The Easton Star.

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

NEW SERIES. EASTON, MD., TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1880. VOL. XVI.--NO. 1.

THE EASTON STAR

T. K. ROBSON, Editor.

TERMS:

One Dollar and Fifty Cents cash in advance, or *Two Dollars and Fifty Cents* if not paid within the year. Clubs of Ten, *Ten Dollars* in advance.

☞ No paper will be discontinued, except at the discretion of the editor, until arrearages are paid. No subscription taken for a shorter period than six months. Subscribers out of the county $2 in advance, which includes prepayment of postage.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

One square—8 lines—one insertion, $1; and 25 cents for each subsequent insertion. A liberal reduction 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, 10 cents per line for each insertion.

To Travelers.

MARYLAND STEAMBOAT CO.

BALTIMORE AND CHOPTANK RIVER.

Commencing March 30th, 1880.

The steamer **ENOCH PRATT**, will leave Baltimore Pier 3, Light street, foot of Camden, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 9 o'clock P. M., for Easton, Johnstons, Double Mills, Oxford, Cloak's Point, Cambridge, Chancellor's Point, Jamsies Point, Secretary Creek, Clark's and Neal's ields, and the steamer **Highland Light** will leave same pier, at same hour, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, for all the above landings; extending her trip to Dover Bridge, Towers, Potters and Denson. Both steamers making connection with the Del. & Ches. Railway, and Dor. & Del. R. R.

Returning the steamer Highland Light will leave Denton every Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday, at 12 noon, and with the steamer Enoch Pratt on every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, will make a daily boat, except Saturday, from Medford's at 1 P. M., Secretary at 2, Cambridge at 5, Oxford at 6 and Easton at 9, each boat stopping at the intermediate landings named, arriving in Baltimore at 4 A. M.

Freight taken at low rates.

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

St. Michaels & Wye River.

THE STEAMER OLIVE

Capt. E. N. Dodson, leaves pier 12, Light street, Baltimore, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 11 o'clock P. M., for St Michaels, Claiborne and Tunis' Mills. Returning, leaves Claiborne at 6 P. M., Tunis Mills, 7:30, St. Michaels 9, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

Leaves Baltimore at 11 P. M. Tuesday and Thursday for Wye River and Public Landing. Returning, leaves Public Landing at 3 P. M. and Wye Landing at 4 every Wednesday and Friday for Baltimore.

☞ Freight received up to the hour of leaving.

H. C. DODSON, General Agent.

St Michaels, March 25, 1880.

Delaware & Chesapeake

RAILWAY.

Summer Arrangement.

ON and after Monday, July 26th, 1880, (Sundays excepted,) trains will run as follows:

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	No. 1	No. 2.
Oxford, Leave,	7 15 AM	9 50 AM
Trappe,	7 27	10 06
Easton,	7 45	10 31
Woodland,	8 02	10 57
Cordova,	8 12	11 10
Hillsboro,	8 28	11 35
Ridgely,	8 40	11 55
Greensboro,	8 57	12 28 PM
Goldsboro,	9 12	12 57
Henderson,	9 22	1 16
Marydel,	9 32	1 35
Slaughters,	9 45	1 58
Kenton,	10 03	2 34
Clayton, Arrive,	10 18	3 00
Wilmington,	12 00	6 15
Philadelphia,	1 15 PM	8 25
Baltimore,	3 35	9 25
New York,	4 25	3 15 AM

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	No. 3.	No. 4.
New York, Leave,	4 25 AM	8 55 AM
Baltimore,	7 05	9 10
Philadelphia,	8 00	11 15
Wilmington,	9 15	1 10 PM
Clayton,	11 05	4 30
Kenton,	11 21	4 49
Slaughters,	11 39	5 11
Marydel,	11 51	5 30
Henderson,	12 01 PM	5 43
Goldsboro,	12 11	5 56
Greensboro,	12 28	6 18
Ridgely,	12 42	6 36
Hillsboro,	12 54	6 50
Cordova,	1 10	7 11
Woodland,	1 20	7 23
Easton,	1 36	7 45
Trappe,	1 58	8 13
Oxford, Arrive,	2 10	8 30

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.

Oxford, July 23d, 1880.

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

BRICK HOTEL

Livery, Sale and Exchange Stables,

EASTON, MD.,

SOLOMON PIPPIN, Proprietor.

Horses and Carriages

for hire. The carriages are all new and of modern style, and the horses quick draft, safe and reliable.

Passengers conveyed to any part of the peninsula.

Ample accommodations for horses at livery; also good shelter for carriages.

An Omnibus regularly on the cars and steamers.

HORSES & MULES

Always on hand and for sale or exchange.

A polite and attentive assistant at the Stables in the proprietor's absence.

Fair Dealing and Low Prices the Motto.

The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited. apr16,79

Ready Mixed Paints.

1 1 gallon cans, in ½ gallon cans, in quart cans, in pint cans, in ½ pint cans, any shade or color, for sale by R. J. Trippe.

Oranges and Lemons---

Just received a supply of sweet Florida Oranges and fresh Lemons. For sale at J. T. Henry's.

Lumber Business.

BUY YOUR

LUMBER,

SHINGLES, LATHS,

Sash, Doors, Bricks, &c.

AT LOW PRICES, FROM

SAML. BURNS & CO.,

104 Light Street Wharf,

BALTIMORE.

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, 1879-1yr

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.

ROGERS, PEET & CO.'S

New-York Clothing!

WE ARE DAILY RECEIVING AT THE

METROPOLITAN CLOTHING HOUSE,

178 W. Baltimore St., Baltimore, Md.,

(OPPOSITE CARROLLTON HOTEL.)

Goods from the above establishment suitable to the season, for Men, Boys and Children, of the most elegant styles, fabric and manufacture that has ever been offered in this market.

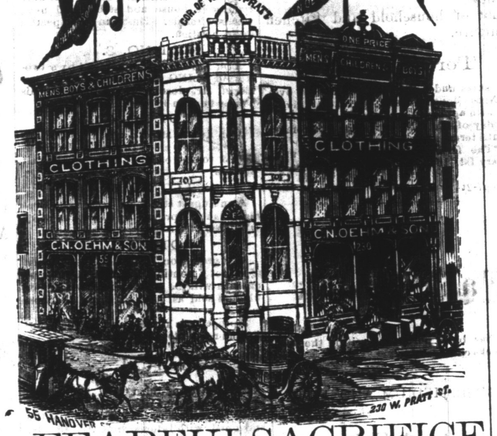
☞ Persons wishing to purchase will be well paid by giving us a call.

MORDECAI & SMITH,
PROPRIETORS.

dec1,79y

Miscellaneous.

C. N. OHM & SON



A FEARFUL SACRIFICE

In Spring & Summer Clothing

25 to 50 per cent. reduction to close at our entire stock and not carry it over to next season.

230 W. PRATT STREET,

Extending through to 55 Hanover treet, Baltimore, Md. Clothing made to order. Samples and self-measurement sent free upon application

mar10,80—till jan10,81 G. LACY EATON, Salesman.

The New Drug Store.

We beg leave to call the attention of the Public to our handsome and commodious Drug Store on Washington street, Easton, Md., next door to J. J. Jump & Co. where we keep a full stock of

DRUGS,

Fine Chemicals,

French, English & American Perfumery,

Imported and American Soaps

Cosmetics, Tooth Brushes, Hair Brushes and Combs,

SPONGES,

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS

Flavoring Extracts,

FRENCH CANDIES

Foreign Fruits

Smoking Tobacco, cigars, Cigarettes,

Lamps, Chimeys, Wicks, and Kerosene Oil.

Our stock has been selected with great care and special attention has been paid to the *quality* of Drugs and Chemicals. Physicians are especially invited to examine our stock. We assure the public that any prescriptions entrusted to our care will be compounded skilfully by competent Pharmaceutists. Our prices will be as low as is consistent with the *quality* of medicines furnished.

STEVENS & HAYWARD

Druggists and Apothecaries.

P. S.—Night Bell and Speaking Trumpet attached. Prescriptions carefully compounded at any hour of the day or night.

WHERE TO BUY

The place to get cheap Boots & Shoes, *Is at J. HUGHES & CO.'S,* in Mason's (new block) Building.

The place to get cheap Sugar, Teas & Coffee, *Is at J. HUGHES & CO.'S.*

The place to get the Best Flour *Is at J. HUGHES & CO.'S.*

The place to get the best Syrup & Molasses, *Is at J. HUGHES & CO.'S.*

The place to get nice Buckwheat Meal, *Is at J. HUGHES & CO.'S.*

The place to get first quality Cigars and Tobacco, *Is at J. HUGHES & CO.'S.*

Anything you want in the Grocery line, *Is at J. HUGHES & CO.'S.*

If you want a good pair of Boots or Shoes, made to order, *Go to J. HUGHES & CO.'S.*

If you want Boots or Shoes repaired, *Go to J. HUGHES & CO.'S.*

And while you are waiting and feel like eating Candy or Cake, J. Hughes & Co.'s is the place to get it.

Those who have Country Produce to exchange for Goods please come to *J. HUGHES & CO.'S.*

Pocket Stoves.

With the aid of the little Pocket Stove, you can boil a cut of water, broil a steak, or cook an egg in a few minutes. It is the very thing for travelers, picnics, or family use. Having once used it, you will find it indisdensable. For sale at TRIPPE'S.

If you want good Bread

Use Twin Brothers Dry Hop Yeast. For sale by G. J. C. Henry.

TIN-WARE.

A complete assortment of

PLAIN AND STAMPED TINWARE

made of the best material always in stock.

Roofing and Spouting

of the **Best Charcoal Tin.** Nothing but the best material used. All work attended to in **Person,** and guaranteed to give entire satisfaction.

Bell Hanging.

We are prepared to put in new or repair bells in Town or Country.

Stoves & Furnnces.

BUY

THE NEW EMERALD

and you will have a first class cook stove, guaranteed to give satisfaction.

Furnaces and Fire-Place Heaters put in to order.

All kinds of Stove, Furnace and Tin Repairing attended to.

Hulse & Nichols.

J. T. S. SMITH,

AT THE CHAPEL,

has just received a fine assortment of

SPRING CALICOS.

Also a handsome stock of

Dry Goods, Groceries,

Farming Implements

Ready-Made Clothing,

Whitewash Brushes and Lime,

&c., &c., which will be sold as cheap as they can be bought in Baltimore, Easton, or any other place. Call and see him.

may7 79

LOOK

Full Sets of Teeth at Bottom Prices.

Dr. J. C. HARDIN,

DENTIST, Easton, Md.,

After twenty years experience—eleven in Easton—is competent to perform all operations in Dentistry skilfully and at prices that cannot fail to please all who may favor him with their patronage. *The very best material and Dental appliances* used in the execution of all the branches of the profession. Fresh gas and all other processes in use daily for the painless extraction of teeth. All work guaranteed. Thankful for past favors solicit a continuance of the patronage of a generous public.

apr6,80yr

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE

IN

TALBOT & QUEEN ANN'S COUNTIES

I am authorized to make sale of some of the most valuable and in every way most desirable Real Estate in Talbot and Queen Anne's Counties. These farms are in tracts varying from 400 Acres to as small as 15 Acres, at prices ranging from $15 to $100 per Acre.

☞ The most reasonable terms can be made with purchasers.

J. A. FRANK NEAL,
Agent for Owners,
Skipton, Md.

jun1-2m

Salad Oil.

A splendid article of Fresh Salad Oil just received and for sale at *R. J. TRIPPE'S.*

FOR SALE--

A mule eight years old, fifteen hands high, gentle and kind, fast walker, a good traveller; also a new sett of harness and Dear born wagon. Will be sold on 9 months time with note and approved security, bearing interest from date.

J. H. T. HUBBARD.

jun8,80

Select Poetry.

Written for the STAR.

Campaign Song.

CONTRASTED.

How shall we state the case
And tell our honest thought?
Describe the man so full of grace,
With ev'ry virtue fraught?
Hancock, whose name is on the gale,
Answers our quest, and tells our tale.

With him can we compare
One soiled with aught of doubt?
Whose record is not very fair,
Whose practices we scout?
For Garfield has some charges borne,
Which long will make him sadly mourn.

But he who wins our love
Is he who wins our trust;
Whose ev'ry act, whose ev'ry move
Proclaims him true and just;
He bears a good, time honored name,
'Mongst best and truest known to fame.

Now leaving mule and school,
To trace the record through,
We find the thought, and find the rule,
What pays me best to do.
And so for pelf he labored well.
'Tis sad to tell! how Garfield fell.

A brighter page we turn
And fill the heart with joy,
Our gratitude does Hancock earn,
His praise is sweet employ.
He fought and bled, but gained in war
For us the wound, for us the scar.

We turn the dark page now
And enter Congress Hall,
To stand aside or make our bow,
While Garfield rolls the ball.
Much butter now he makes and bread,
Then swears he's clean! for Ames is dead.

At New Orleans we look
And hear, to our surprise,
Great Hancock speaking by the book,
The news, how fast it flies!
The law shall rule, man shall be free,
This is but right and this shall be.

But Oh! the itching palm,
For back pay, Garfield claims;
We sing De Golyer's paving psalm,
And sundry other aims,
At New Orleans to dust the eyes
And wrong the count, this Garfield tries.

But where was Hancock then?
Why writing his own views,
Which lifts him high o'er other men
Whatever now ensues,
And he will be our President,
The fiat is to this intent.

But where will Garfield be,
When Hancock takes his seat?
The Senate is the place where he,
Will his like fellows meet.
Chicago's blunder long will stand,
A warning beacon to our land.

JAMES A. RIDGAWAY.

Miscellaneous.

THE WORTHIES OF TALBOT:

BEING CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE BIOGRAPHICAL ANNALS OF THAT COUNTY.

THE REVEREND THOMAS BACON, D. D.

[CONTINUED.]

The earnestness of Mr Bacon in promoting the spiritual interests of the people committed to his care was farther shown in his attempt to correct certain evils and malign influences by the introduction of a sound religious literature among his parishioners. A letter of his is in existence addressed to the Secretary of "the Society for propagating the Gospel in Foreign parts," written in 1750, in acknowledgment of the receipt of certain books sent to him for distribution.* This letter, besides exhibiting Mr. Bacon's concern for his congregation, gives a vivid picture of the state of religion, not only in his own parish, but throughout the province. It shows how that owing to the protracted decrepitude of Mr. Manadier, and the humiliating example of Mr. Whittaker certain evils had crept into and gained strength among his people, and that he was called upon to combat, under discouraging circumstances, not only the ordinary depravity of men but also the solicitations of a pleasing and insidious superstition, the vagaries of an enthusiastic pietism and the sugestions of a plausible scepticism. These considerations will probably excuse its insertion here, notwithstanding its length.

MARYLAND, 4th August, 1750.

REVEREND SIR: Your favor of the 31st March, together with a box containing 200 Mr. West's Littleton's Discourses in defence of Christianity, I have received, and am thankful to the new Society for that distinguished mark of their confidence in making me the instrument of distributing those valuable tracts in this province, where, God knows, such were greatly wanting. I shall in this, as in all other commands they shall think fit to honor me with, endeavor to acquit myself to the best of my power and the furtherance of their pious intentions.

Infidelity has indeed arrived to an amazing and shocking growth in these parts, and 'tis hard to say whether it is more owing to the ignorance of the common people, the fancied knowledge of such as have got a little smattering of learning, or the misconduct of too many of the clergy, especially in this province. Religion among us seems to wear the face of the country; part moderately cultivated, the greater part wild and savage. Where diligent conscientious pastors are seated, there improvement is to be seen, in proportion to their time and labors. Where others are fixed all things appear with a desert aspect, or overrunning with a useless growth of weeds and brush sprung up since the decease of the last laborious husbandman.

Tindal's Christianity &c., has get into most houses where any body reads: but his confused obscurity and the want of learning among the generality of our readers, make him of little more service to the cause, than to possess them with a conceit that there is something very deep in him against revelation, tho' they don't understand him. So that few of our real or would be infidels are able to support even a show of argument. They appear most formidable in the way of ridicule as best suited to their capacities and most taking with the vulgar, in which they receive their main strength from the Independent Whig, a book every where to be met with. But this with Lord Shaftesbury's politer way of banter unassisted by the irregularities of the clergy, would be of little force. Here indeed they seem to triumph, and the misbehaviour of some weak and (I wish I could not say) scandalous brethren lies open to the eyes and understanding of the meanest and most illiterate, furnishes the evil minded among them with a plausible objection to the truth of Christianity drawn from the open practice of its professed defenders, makes others careless about the knowledge or means of religion; leads many of them into corrupt or at least sceptical principles, and leaves some simple and well meaning people a prey to the emissaries of the church of Rome or to the enthusiasm of *new-light* or other itinerant preachers, who not long ago were very numerous, especially in the parts bordering on Pennsylvania: which multiplies the labors and afflictions of the more regular, honest pastors, who are grieved to see the kingdom of satan and separation from the church thus promoted and their mouths stopped from any reply to such scandalous notorious matters as are every day to be objected from that quarter. In this unhappy province, where we have no ecclesiastical government, where every clergyman may do whatever is right in his own eyes, without fear, or probability of being called to account, and where some of them have got beyond the consideration even of common decency, vice and immorality, as well as infidelity must make large advances; and only the appearance of a Bishop or officer armed with proper powers of suspension &c., seems capable of giving a check to their further progress.

Your orders to me have occasioned you a trouble of another sort which Dr. Wilson will communicate to you, and which from the goodness of your heart and sincere desires of promoting the knowledge and fear of God, I doubt not you will readily pardon. So bold an advance from an obscure and unknown person needs great apology. But the sincerity and well meaning of the design must plead in its excuse, for indeed I have no other to offer.†

(Lord Baltimore appoints all the clergy in Maryland, and will not consult either with the Bishop of London or the Society.)

I request the prayers of the Society in my behalf, and particularly recommend myself to your own. That Almighty God may grant a blessing upon all their truly Christian pious endeavors, is the hearty and earnest prayer of, Reverend Sir, your most obedient humble servant and brother in Christ,

THOMAS BACON.‡

To the Secretary.

If Mr. Bacon was held in "great esteem by "all the great people from the Governor to the parish clerk," he commended himself to the reverence and grateful affection of the lowly, or more properly the lowest. Immediately upon his arrival in Maryland the peculiar structure of society as it existed here, owing to the presence of negro slavery, must have impressed him strongly and not favorably. He was too intelligent not to perceive, and too conscientious not to feel, that other duties than those the parish priest was usually called upon to perform were demanded of him. While, therefore, he was bringing into order the affairs of his parish; while he was enlarging his church to accommodate the increased number of people who were glad to attend upon his ministry, while he was restoring services in places where they had once been heard but were now silent; while he was counteracting the influence of a sceptical literature by the circulating books of christian apologetics; he was not forgetful of a large class of people who were religiously and intellectually destitute—the negro slaves.‖ He himself says in one of his published sermons: "Upon being apponited your minister I began seriously and carefully to examinine into the state of religion in the parish, and I found a great many poor negro slaves belonging to christian masters and mistresses yet living in as profound ignorance of what Christianity really is as if they had remained in the midst of those barbarous and heathen countries from whence they or their parents were imported. * * * I began seriously to consider in what manner I could best discharge my duty toward them, and deliver my own soul from the guilt of their blood, lest they should perish through my negligence. My first attempts towards it consisted in occasional conversation and advice, as often as I happened to meet with any of them at my own house, or at a neighbor's, or upon the road &c.; and in short familiar exhortations, as opportunity brought a number of them together at any quarter where I visited their sick, or at their funerals or marriages. I then determined to preach to them on particular Sundays and Holy days." This determination he faithfully carried into execution, of which there remains evidence in two printed sermons preached to "a congregation of black slaves." These sermons are mere draughts or sketches, which were to be enlarged upon and filled out in his public ministrations to these people. He himself says his motive for their publication was that they "might raise a spirit of emulation among his brethren to attempt something in their respective parishes towards bringing home so great a number of wandering souls to Christ." He further says: "In setting this scheme for the better instruction of the negroes on foot in my parish, I consulted nothing but conscience and had no other view than the discharge of that duty I so solemnly took upon me at my being admitted to holy orders."

But the services he rendered to this helpless and despised class were not confined to his direct religious instruction of the slaves themselves. He saw that the most effectual and pervasive benefits were to be conferred upon them by those persons with whom they came in daily contact—their masters and their mistresses. He saw, too, that these masters and mistresses held a novel relation to these dependents, such as was unknown in the old christian countries of Europe, and that these relations implied new duties and responsibilities. He therefore addressed himself earnestly to those holding these relations, to awaken in them a sense of their obligations to those over whom they were placed, and a wish to discharge those obligations, where there was no compulsion. Some of his sermons directed to this end, "upon the great and indispensable duty of all Christian masters and mistresses to bring up their negro slaves in the knowledge and fear of God" were published in London, for distribution in America; and they were honored by being placed upon the list of books sent out by the venerable "Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge." These sermons were subsequently reprinted, in a mutilated form however, in 1817, by the Rev. Dr. William Meade, afterwards Bishop of Virginia.§ These sermons which had for their text, "Masters give unto your servants that which is just and equal, knowing that ye also have a Master in heaven," argued affirmatively of the negro's belonging to the human species, and of his having a soul equally capable with that of the white man of salvation; that if he held no other relation to the superior race than that of belonging to the common brotherhood of humanity, it would be the duty of all to labor for his conversion and for the good of his soul, but that he is "a part of our families and substance and absolutely under our power and direction" he has an additional claim, which no one should wish to evade. Dr. Allen in his criticism of these sermons says: "To say that his language is classical yet plain; his thoughts fresh yet clear; his positions sustained ably, conclusively and sometimes eloquently; and that the Gospel is distinctly and faithfully presented; and all with the most intrepid yet affectionate and christian spirit,—is saying only what is true, simply true."

Although Mr. Bacon may have considered it his prime duty to inculcate upon all, high or low, the observance of the principles and the practices of the church to which he belonged; and however positive he may have been in his opinions of the salutary influence of religion upon the character of the individual and of society he betrayed none of that zealotry which makes a merit of despising human knowledge, and which thus sanctions the sentiment of the sceptical and the cynical, that ignorance is the parent of devotion. The religious destitution of the poor and of the enslaved which he had observed, and which had given him so much concern, when he first arrived in Talbot, was paralleled by the intellectual poverty of the same classes, and this also awakened his solicitude. Having instituted measures for the remedying the first of these evils, as far as in him lay, he, in the year 1750, inaugurated another undertaking for the removal of the latter. This was the establishment or "setting up" of a "Charity Working School" within his parish. A full account of this benevolent work has already been given in these contributions. (See the Easton STAR of Feb. 24th and March 2nd, 1880.) In a sermon preached in behalf of this charity, at White Marsh in the parish church, Oct. 14, 1750, he thus speaks of his scheme: "A proposal has been made, and is already considerably advanced, for setting up a Charity Working School in this parish, wherein such a number of poor children are to be clothed, fed, lodged and taught as the pious voluntary benefactions of well disposed people will educate and maintain. This being the first attempt of the kind in this province, must needs labour under greater difficulties than any other succeeding ones, as well from a mistaken apprehension of a vast insupportable expence, which has discouraged many from contributing, as from the nature of such schools being hitherto unknown among us. * * * The present proposal has, as yet, been carried on only in a private way, and the success has hitherto far exceeded the hopes of the promoters of it. * * * You will find that the intent of it is to rescue a number of poor children from ignorance, idleness, vice, immorality and infidelity; and enable them to be more useful to themselves and the community they belong to. Were the advantages to stop here, and to extend no further than our own neighbourhood, it would be a considerable work; but it may be hoped with great reason that this school once settled.....will raise a spirit of emulation among the adjacent counties for setting up schools of the like sort among themselves; and thus shall we have the honour and satisfaction of giving a shining example, and to be followed in time by the rest of the inhabitants of this province, to the general good of society, the advancement of God's glory, the maintenance of true religion and the spreading of piety and useful knowledge and industry among the children of the poor, who again will communicate to their children, etc., so the rising generations will have cause to bless us, and late posterity gratefully own, that Talbot county laid the foundation of lasting blessings to the whole province. * * * God only knows the necessity of such a work in this province, where education is hardly to be attained to, at any rate, by the children of the poor—much greater than can be apprehended by the general complaint, or even discovered by the particular inquiry of such as are put upon it by the duties of their station. Many poor white children have I found, (I speak from sad experience) and many more undoubtedly there are, as ignorant as the children of the poor benighted negroes. Yet even negroes ought not to be neglected." The scheme thus set forth and earnestly advocated went into practical operation a few years later, as has been fully stated in the article referred to above, a handsome endowment having been obtained by the indefatigable labors of this friend of universal education. From this school the children of colored people were not to be excluded. While every citizen of Talbot who values free schools should hold him, who established the first within her bounds, in lasting and grateful memory, the people of the African race should, in a special manner, cherish recollections of him as the first man, of whom we have any knowledge in this county who strove for their spiritual and their mental advancement.*

CONTINUED ON FOURTH PAGE.

* The writer of this contribution has in his possession one of the identical books sent out by the Society. Inscribed are these words: "A Present from the Society for promoting the Gospel in Foreign parts to Mr. Robt. Lloyd, by the hands of the Rev'd Thomas Bacon." Mr. Lloyd must have been sadly in want of literary pabulum if he ever read this book, for it is insufferably dreary.

† This doubtless was an appeal for the aid of the Society in the publication of his Sermons to Masters and Mistresses.

‡ From the Historical Collections relating to the American Colonial Church, by Will Stevens Perry, vol. iv. Maryland.

‖ In ethical development, as measured by his opinions of the rightfullness of slavery, Mr. Bacon does not appear to have been in advance of his time, for he had no hesitancy about holding slaves. These, or some of them at least, when he removed to Frederick where such property was precarious, he sold to purchasers in this county, as shown by the public records.

§ The republication of these sermons with certain parts excluded, presents a curious complification of that jealousy of discussing matters relating to the amelioration of the condition of slaves which existed in a portion of this country, and no where more prevalently than in Talbot, up to the time when slavery ceased to exist; and a further exemplification of the humiliating subservience of many religious teachers to prevailing opinions upon a subject as nearly related to morals as to politics. The wonder is, this deference which ministers were apt to show did not impel Dr. Meade to eliminate the very text of Scripture that formed the motive or theme of these discourses, which of itself was a more severe arraignment of the whole system of slavery than any words Mr. Bacon employed.

* Another helpless and destitute class of people, fortunately not a large one, received the compassionate notice of Mr. Bacon. In December, 1755, there arrived five vessels at Annapolis having on board "Neutral French," or Acadians. Of these one vessel was sent up Choptank, and arrived in Oxford on the 8th of the same month. These people fell under the care of Mr. Callister, then residing at this