, on the 28th of August, 1847, at the request of the Medical Faculty of Talbot county, Maryland, by Christopher C. Cox, A. M., M. D. Quis desiderio sit pudor aut modus Tam cari capitis. * * * Multis ille bonis flebilis occidit.—Hor. Baltimore: Printed by Jos. Robinson." This oration has been freely used in the compilation of this memoir. Its materials are drawn from authentic sources.

*It is with regret that it must be said the graces of manner were more carefully cultivated thirty, forty or fifty years ago than now. There were gentlemen in this county of whom sentiment there are traditions that are not likely to die. They were imitated by those who were in a lower social scale, so that the whole people in a measure acquired a politeness which was far removed from the rude society common to rural communities. Even the negroes, followed the example of their masters and house people. In illustrate of this I remember to have seen negro men, when addressed by their masters or women by their mistresses, touch their hats in the polite fashion of the day. Dr. Thomas, Dr. Martin, Dr. Coates, Dr. Troup, Dr. Bob't Moore, and some others, were the men I have in view. Of Gov'r Wm. Stevens, I have only the tradition to go by, for I was a little boy when he died. Of the rest of Gov'rs Wm. Stevens, I have seen the men, and have heard the people talk of them. Of Gov'r Lloyd, I have heard my father speak in the strongest terms of admiration of his manners, and he certain