The Easton Star.

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

NEW SERIES. EASTON, MD., TUESDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1879. VOL. XV.--NO. 14

THE EASTON STAR.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY MORNING, AT EASTON, MD.

R. M. DIXON, 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 column, 20 cents per line for each insertion.

To Travelers.

MARYLAND STEAMBOAT CO.

For *Baltimore, Oxford, Cambridge, East New Market, (Secretary Creek,) Denton, &c.*

The new and elegant iron compartment steamer **ENOCH PRATT**, Captain E. T. Leonard.

The staunch and favorite steamer **HIGHLAND LIGHT**, Captain Samuel Crosby.

One of the above steamers leave Easton every evening (except Saturday) at 9 o'clock, for Baltimore, arriving in Baltimore at 4 A.M.

Fom Baltimore leave Pier 3, Light street, dai (except Sundry) at 9 P. M., arriving in Eason at 4 A. M., (connecting with Ches. & Del. R. R.) continuing trip to Double Mills, Oxford, Clora's Point, Wallack's, Cambridge, (connecting with Dor. & Del. R. R. for Seaford) Chancellor's Point, Jamaica Point, East New Market (Secretary Creek), and Medfords. The steamer Highland Light leaving Baltimore on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings, will extend her trip to Dover Bridge, Kingston, Towers, Potters and Denton.

The Piers of the Maryland Steamboat Company in Baltimore are ample and none better situated for the interest of the fruit grower.

First-class fare,	50 cents
Second-class fare,	25 cents
State rooms,	50 cents

Free berths on board. Tables supplied with all the delicacies of the season.

Freight taken at low rates.

HOWARD B. ENSIGN, President.
Office 98 Light street, Baltimore.
ROBERT B. DIXON, Agent at Easton.

DAY ROUTE.

Easton to Baltimore and Return,

Via Tunis' Mills.

THE STEAMER OLIVE

Leaves Tunis' Mills at 9 A. M. every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, for Baltimore, arriving at 4.30 P. M.

Leaves Baltimore every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 9 A. M. Arrives at Tunis' Mills at 4:30 P. M.

Easton Stage makes connection with Steamer each way.

Through Fare either way $1.00

Stage leaves Easton at 8 A. M.

H. C. DODSON, General Agent.

St. Michaels, *April 22, 1879*

Pelaware & Chesapeake

RAILWAY.

Winter Arrangement.

ON and after Monday, Nov. 10th, 1879, trains will run as follows:

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	No. 1.	No. 2.
Easton, Leave,	7 45 AM	9 39 AM
Woodland,	7 58	9 48
Cordova,	8 11	10 07
Hillsboro,	8 28	10 28
Ridgely,	8 41	10 48
Greensboro,	9 01	11 13
Goldsboro,	9 14	11 31
Henderson,	9 25	11 50
Marydel,	9 35	12 05 PM
Slaughters,	9 48	12 24
Kenton,	10 03	12 47
Clayton, Arrive,	10 18	1 10
Wilmington,	11 50	6 45
Philadelphia,	1 15 PM	8 25
Baltimore,	3 35	9 25
New York,	6 05	6 05 AM

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	No. 3.	No. 4.
New York, Leave,	4 25 AM	9 00 AM
Baltimore,	7 05	9 45
Philadelphia,	8 00	11 45
Wilmington,	9 15	1 10 PM
Clayton,	10 55	2 40
Kenton,	11 11	3 06
Slaughters,	11 27	3 26
Marydel,	11 40	3 45
Henderson,	11 50	4 00
Goldsboro,	12 01 PM	4 15
Greensboro,	12 14	4 36
Ridgely,	12 34	4 55
Hillsboro,	12 47	5 13
Cordova,	1 04	5 33
Woodland,	1 17	5 50
Easton, Arrive	1 30	6 05 PM

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.

Freight Trains will have Passenger Car attached, which will be subject to delays incident to the Freight business.

O. S. SANFORD, Supt.

Easton, Nov. 8th, 1879.

Notice to Travelers.

The omnibuses of the subscriber run regularly from the hotels in Easton to the cars and steamboats, to convey passengers to any place they may desire to go. Passengers at private residences called for at any hour by leaving word at my office, on Railroad Avenue. Horses and carriages for hire at all times at my livery stable. Travellers conveyed to any part of the county or peninsula. Handsome turn-outs always on hand.

LUTHER W. COVEY.

Easton, March 25th, 1879.

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 Warehouses, 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. B. Dixon on Dover street, Easton.

may8,77

COTTAGE BOARDING HOUSE!

(formerly Mrs. Nellie Smith's.)

THOS. L. SUTLIFF, Proprietor,

AL BOT STREET, ST. MICHAELS.

Transient and Permanent Boarders Accommodated.

Every attention will be paid to the comfort and entertainment of guests, and charges to suit the times.

Terrapin, soft crab, oyster, and game suppers furnished specially to order.

Passengers conveyed from the steamers free or their fare deducted from their bills.

dec3,78 THOS. L. SUTLIFF, Prop.

FOR SALE.

A Farm of 117 Acres located in Oxford Neck of Talbot County, can be bought at a bargain, if early application is made to

OSWALD TILGHMAN,

oct21,79tf L Atty. for Owner.

Kalsomine.

Beautify your walls and ceilings, by using Johnston's dry sized Kalsomine, looks equal to *Paint*. Ready for use. Try it. Any one can use it. Sold at manufacturers prices by

G. W. Minnick,
opposite the bank.

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.

FOR ALL KINDS OF LUMBER,

Shingles, Laths, &c.,

GO TO

E. E. JACKSON & CO.,

18 West Falls Avenue, Near Pratt Street Bridge.

BALTIMORE, MD.

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.,
EASTON, MD.

OAKLAND MILLS.

January 14, 1879-1yr

LUMBER!

--AND--

Building Materials,
Shingles, Laths,
Lime, Hair, &c.

DOORS, SASH, BLINDS.

and Mill Work generally

PRICES LOWER THAN EVER.

My long experience in the Lumber trade should be a guarantee to purchasers of my ability to suit them both in quality and prices.

Prime articles of No. 1 White Pine and White Hemlock Fencing now in stock.

Principal office in Easton and Yard at Easton Point connected by Telephone.

Deliveries made on navigable water free of freight.

Comparison of Quality and Prices Solicited.

ROBERT B. DIXON,
Dover Street, EASTON.

Professional Cards.

W. M. HOLLYDAY,
Attorney-at-Law and Auditor,
EASTON, MD.

HAS removed his office to the Room occupied by the School Commissioners in the Court House. mh9,76

Charles E. Shanahan,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
EASTON, MD.

Especial attention to Collection of Claims, purchase and sale of Real Estate, Conveyancing, &c.

Office on Dover street, a few doors from Washington street. mh28

BENJAMIN H. HARRINGTON
Attorney-at-Law.
OFFICE ON DOVER STREET,
EASTON MD.,

Will practice in the Courts of Talbot and the adjoining counties

Feb. 7th, 1870-1y

JOSEPH B. SETH,
ATTORNEY AT-LAW,
ST. PAUL ST.,
BALTIMORE MD.

ap4-tf

EDWARD B. BATES
(LATE OF THE TALBOT BAR)
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
49 ST. PAUL ST.,
Room No. 4 BALTIMORE, MD

DENTISTRY.

Dr. T. J. Smithers,
EASTON, MD.

Office on Washington street, 4 doors below Methodist Episcopal Church.

oct27-'74

Maj. Wm. E. Stewart,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Corner of Dover and Harrison Sts.,
EASTON, MD.

July11,76,yr

James P. Dawson,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
EASTON, MD.
Office on Dover Street.

March6,77yr

Medical Card.

Dr. SAMUEL C. TRIPPE
Offers his professional services to the people of Royal Oak and vicinity. Office at Royal Oak.

nov20,77yr

Oswald Tilghman,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Office on Washington street, nearly opposite M. P. Church. Special attention given to the collection of claims, negotiation of loans, and the sale of Real Estate

jan22,78yr

T. DECATUR HADDAWAY
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Washington and Brightwood, D.C.

BON TON STARCH

Is absolutely odorless, and chemically Pure.
It is snowflake white.
It is susceptible of the highest and most lasting Polish.
It possesses greater strength of body than other trade brands.
It is packed in Pound Parcels. Full Weight guaranteed.
It costs less money than any Starch in the World.
It is sold universally in America by Grocers and Dealers.
Its annual consumption reaches Twenty Millions Pounds.
It is manufactured by Andrew Erkenbrecher, at Cincinnati, Ohio, in the heart of the greatest cereal region of the Globe.

Grand spring Opening

AT THE

Mammoth Fashion Bazaar

OF

Mrs. M. S. Norris

(opposite the Court House,)

Easton, Md.

The Ladies of Easton and Talbot county, as well as the towns and counties adjacent, are respectfully requested to call at the Great Bazaar of Fashion and inspect the beautiful and superb stock of Bonnets, Hats, &c., of the very latest styles, as well as Ribbons, Trimmings and Flowers in heavy stock which has just been received and opened for inspection and sale. Her entire stock has been purchased with great care, and with an eye single to the wants of her lady customers, and she can boast of the most complete establishment on the shore. Every article in Millinery and Fancy Goods can here be obtained, without visiting the cities as heretofore, and prices are astoundingly low. Her unprecedented large sales during the season just passed, has given her great encouragement to extra efforts. This she has done as will be seen from an inspection of her immense and beautifully selected stock.

She has secured the services of a lady from the city, whose good judgment and excellent taste in the trimming department has never failed to please the most fastidious.

She now invites her friends and customers to give her a call when visiting Easton, and returns profound thanks for the very liberal patronage extended her in the past, and earnestly solicits a continuance.

Ladies Goods!

Among my Ladies Goods are Foxed Button Gaiters from $1.50 up, and Foxed Lace Gaiters from $1.25 up.

M. M. Higgins.

Miscellaneous.

TUTT'S PILLS

are extracted from Vegetable products, combining in them the Mandrake or May Apple, which is recognized by physicians as a substitute for calomel, possessing all the virtues of that mineral, without its bad after-effects.

AS AN ANTI-BILIOUS MEDICINE

they are incomparable. They stimulate the TORPID LIVER, invigorate the NERVOUS SYSTEM, and give tone to the DIGESTIVE ORGANS, creating perfect digestion and thorough assimilation of food. They exert a powerful influence on the KIDNEYS and LIVER, and through these organs remove all impurities, thus vitalizing the tissues of the body and causing a healthy condition of the system.

AS AN ANTI-MALARIAL REMEDY

They have no equal; and as a result act as a preventive and cure for Bilious, Remittent, Intermittent, Typhoid Fevers, and Fever and Ague. Upon the healthy action of the Stomach, depends, almost wholly, the health of the human race.

DYSPEPSIA IS THE BANE

of the present generation. It is for the Cure of this disease and its attendants, SICK HEADACHE, NERVOUSNESS, DEPONDENCY, CONSTIPATION, PILES, &c., that

TUTT'S PILLS

have gained such a wide spread reputation. No Remedy has ever been discovered that acts so speedily and readily on the digestive organs giving them tone and vigor to assimilate food. This being accomplished, of course the

NERVOUS SYSTEM IS BRACED, THE BRAIN IS NOURISHED, AND THE BODY ROBUST.

Being composed of the juices of plants extracted by powerful chemical agencies, they are prepared in a concentrated form, and are guaranteed free from any thing that can injure the most delicate person.

A noted chemist who has analyzed them, says "THERE IS MORE VIRTUE IN ONE OF TUTT'S PILLS, THAN CAN BE FOUND IN A PINT OF ANY OTHER."

We therefore say to the afflicted

Try this Remedy fairly, it will not harm you, you have nothing to lose, but will surely gain a Vigorous Body, Pure Blood, Strong Nerves and a Cheerful Mind.

Principal Office, 35 Murray St., N. Y.
PRICE 25 CENTS.
Sold by Druggists throughout the world.

TUTT'S HAIR DYE.

GRAY HAIR OR WHISKERS changed to a GLOSSY BLACK by a single application of this DYE. It imparts a Natural Color, acts Instantaneously, and is as Harmless as spring water. Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of $1.

Office 35 Murray St., New York.

DEATH DEFEATED.

For over 50 *years* Seller's Liver Pills have been the standard remedy for *Liver Complaint, Costiveness, Sick Headache, Pain in the Shoulders or Back, Dizziness, Coated Tongue, Fever and Ague*, and all diseases arising from a deranged state of the *Liver or Stomach*. Thomas Adams, of Big Sandy, Ky., says: "Seller's Pills have *saved* hundreds of dollars in doctor's bills in his country."

Seller's Vermifuge, the great *Worm* destroyer. "Expelled 400 WORMS from my child, two years old.—Wm. Sarver, St. Louis, Mo. Sold by druggists. Price 25 Cents. R. E. SELLERS & CO., Prop'rs, Pittsburgh, Pa. Send for circulars.

Henry & Goldsborough, Agents, Easton.

Dress Making.

MADAME LORD, from New York, announces to the Ladies that she has her

DRESS MAKING

establishment on Dover street, Easton, opposite the residence of Mr. Mordecai M. Dawson. The ladies are invited to call and see the latest

Fall and Winter Fashions,

just received from New York. All work done in the most artistic style. Thankful for the liberal encouragement she has received, she solicits a continuance of the public patronage. *Pleating, cutting and fitting* done to order. Prices reasonable.

Oct. 28, 1879-3m

BRICK AND TILE.

Salmon Brick, Arch Brick
Red Brick, Paving Brick,
Well Brick, Pressed
Brick, and

TILE

from 2 to 7 inches vent, at all prices, from $12 to $75 per thousand.

WE are now prepared to deliver bricks in any part of Talbot county, or anywhere on the water or or railroad out of the county, at 20 *per cent.* BELOW OLD PRICES, *for the cash.* We have a heavy stock on hand, of splendid quality, and are determined to command the the brick trade of this section, if SUPERIOR BRICKS and LOW FIGURES will do it.

Our stock of Tile is very heavy, and we sell it very low for CASH; but are prepared to enter into arrangements with farmers, who may want to put in tile, and who may not have the cash, to give them SIX OR NINE months credit. The tile ought to go in, and the springy land be made productive, and we are willing to help those who are short of money.

We invite a call from all those in want of either brick or Tile.

JOSEPH H. WHITE, Easton.
WHITE & DODSON, St. Michaels.

may15,77

W. R. MEREFIELD,

THAINING AND SALE STABLES,

Hambleton Park Fair Grounds,

HAMBLETON, Talbot Co., Md.,

Horses entrusted to his care will receive the best of attention.

CHARGES—$25 per month for training and feed; $15 for training where the owner finds feed. Sales made on 10 per cent. commissions.

He returns his very sincere thanks for the liberal patronage received during the past year. feb11,79yr

For Sale---Ground Rents,

ranging from $10 to $30 per annum, at 10 per cent. clear. The safest possible investment, and the most profitable. Apply to

OSWALD TILGHMAN,
Attorney-at-Law,
sep23tf Easton, Md.

Select Poetry.

Choose for Me.

In the throng of a bazaar
Bewildered, sighing
'Mid toys spread wild,
'Mid clash and madding jar,
"What to be buying,
Choose for me, father," said the child.

In a labyrinth of flowers,
Gold daisies flaring,
Pink bells inlaid,
Round roses rained in showers,
"Which to be wearing,
Choose for me, true love," said the maid.

In lifelong, dazzling maze—
Joy's flood, Love's passion,
Fame's star-arched goal—
"Which mine of these vexed ways?
In thy compassion
Choose for me, Heaven!" prays the soul.

Miscellaneous.

Written for the STAR.

THE POOR HOUSE.

A CONTRIBUTION TO THE SOCIAL ANNALS OF TALBOT COUNTY.

The short and simple annals of the poor.
GRAY'S "ELEGY."

Behold a record which together binds
Past deeds and offices of charity
Else unremembered.
WORDSWORTH'S "CUMBERLAND BEGGAR."

Social philosophers of every class, whether moralists, economists or statesmen, equally acknowledge to have been baffled in their attempts to solve the problem of pauperism—to determine how far the promptings of humanity for the relief of poverty may be indulged by either individuals or states, without detriment to the welfare of the community. The moralists, in the main represented by the religious teachers, from the time when charity was raised by the greatest of christian teachers to be the very princess of the virtues, have sought the solution in the practice of a universal benevolence or beneficence. They have made the giving alms to the poor to be more than an obligation to their fellow men; they have made it an act of devotion to the Deity. But this teaching where it has been most successful in its religious influence, has been most injurious in its social; for experience has proved that the more bountiful the charity that piety bestows, the more numerous becomes the class that demands and that receives it. Mendicancy increases in a very exact and direct ratio with liberality. The latest writer on morals, Mr. Herbert Spencer, has pointed out how that unlimited benevolence would lead to universal pauperism, for as long as there shall be a hand to give there will be another hand to receive the benefaction, and continuing to give must end in an inability longer to give. Political economists differ as to their solution of the question in hand, according as their views differ of the offices and functions of government. The school that limits those functions to protecting the citizen in his person, property and opinions, say that the duty of taking care of the old, the infirm and the incapable belongs to individuals, and that the government steps beyond its proper sphere when it assumes any such obligation. This school does not shrink from the consequences of this doctrine, that those who have not friends to help them in their need must perish; and this they regard as the proper and natural corrective of pauperism. The other school of economists which regards the State as holding a kind of parental relation to the citizen, claims that poverty is incidental to organized society, and must exist until the demands of society and the wants of the individual coincide. Therefore society, as personified, in its government, ought to take care of those of its members who by age, sickness, or infirmity of whatsoever kind are not able to provide for their own necessities. Finally the statesman who is called to deal with the actual and ever present evil of pauperism, who cannot wait the determination of the moral question of public relief to the poor, and the other question of the true functions of government—the statesman, who is really a man of expedients and not of principles, for the science of government is as yet far from being an exact science—solves the problem by providing for the merest necessities of the aged, the infirm and helpless; but this in such a scant and meagre manner that while the humane impulses of the community are barely satisfied and the public purse is not severely depleted, pauperism shall not be made inviting. Indeed, pauperism, by the statesman, is treated much as though it were criminal; and for this there is much justification, for there is a close connection between poverty and crime. But there are many worthy poor, entirely deserving of all the aid they receive either from public bounty or private charity.

The amount of money that is contributed by States, societies and individuals for the support of the poor of this country is immense. The number of the beneficiaries is very large and increasing just in proportion as the struggle for life becomes more intense. What sum is annually bestowed by private charity can never be known nor even approximated. The sum contributed by voluntary associations of various kinds, it would be exceedingly difficult to learn. But an effort is about to be made by the general government to determine what is done by public bodies towards the support of the poor, and the number of persons who are receiving aid from the public treasuries. This information acquired will be embodied in the report of the Superintendent of the Census. Mr. F. A. Walker has accordingly addressed a circular letter to the trustees and other officers in charge of the various prisons, reformatories and alms houses within the United States, in which letter are contained certain questions concerning those institutions, and the replies to these questions, when properly summarized and compiled, will furnish most valuable information concerning pauperism in this country. One of these circulars has been received by the Trustees of the Poor of Talbot County, and they are collecting information which will enable them to answer the queries propounded to them. In addition to, and in anticipation of what they may say, it is proposed in this paper to give some account of what has been done for the poor of Talbot from the organization of this county to the present time, and particularly of the Poor House, and its management from the beginning. All will not be said that could be said upon this subject, not even all that is interesting, but as much as assigned limits will permit.

In the primitive condition of human society pauperism is unknown, for the same reason that it does not exist in the societies of brute animals. The weak, the aged, the helpless are left to die from want and exposure, if they be not dispatched by violence. In the earlier years of civilized societies, it is almost equally unknown, but for different reasons.—Those who found and form such societies are usually in the very prime and vigor of life, and mostly they are men of courage and self reliance, asking and needing no help. Besides, in new communities the necessaries of life are few and easily obtained, so the most indolent may gain them with the least exertion, and the most shiftless by the least prudence. But in such communities accident may disable even the young, and sickness may prostrate even the strongest. Then food, however abundant, cannot be provided, shelter, however simple, cannot be constructed, and clothing, however plain, cannot be obtained. Then the man, young and strong as he may have been, must ask aid; and when friends are wanting, as they are apt to be in new countries, he must call for public charity. Without doubt there were those within the limits of this county almost from the very date of its organization, in 1660 or 1661, whose infirmities brought from their old homes, or whose misfortunes incurred here, or whose friendlessness, owing to their being in a new and strange land, made them pensioners upon the public bounty. There may have been others here much less deserving; others who in the old countries were vagrants and inmates of poor houses or work houses: or worse, for the planters in the early years of our history were not nice as to the character of those they brought over; and at a later day, the British authorities sought to relieve themselves of the burthen of their poor by shipping them to this colony, or made Maryland the unwilling recipient of many belonging to the criminal classes.*

There are records extant in this county of paupers having been returned to England, at the public expense, rather than have them chargeable for a number of years. Thus: in 1715 a levy was ordered by the Court "to Mr. Foster Tarbutt, late Sheriff, for 1,000 pounds tobacco, paid for a certain Thomas Ashton's passage to England, the said Ashton being a poor infirm person, and like to be a charge to this county." The first memorandum, however, that has been discovered of the appropriation of money, or tobacco to a poor person was to one entirely reputable who had received honorable wounds in a conflict with Indians. This was Lieut. William Smith who in 1666 had an allowance of 3214 pounds of tobacco, and in 1667-8, 1,500 pounds and 500 pounds "for his accommodations." The following minute of the Court, may be worth copying: "William Smith, that was wounded by the Indians came to this Court for some releafe, being disabled by his wounds: and the Court upon a former order in that case providing have ordered that hee have for the present yeare one thousand five hundred pounds of tobacco, and that Mr. Edmundson have five hundred pounds of tobacco for his accommodations, for the time that he was at his house." But in 1668 there was the first direct appropriation for a pauper, eighteen hundred pounds of tobacco having been given "to Abraham Bishop for keeping the ould man." In the year following 1463 pounds were given to "Abraham Bishop, an ould man, and in 1670 he again received the county bounty of 1054 pounds of tobacco. In 1674, 3,000 pounds of tobacco were collected by the sheriff (the sheriff was then, and for more than an hundred years later, the collector of all the taxes, except the Quit rents of the Lord Proprietary, who had "farmers" of his revenues derived from a tax on the land) for the support of three children of William Taylor: and in the same year "William Greene, an impotent person" had a levy in his behalf of 1,000 pounds, "Jane Merytt, a poore woman for 800 pounds and "Benjamin ——" (his name is not legible) "sicke and weake" for the same amount. Placing tobacco at two pence or four cents per pound, these allowances were really liberal, considering the poverty of the community. Subsequent to these dates the records are numerous of appropriations for the support of the unfortunate poor. A noteworthy case was that of 1755, when at the August session of the county court, sitting as a levy court; a petition was presented to the "Worshipfull, the Justices of the Peace," setting forth that Joseph Bujiale, Fermee and Charles Landree, French neutrals, have each three small children, the oldest of which is not over five years of age, and that Charles Landree has under his care a father and mother, very 'antient people;' that they cannot support their families, and 'can hardly get bread for themselves.' The court allowed to each 500 pounds of tobacco, and subsequently appropriated 750 pounds for the relief of Abraham Landree, Stephen Bujiale and Peter Landree.† It seems that there was no systematic relief for the unfortunate poor for nearly fifty years; further than this, that levies were made in behalf of the necessitous, according to the method of our County Commissioners of giving pensions to those in need, relying upon the assistance of friends and private benevolence to supplement this public charity. In a very large number of cases however, paupers were placed in the care of particular individuals and allowances granted to these for the support of those under their protection. Besides the slight provision for the pressing necessities of food, clothing and shelter, the county paid liberally for medical attendance; and it is curious to note that the pay of the physician was sometimes made conditional upon the cure of the patient. In 1670 Howell Powell was allowed for the cure and charges of William Smith, probably the same that was wounded by the Indians, 1,200 pounds of tobacco, and Dr. James Benson, one of the earliest of our physicians, was frequently compensated for professional services rendered and medicine administered to the poor, from the public levy. And so on down to the time of the establishment of the Alms House all the more prominent physicians from year to year presented accounts for medicine and medical attendance, which were allowed by the Court. More of this will presently be said.

To be continued.

As early as 1733 "An Order of Transportation" is recorded among our records, issued by the Court of Quarter Sessions, of Liverpool, County of Lancaster, England, directed to Capt John Bibby to transport to any of his majesties plantations, Elizabeth Gream, Henry Wilkinson, Margaret and Margery his children, Peter Gream William Gream, Perry Scott and Jane Wilkenson, convicted of petty larceny and vagabondsess. This, the earliest record of criminals having been sent to this county, is matched by the latest, which is in the year 1775. In this year a ship arrived in the Chesapeake from Liverpool, consigned to Mr. James Braddock, of Saint Michaels. The Association of Congress having declared that all importations from Great Britain should be suspended, the Committee of Observation for this county, informed Mr. Braddock that the ship would not be allowed to discharge her cargo of merchandize, but that the Captain would be permitted to land the fourteen convicts and two indentured servants, whom he had on board; which he accordingly did, coming into the Eastern bay to do so. It may be that our patriots of Talbot thought these would make good soldiers, even though they were poor citizens. Some of them may have fought at Long Island with Smallwood, or at Cowpens with Howard, and now, as heroes of the Revolution they may be receiving the grateful tribute of our adulation, though history has failed to record their names.

†It is unnecessary to relate the sad and shameful story of the forcible expatriation of the Acadians by order of the British Government. This is well-known from history, but, even better known from poetry, as the "Evangeline" of Longfellow has been read by all. In 1755, five ship loads of these neutral French were sent to Annapolis, in this province, and thence they were distributed to the several counties, Talbot receiving her quota. They seem to have been a thriftless people, or they were thoroughly dispirited by their removal from their homes. Besides those persons mentioned in the text, there were several others of these neutral French who in the years following received assistance from the public funds of the county. This act of our County Court, in appropriating tobacco (the currency of the colony, of course) for the support of a few of these helpless exiles connects Talbot with this interesting but painful episode in American history. Nowhere else better than here can be inserted a most interesting document of this time, and germane to the subject under consideration. As it sufficiently explains itself, it is here presented without further introduction.

To the Worshipful
John Goldsborough,
Matthew Tighman,
Pollard Edmondson and } Esquires.

"Representatives for Talbot county in the General Assembly of Maryland.

"The Humble address of the Electors, Freeholders of the said county,

"Sheweth:

"That the wretched Acadians, in a manner "quartered upon us, are a grievance, in as much "as we are not at present in a situation and in "circumstances, capable of seconding their own "fruitless endeavors to support their numerous "families, as a people plundered of their effects: "for though our magistrates have taxed us sufficiently to feed such of them as cannot feed "themselves, they cannot find houses, clothing "and other comforts: in their condition needful, "without going from house to house begging, "whereby they are become a nuisance to a county "hardly able to afford necessary comfort to their "own poor. And as it is no easy task for a Christian to withstand the importunate cravings of "their distressed fellow creatures, those amongst "us, especially who possess the greatest degree "of humanity must, of course, be the greatest "sufferers. But this is not all. Their religious "principles, in a Protestant country, being dangerous, particularly at this juncture, and their "attachment to their mother country, added to "their natural resentment of the treatment they "have met with, render it unsafe to harbour "them in case of any success of the enemy, "which visibly affords them matter of exultation on the slightest news in favour of the "*French and Indians*. We therefore pray, that "you will use your endeavors to the Assembly "to have this pest removed from among us, after "the example of the people of Virginia or Carolina, at their own expense, as they request, "or otherwise, as the Assembly shall in their "wisdom, think fit. We humbly conceive that "any apprehensions of their adding to the "strength of the enemy, if transported to those "colonies, would argue a degree of timidity, not "to be approved of that, on the contrary, they "would rather be burthensome to their country "in their present circumstances, encumbered "with their wives and children, whose immediate wants yield a long time, tax the utmost "industry of the few able bodied fathers among "them. Besides they need not be disbanded "without first binding them strongly as people of their principles can be bound, by an oath "of neutrality, for so long a time as may be judged necessary. It will, moreover, prevent, this further "effect, that since they so earnestly desire to "quit his Majesty's protection, in a manner re"sembling it, they forfeit their claim to the "restitution and restoration they contend for; a "point it would be greatly to the interest of the "Colonies to gain with good grace.

"We are Gentlemen,

"Your Most Obedient Servants."

[Extracted from the *Maryland Gazette*, Annapolis, Feb. 10, 1757.]

The sale of the edition of 100,000 copies of the November Scribner has made necessary the reprinting of that issue and the advancement of the first edition of the December number to 103,000. The justification of this is to be looked for, the publishers think, in the fresh and interesting list of subjects, and in the capability of the writers in the present number.

The opening paper, on "The Capitol of New York," is contributed by Mr. Montgomery Schuyler, of the *World*, who pronounces that building to be "the most honorable work of public architecture which this country has to show." This article is both descriptive and critical, and in connection with the twenty-three illustrations conveys very definite impressions of the features of the new building, about which there has been so much interest and curiosity, both within and without the Empire State.

The paper on the "Johns Hopkins University," by Mrs. S. B. Herrick, supplies a complete and authoritative account of the character and plans of one of the most unique and valuable educational agencies in the country.

Unusual personal interest attaches to Mr. Boyesen's account of "Two Visits to Victor Hugo," and discussions with him of the politics of the future, etc., accompanied by a beautiful engraving by Cole of Bonnat's striking portrait of Hugo.

"Coffee Culture in Brazil" is graphically described in the closing paper of the series by Herbert H. Smith. This account is written from personal observation, and contains information of no little value to the commercial world.

A second paper on "Success with Small Fruits," is contributed by Rev. E. P. Roe, whose position as an expert horticulturist is unquestioned. This and the next paper of the series will contain some striking decorative drawings, including views of strawberries (natural size) drawn with fine discrimination as to the varieties.

The literary interest of the number is strong. The concluding half of Mr. E. C. Stedman's critical study of Bayard Taylor is given. A paper both curious and charming is contributed by John Burroughs, under the title "Nature and the Poets," the topic being "the accuracy or carelessness of the poets' observation of nature, and many instances being cited from leading American poets.

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Atlantic Monthly For 1880

Will open with The Undiscovered Country, a serial story, by W D Howells, author of The Lady of the Aroostook, which will run through six or more numbers.

During the year will be published

Serial Stories by T B Aldrich and Henry James, Jr.

Short Stories of the most entertaining character; and Poetry, Essays, Criticisms Travel Sketches, and articles on important topics in Education, Politics, Industry, Social Science, and whatever interests American readers, by the ablest and most engaging writers.

Harper's Young People.

Harper & Brothers, publishers of Harper's Magazine, Harper's Weekly, and Harper's Bazar, have commenced the publication of a juvenile illustrated weekly paper, which is called Harper's Young People. Price $1.50 per annum. It is a beautiful and interesting paper, and must ultimately find its way into every family in the land, where there are children. We commend it to the boys and girls of this section.

"When a grocer," says the Detroit Free Press, "is trying to live so as to meet his first wife in the land beyond the skies, he won't shake a peck measure as he fills it with beans. If he is living simply to keep his second wife in clothes, he'll talk and shake and rattle off more than a pint."

"Conductor, why did you not wake me as I asked you? Here I am miles beyond my station." Conductor—"I did try, sir, but all I could get out of you was, "All right, Maria; get the children their breakfast, and I'll be down in a minute."

"Sympethize with 'mel" exclaimed a merchant who had failed. "Regret 'my' embarrassment! You'd better sympathize with my creditors, and mourn over 'their' embarrassment."

Lady to married friend, who has been telling her all about their travels: "Well, my dear, what struck you most during your trip?" Married friend—"My husband!"

The difference between a hunter and a burglar is very obvious: for instance, while one often sees the buck shot, the other feels it.—[Hackensack Republican.

A young man who sneers at a girl's false teeth hasn't a well balanced head. Let him marry a girl who has toothache and he will see where he was lame.

A young man in Nebraska sent an offer of marriage to a girl whom he fancied, and in reply received a telegram: "Come on with your minister."

"I rise for information," said a member of a legislative body. "I am very glad to hear it," said a bystander, "no man wants it more."

It is a current bard who sings, "I sat alone with my conscience." Two to ode he never had less fun in all his born days.

Vittles and clo's, vittles and clo's,
The older we gits the better we knows
That all we can git is vittles and clo's,
Vittles and clo's.

An Indiana medical student wears a pair of shoes made of human skin. "To what base shoeses may we come at last."

The editor of the Cincinnati Enquirer politely declines a ride in a balloon "until Lake Michigan is roofed over."

Cats have no fixed political belief.—They're usually on the fence.—[Boston Post.

Memphis rejoices in a business boom. Broom is what she needs as much.

Claim jumping is the regular thing at Leadville. Out of sight out of mine.

Uneasy lies the man who has already been caught at it once or twice.

A good deed—One conveying you $50,000 worth of real estate.

One [illegible] uses of adversity—Helps to fill up [illegible] dictionary.

Pro[illegible]ities—Cold in the head, with rheu[illegible] tendencies.

The dentist, like the farmer, may reckon his profits per acre.

The Boston Courier says it's a sneezy thing to take snuff.

The route to the coal bin is a bad road to travel.

A pretty girl has a right to have arms.