Easton Star.

EASTON, MD.

TUESDAY, JULY 17, 1877.

T. K. ROBSON, Editor

THE EASTERN WAR.

There is no war news of this week of exciting interest. The Russians have raised the siege of Kars, and have relieved Bayazid in Asia. There has been no general engagement yet in Bulgaria. The Turks appear to be falling back towards Constantinople. Austria is again talking of occupying Servia.

As "Tuckahoe" seems clearly to comprehend the issues that have been made up in Caroline, we apprehend that all other Democrats of that county understand them, and we can now afford to dismiss the subject and leave the decision with the voters. *Every vote cast either at the Democratic primaries or in November, for the Fields-Downes Ring, will be a vote to continue the Fish Commissioner abuse, which we have exposed; and if Democrats do not want to vote in November to sustain the abuse, they should vote against it, and squelch it, at the primary election,* by nominating a ticket opposed to both the ring and the abuse. This is the proper way, and the only way, to reform an abuse within the party.

MURDER WILL OUT.

The Creswell—Fulton controversy has revealed to the uninitiated how, and by whom the Federal appointments in Maryland have been managed for the past eight years. The interests of only intriguing office seekers were considered, with a perfect indifference respecting the public business and the public interests. Mr. C. C. Fulton, after "cogitating" in the Baltimore *American* office, would write to Mr. Creswell at Washington that this man ought to be turned out, and that man ought to be appointed—that the existing slate was unsatisfactory and ought to be repaired—that a new slate was indispensable, especially when any of the young Fultons were out, and the amiable Mr. Creswell, to oblige Mr. Fulton, would consent to plunder his own camp and set the Republican hive to soaring like a disturbed gum of bees. Many and many a good Republican has had his official head cut off in consequence of Mr. Fulton's "cogitations," and Mr. Creswell's disposition to oblige the incorrigible old bummer. Fulton has scalped more Republicans in this State than Sitting Bull ever scalped Western settlers. We all see now how it was, and who did the devilment, Fulton has been the insidious agent who has constantly disturbed the repose of the Republican party in Maryland. Now that they have found him out they will hold him to a rigid account.

TOO HEAVILY WEIGHTED.

If the Democratic party in this State wants to break itself down, let it create new offices attach large salaries to them, make them sinecures, put officers in them to do nothing but draw their pay, as the Caroline Fish Commissioner has done for four years, and very soon the people will break out in open rebellion. They will not stand such corruption. The Fish Commission, with Downes in it, to do nothing but draw his $1500 a year salary, was one of Senator Fields' little jobs, put up to enrich out of the State Treasury, one who had been useful to him in electioneering. The people of Caroline say it is paying too dear for the whistle that the thing must be reformed, the useless Fish Commissioner must be abolished, or the Democratic party in Caroline will go down. It can't carry Fields and Downes, and the do-nothing Fish Commissioner's heavy salary, and live; these must be thaown overboard, or the party will sink. And the people of Caroline are right, It will sink if these two men continue to rule it, hold on to the swag, and make the people pay the cost of the coalition. Let the cry of reform be echoed along the banks of the Choptank, until all such coalitions, kept up at the public expense, are broken up, and all such abuses reformed. When a man accepts an office he must do something to earn his salary. This is the gospel of the old times democracy, and it is the only political gospel which will command the confidence and support of the people. Downes and Fields must step down and out, or Caroline is lost to the party next fall.

Mr. Hayes is reported as greatly depressed over the indictment of the four Louisiana Returning Board Knaves, Wells, Anderson, Kenner, and Cassanave. By forgery and perjury these four scoundrels gave him the vote of Louisiana. Wells and Anderson, white men, have been rewarded by Mr. Hayes with lucrative Federal officers, and it has been arranged that Kenner and Cassanave, the two negroes, shall also be rewarded with fat places. Judge Lawrence, one of Mr. Hayes illegal commissioners, appointed to arrange the Louisiana settlement, says the prosecution of the Returning Board forgers and perjurers. will be a violation of their contract with the Nicholls Government. But what right had Judge Lawrence and his confederates, to bargain with Nicholls, or any body else in Louisiana, to protect such villains from punishment? They committed a crime that came very near involving the country in civil war. Their crime is little less than treason, viewed in connection with the serious consequences that came very near following it. Forgery and perjury! What could be more deserving of prosecution? The prostitution of the high office they held to the most corrupt and degrading purposes! If such scoundrels are allowed to go unwhipt of justice through the protection of the President of the United States, who received the benefit of their crime, or the Governor of Louisiana, who holds his office by bargaining with the President, who holds his office through the crime committed by the Returning Board scoundrels, justice in Louisiana will hereafter be considered only as a shield for the worst of criminals. It is charged that these men committed forgery and perjury. The charge is believed by more than three-fourths of the people of the United States. They have been indicted, and will doubtless be convicted, if the charge is proved true. By rewarding their infamy with lucrative officers, Mr. Hayes has gone as far as he can go. He has no right to attempt to shield from punishment any man indicted in a State court for violating a State law, and he has no power to protect these men. The country wants to know how the great fraud was committed, who committed it, and who instigated it. The trial will bring out the facts. And however much Mr. Hayes may be concerned about the result, he has no power to arrest proceedings. The law must now take its course. If he has appointed rogues to fill the Federal offices in New Orleans, and these rogues shall be convicted and sent to the penitentiary, all he has to do is to declare the offices vacant, and appoint others to fill them. We believe Gov. Kellogg and Secretary Sherman to be about as deep implicated in the Louisiana infamy as Wells and Anderson, and it will be a good thing if they shall be caught and punished by the returning board investigation and facts are concluded.

[Communicated.]

MR. EDITOR:—Allow me to say few words in your paper in answer to "Tuckahoe's" unjust and malignant attack on Gov. Thomas. He has summed up the amounts of salary the Governor received while engaged in public service for the past thirty years, and makes the aggregate the ground of personal abuse. I will endeavor to satisfy the public how unfair such treatment is by a single illustration. Mrs. Roberts has been a teacher in the public school of Easton for the last forty years, on a salary averaging annually, say $500, aggregating in the whole time about $20,000. Would it not be considered unjust and indecent for any one to make the total of her forty years salary the foundation for a personal attack upon her in a newspaper? Is it any the less unjust and indecent for the correspondent of the Easton Ledger to congregate and exaggerate the official earnings of Gov. Thomas, and then to use them to scandalize him. I have no hesitation in characterizing the article of "Tuckahoe" as infamous, and the friends of Gov. Thomas would be perfectly justifiable in excluding from their families the newspaper that prints such indecency.

Gov. Thomas has filled many honorable and responsible public stations, and always with honor to himself and to the advantage of the public service. The aggregate of the salaries he has received may amount to a large sum, but not as much as he might have made at his profession, had he never accepted office. His rivals at the bar here, inferior to him in mind and acquirements, are reputed to have made annually by their profession from $5,000 to $7,000, say an average of $6,000. It is fair to suppose that, had Gov. Thomas continued his practice and not engaged in politics, his business would have been as large as theirs, aggregating in thirty years, at $6,000 a year, $180,000, or $160,000 more than "Tuckahoe" says he has made both by holding office and representing the State's interest in the important law suits intrusted to his professional skill.

Gentlemen are nominated and elected to high public offices because of their special fitness for them, and they relinquish their private business and accept public trusts often at great pecuniary sacrifice, and in most cases mainly to advance the success of their party, believing that the public weal and their party's success to be identical. After a gentleman has generously responded to the demands of his party, and served the State many years with fidelity, he owes respect to the public interests, faithfully earning every dollar he received as salary, and by dispersonal integrity and abilities aids in laying deep and broad the foundation of his party's success, and his country's prosperity, is it not mean and low for any one professing to belong to the same party, and laboring for its success, to assault him, abuse him, defame and villify him on account of the amount of salary he may have received while engaged in the public service. This is the foundation for "Tuckahoe's" assault on Gov. Thomas, and the only foundation for it. His attempt to disparage his talents and attention to the public business is too puerile for notice. Gov. Thomas' great abilities are too well known for such attacks to avail.

The Governor is not electioneering for the Senatorship. I say what I know, when I affirm that throughout his long and successful career, he never intrigued or electioneered for any public position he ever held. He was always nominated or appointed without any personal agency of his own; and he has declined many high and honorable positions. I remember distinctly that he declined the Spanish Mission, the Governorship of Utah Territory, and the office of Treasurer of the United States, offered to him by President Buchanan, and I know that he accepted the office of State Comptroller at a great pecuniary loss to himself, relinquishing a practice to accept more than twice as valuable as the salary of the office; and that he accepted the place only at the earnest solicitation of his party that would take no denial.

And now he is to be balitled and abused, kicked and cuffed, and pitched aside, even robbed of his good name, by those who knew not the Democratic party until yesterday, and only came to it then for what they could make out of it! Shame on such a set. The thing has gone far enough. The honored life of Gov. Thomas appeals to the old Democracy, and the young Democracy, and to all Democrats and others who love fairness and right to resent such injustice. The Easton Ledger has a right to disseminate such malignity throughout the county, if it is agreeable to the taste of the editor to do so, but the friends of Gov. Thomas also have the right to resent it, by ceasing to take his paper, and it seems to me now is the time to apply the remedy and cure the evil.

CHOPTANK.

The Louisiana Crimes.

There have been many declarations from various sources recently, to the effect that the indictment of the members of the Louisiana Returning Board by the New Orleans grand jury, is a violation of the plighted faith of the Nicholls government and a breach of the vital terms or conditions precedent to the peaceful establishment of the Nicholls administration by the Commission of President Hayes. These utterances have bubbled out—from all sorts of places near to the fountain of power, and have sobbed through trembling organs to the public; but until yesterday there was no authoritative declaration to the world that one of the means employed to drive Packard from his usurped mockery of authority and install the officers honestly chosen by the people of Louisiana, was the agreement between the representatives of the President and the Nicholls goverment on the one side, and the discomfited revolutionists who had desolated the State and shamed the nation by their infamy on the other side, that all lawlessness, from murder down through forgery, perjury, embezzlement, to assault and battery, that could be called political, must be above the law and defy its retribution.

Judge Lawrence, of Illinoise, regarded as one of the most intelligent, upright and conservative of the Louisiana Commission, yesterday made the apparently official statement to the public, through the Chicago *Inter-Ocean*, that the indictment of the members of the Louisiana Returning Board "*is a gross violation of the pledges made by the Nicholls government. It was the distinct understanding that there should be no political prosecutions.*" This startling confession from one of the leading members of the Commission, that one of the achievements of that body was the successful compounding of some of the gravest felonies ever perpetrated in any portion of the Union, is a declaration that holds up the names of Lawrence, Hawley, Harlan, MacVeagh and Brown to the execrations of every lover of law and justice. That purely political offenses were to be condoned upon the withdrawal of the troops and the restoration of a sovereign State to the rightful sovereignty of or her people, was admitted and approved by all dispassionate citizens; but what are political offenses? They are easily defined and well understood even by the wayfaring man. Two rival governments claimed to exercise authority in the State, each with its complete departments, executive, legislative and judicial; with military and police; with tax-gatherers and sheriffs, and with all the agencies and ceremonies of a de facto administration. Both could not be lawful, and one or the other, with all its subordinates, was amenable to the law for usurpation, oppression, trespass, etc. It was certainly well that when the people found a lawful government established, with peace and protection to all as its offerings, they should be rescued from the turbuleuce and discord and inflamed passions which must have followed the vindictive prosecution of those who had offended under color of law or under the pretense of exercising lawful authority; and to forgive all of that multitude of offenders and restore a Commonwealth to tranquility and law, was but the office of wisdom and patriotism.

But is the public thief who has plundered the revenues of the people to escape because he stole in the name of a party? Is the official embezzler to go unwhipped of justice because he was a standard-bearer in political battles? Is the forger to escape because he forged for a party to defraud whole communities or a whole State out of the expressed popular will? Is the perjurer to defy the law because he perjured his soul to put a political friend in the Legislature, in Congress, in a State office or even in the Presidential chair? Is the red-handed murderer to be above the law because he slew only those who were contriving to defeat his party at the polls? Was this the mission, this the "distinct understanding," made by such men as Lawrence, Hawley, Harlan, Mac Veach and Brown, when they were ostensibly seeking to have justice born of law in a land where both have long been strangers? If so they have strangely misconceived the considerate judgment of the country and of the world, and have made themselves the confederates of a band of criminals whose record of crime is adjudged by civilization as without a single feature to plead in extenuation of its unmeaning villany.

As a last act of the members of the Louisiana Commission has their confession of the consuming shame that he would accept for himself and his associates. Other members have been loosely quoted as assenting to the views of Judge Lawrence, but they should not be judged on so grave an issue until they shall speak for themselves. Until then it would be most unfair to assume that such men as Hawley, Harlan, MacVeagh and Brown would be forgetful of the plainest obligations which all citizens, in both public and private life, owe to law and justice, and we are unwilling to accord them, but unless Judge Lawrence shall himself explain his explanation of the action of the Commission, they will owe it to themselves to wash their skirts of the stain he has put upon them. As to President Hayes, however much he may feel concerned about the developments which may be made affecting the integrity of the vote of Louisiana, by the trial of the members of the Returning Board in the criminal courts, he has but one path to pursue, and that is so plain that he cannot mistake it. He received his title from a tribunal that was created by the lawful authority of the nation, and to which the whole country yielded obedience at the time, and to whose judgment the whole people bow to-day, and he cannot for a moment pause to parley with crime or criminals who may have made his triumph possible. The day he espouses the cause of Wells and his associates, even to the extent of pleading or suggesting, directly or indirectly, that grand juries and courts and the law shall be stayed in the punishment of such offenses as forgery and perjury, that day will turn from him the trust and the support of just men of all parties, and he will be ground to powder between the upper and the nether millstones. *Philadelphia Times.*

MEETING OF THE STATE TEACHERS ASSOCIATION.

Large Gathering of School Teachers—Eloquent Addresses—Elegant Reading—Musical Entertainments—The General Proceedings.

On Tuesday the 10th of July, at 2 o'clock P. M. the Eleventh Annual Meeting of the State Teachers Association convened at the town hall in Easton. Professor A. Chaplain, of the Executive Committee, had previously made all the necessary arrangements for the meeting. Soon after his arrival of the Steamer Rentz at Miles River Ferry, the omnibuses and carriages began to pour into town filled with teachers, who were soon distributed to their several quarters about town. One omnibus came in filled exclusively with young ladies, making a gay and beautiful display. Among the distinguished educators who attended the meeting of the Association were Miss Maria L. Sandford, of Swarthmore College, Pennsylvania, Professor Reynolds, of Delaware, President Elliott, of Baltimore City College, President Cushing, of Western Maryland College, Professor Leakin, late of the Maryland State Agricultural College, Professor Roche, of Baltimore, Miss Belle Hampson, Professor of Elocution in the Baltimore Female High School, and Professor Jackson, of Harford county.

The meeting was called to order by J. F. Arthur, one of the Vice Presidents, in the absence of Dr. Bryan, the President. In a brief but eloquent address, Rev. Mr. Squieres offered a prayer, after which the acting President announced that the meeting, was open for business. The Secretaries were A. F. Wilkerson, of Baltimore, and A. G. Harley, of Queen Anne's.

Ninian Pinkney, L. L. D., and Medical Director of the United States Navy, one of our citizens, was introduced, and delivered an eloquent address of welcome. After most heartily welcoming the Teachers to Talbot County, Dr. Pinkney spoke as follows on the subject of Education. He said:

"Education is to-day the capstone of civilized life, and those who are placed in charge of it occupy the very forefront of the benefactors of the race; entitled to the first rank in society, they enjoy it in every community that is not debased by servitude to the iron rule of a senseless and stupefied fashion. But still it becomes those who have such important trusts committed to them, to take care that they render themselves worthy of their trust. Education is an art: to be mastered it must be brought under the microscope of a keen and far-reaching philosophy. It is a science, and must be diligently and carefully studied. A live teacher is the necessity of our times. The man who instructs must enter his schoolroom full of his subject. His own mind must be enthused by the brilliancy of the subjects that pass under his inspection; without book of reference he must be master of the occasion. The lights of history must ever burn brightly by his side. Geography must be as much at his command to give richness of illustration to the lessons conned. When the muse of Homer or of Virgil sweeps the lyre, the teacher must be all aglow with the music of the rythm, while the biographical allusions and the geographical must be as familiar as the rules of construction or of prosody. Out of the fullness of a mind enriched by study, he must be able not only to draw out what the student has acquired of the sentiment of the author, but to dispel the tedium of the journey by the flowers of rhetoric that often lie concealed by the roadside. If Thucydides or Livy are passing under review the teacher must be able to trace the philosophy that underlies the events recorded and set forth the facts that have well-nigh faded from view in the lapse of years, so that the student may be perfectly at home in the grandeur of the ages long time ago and feel that it is indeed a pleasant thing to hold converse with the magnates of centuries long since past. I am satisfied that the instructors of our youth, the teachers of this age, have much to learn in order to make their vocation the thing of power it ought to be. Live teachers are what we need. I know this will make teaching the most laborious of all vocations. Every faculty will be required to be brought into play: memory, imagination, judgment, together with rhetoric and logic; for who can follow Homer when he sings to enchant us, or Virgil in his rich vein of beauty and of thought, so as to detect the skill of the construction, or the artistic interweaving of sentiment in illustrative fact and incident, unless he draws on memory, imagination, judgment, rhetoric and logic, for there is a rhetoric and logic in those grand old poems that all true men feel and acknowledge. I am satisfied that nothing is this day more needed than this very system of live teaching. It is a subject of state pride that so much of time, labor and experience is lavished by the state on this important work. All this shows deliberation and caution on the part of the state; it exhibits forethought and wisdom. There is one feature blended with this work which is much to be commended.—Female teachers are employed; women are endowed with all the requisites for successful teaching—kindness, patience, determination, clearness of conception and a marvelous felicity of impression. I do no injustice to my own sire, when I say, in gentle determination and power of word-painting, they excel. In conclusion, he said: In olden times, and in more modern Maryland has unrolled her scroll of great names, law, and statesmanship, giving to the world a Dulaney—a tower of strength, a Chase, a Carroll, a Winder, a Mankin, a Goldsborough, a Lloyd; and then, in modern days, a McMahon, a Johnson, a Wilson and a Taney—all men of vast power.

Major F. A. Soper, of Baltimore, responded on behalf of the visitors. He spoke eloquently of the far-famed hospitality of the Eastern Shore, and expressed his gratification at the cordial invitation which had been extended to the Teachers by the people of Easton. He then proceeded to contrast the social position of the teacher of to-day with his condition in colonial times, and read advertisements from ancient newspapers showing that school teachers in the olden times were often brought here from England and Ireland, and sold to planters to pay their passage money; that when the planter would be done with his services before he was repaid for advances, he would advertise and sell him over again to get back his money. The teachers position then was one of degradation. But now, said Major Soper, the calling of the teacher is recognized as an honorable one, and his social position not inferior to any. The task intrusted to him was most responsible, and the teacher should be worthy of his high calling.

Messrs. Edwards, Mullikin, and Wilson were appointed a committee to enroll the members.

Messrs. Jackson, Cox, and Miss Smith were appointed a committee to audit the accounts.

Messrs. McGinn, Edwards, Leakin, and Misses Hanson and Dulaney were appointed committee on miscellaneous work.

The report of the executive committee was read and adopted.

A motion was made to adjourn the meeting to 9 o'clock to-day morning, but Professor Cushing, who had arranged a programme for evening sessions he thought would not be fair to the teachers and the citizens, said he hoped the meeting would adjourn at 8 o'clock. The Association adjourned to meet at 8 P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

The President took the chair and called the Association to order. Miss Rathell of Easton, sang a solo, with piano accompaniment by Miss Wrightson, of the St. Michaels High School.

Professor Leakin made an address on Religion and Politics in the School. Mr. Newson was called on for a speech, but he declined on account of his health, and said Rev. Mr. Lewis, of the St. John's Independent Methodist Protestant Church, of Baltimore, would take his place. Mr. Lewis ascended the platform and made an eloquent address, eulogistic of the preacher and the teacher, the pulpit and the school house. Messrs McGinn and Squeires made eloquent addresses. Miss Wrightson, of the St. Michaels High School, and Miss Tilghman, of the Easton High School, performed a duet on the piano. The evening session was a very interesting and entertaining one.

The Association adjourned to meet at 9 o'clock Wednesday morning.

SECOND DAY.

MORNING SESSION.

On the assembling of the convention the Rev. H. C. Cushing, of Western Maryland college, opened the session with prayer. J. F. Arthur, vice president, introduced the president, Dr. James L. Bryan, of Cambridge, who proceeded to address the convention at length. He spoke more particularly to the junior members of the craft. The young teachers, he said, are the seed corn of the earth, and should not be placed in the front ranks, but should be prepared for their work by the older members of the craft. Young teachers should not always have certificates of diplomas as to their attainments and qualifications. West Point has turned out many cadets who knew nothing about the arts of war. Reapers generally go to their work the second time and often reach the diplomas of their labor by the beautiful and rich harvest of the after plan; day by day the teacher should be prepared as well as the pupil should be prepared. On the first day of the school session, see that the grounds and schoolroom are neat and attractive, and that the pupils are tidy and neatly clad, and then the powers of the mind as developed will show a reward in the future, that will certainly follow. Some of us teachers have strayed from the regular studies into other modes of teaching. He would commend to the teacher to introduce into his school ancient history, Latin and Greek; and recommended the use of the classical study as edited by Simon J. Taylor, and also commended the use of the German and French; after all, the reward is in the work of the teacher himself as regarding his mental faculties, &c.

"The True End of Teaching" was then discussed by Miss Corinne Noble, of Federalsburg, Caroline county. The want of competent teachers has been felt in every age. A teacher should be well trained in order to acquire a true calling to his high vocation. The various qualifications of the teacher were discussed by Miss Noble, and her address was considered to be one of the best delivered.

The next thing in order was the report on text books. C. T. Wilson, chairman, James M. Lowe and Miss S. F. Keavins. The report was adopted. Rev. A. G. Harley delivered an able address upon the use of the Latin book in the various schools, and commended its use to the boys and girls, as to its practical use as an elementary book of knowledge.

Prof. Wm. Elliott, Jr., chairman of the committee on mathematics, made a brief speech in sustaining his views on the subject of mathematics. He heartily endorsed the president's address. Wm. H. Hardy did not approve of Prof. Elliott's address, and said that the professor was laboring under a mistake. Mr. Hardy said he stood here as a defender of the country teacher. Baltimore, Prof. Elliott said, was a large part of Maryland, and should have a say in the matter. Rev. Mr. Squier and Prof. Newson, of Carroll county, also took part in the discussion. The president of the convention said some action should be taken in reference to an editor for the *School Journal*, as Prof. Newell, of Baltimore, had other duties before him, and could not give his entire attention to the *Journal* as its editor. Rev. Mr. Squier said we get our language in the same way as we get our daily bread. In the single word "tenio" there are fifty different meanings. When you study the Latin book you will commence at the fountain head, and you will gain more knowledge from it than any other source. He said he had read French, but never understood the meaning of a single sentence. He acknowledged his inferiority in spelling, and even forgot the name of his own child after she was twelve years of age. This he attributed to his bad spelling of the English language and his pure knowledge of the Latin spelling book. The discussion on the subject of Latin and Greek took a very wide range. Rev. Mr. Harley said that no man can be a thorough English scholar except he be thoroughly acquainted with the Latin language. Mr. Stevens thought different, and said Anglo Saxon should have its place, but he did not endorse its use in all the schools. His study of Virgil he appreciated as much as any other studies.

Prof. Newson said that while appreciating every word that had been said upon the subject of the classics, he feared the guns had been charged too strongly and pointed too high, rendering it exceedingly likely that primary education might be neglected.

The association adjourned to 2½ o'clock P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Professor Roche addressed the convention at length upon the subject of "University reform; or specimen frauds perpetrated in scholastic institutions for the last 3,000 years." The address occupied one hour in delivery, and contained many telling points and illustrations, producing both laughter and applause.

Miss Fanny Delaney, of Queen Anne's county, delivered a beautiful address upon the science of teaching. It was a sound production and practical in its conclusions.

A resolution was adopted that a committee of five be appointed to wait upon the board of the John Hopkins university and request the faculty to give their earnest consideration to the subject of Prof. Roche's address, and to report on or before January next whether or not it may be for the public good to edit two series of text-books, one series on English, Greek and Latin classics, and the second on mathematics from the primary school up to the university, inclusive. and that they be so conveniently arranged and systematically graduated that each page in every book be complete in itself up to that stage of progress. The following constitute the committee: Messrs. Prof. Roche, Squier, Chaplain, Leakin and Bryan.

Prof. Geo. Jackson, Chairman of the Committee on reforms in text books, as relating to the Greek, reported upon that subject.

The association adjourned to meet at 8 P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

The Committee on the School Journal made their report.

Mr. R. S. Fountain, of Easton, sang a solo. Mr. L. Dodson, Jr., at the organ. The music was loudly applauded.

The President then introduced Miss Maria L. Sandford, of Swarthmore College, who preceeded to read an eloquent address on "The Children at Home." It would be unjust to Miss Sandford to attempt to give an outline of her beautiful address. Suffice it to say, there was more good sense in it than in anything we ever heard respecting the management and training of children. It was ladylike throughout and brim full of common sense.

After another song by Mr. Fountain, and an organ solo by Mr. Dodson, Miss Belle Hampson, Professor of Elocution in the Baltimore Female High School, read the report on elocution, and afterwards favored the association with some readings. She read "All for Love," which was received with rounds of applause. In response to an *encore* she read "Josiah Allen's Wife's visit to A. T. Stewart's store," one of the best pieces of humor in the language, and certainly no one could have read it better than Miss Hampson did. The large audience expressed their delight by round after round of applause.

The association adjourned to meet at 9 o'clock Thursday morning.

THIRD DAY.

MORNING SESSION.

The association was called to order by the President on Thursday morning, and opened with prayer by Rev. Mr. Beaven, of The Bishop's School, Easton.

President Henry C. Cushing, of Western Maryland College, delivered an able address on "The True Position of the Teacher."

Mr. Reynolds, of Wilmington, Del., [illegible] the association upon "Lists and Giving Text Books."

After some important discussion the association adjourned to meet at 2½ o'clock P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Rev. Mr. Connor delivered the association in opposition to the use of text books in the schools of the state.

Officers were then elected by ballot for the ensuing year, as follows:

John F. Arthur, Esq., of Baltimore, President; A. M. Lockie, first vice president; Dr. Wm. H. Hardy, second vice president; A. F. Wilkerson, recording secretary; Rev. A. G. Harley, corresponding secretary; Chas. G. Edwards, treasurer.

Committees Appointed for the Year.

Executive Committee—A. M. Newell, Baltimore city; G. E. Cushing, Cecil county; R. C. McGinn, Baltimore county; J. W. Thompson, Queen Anne's county; F. A. Soper, Baltimore county.

On Defense—H. C. Shepherd and M. A. Newell, Baltimore; J. E. Bamley, Hagerstown; Rev. Wm. C. Thompson, Queen Anne's county; Dr. C. K. Nelson, Annapolis.

On Discipline—J. S. Whittington, Waverly, Balto. county; Wm. F. Wardenburg, Baltimore; Miss Henrietta L. Mellie, Talbot county.

On School Exhibition and Examination—Rev. John Squier, Cecil county; Miss S. S. Bouldin, Baltimore.

On Text Books—Miss Augusta Carl and Wm. G. Cox, Baltimore; Mr. Peterson, Kent county.

On Teachers' Institutes—A. Chaplain, Easton; H. C. Dent, St. Mary's county; A. Matthews, Grantsville, Garret county.

On Reforms and Improvements in Text Books, and Methods of Instruction in High and Low English—G. C. White; Mrs. E. Moffitt and Miss Goodrich, Baltimore; President J. M. Garnett, Annapolis.

On Greek—Prof. Gildersleeve, of John Hopkins University; Dr. C. K. Nelson, Annapolis.

On Mathematics (exclusive of Arithmetic)—A. S. Kerr and Miss Annie J. Wise, Baltimore.

On Modern Language—A. L. Milles (French) and L. O. Heuser (German), Baltimore.

On Natural Science—Dr. Charles H. Cockey, Baltimore; Miss V. A. Mudd, Charles county.

On Moral Science—D. A. Hollingshead, Baltimore; Rev. A. G. A. Harley, Queen Anne's county.

On History—J. C. Mullikin, Talbot county; Hilary Templeton, Baltimore.

On Geography—Isaac Sellers, Prince George's county; Miss Maggie Smyth, Baltimore.

On Atithmetic—F. A. Soper, Baltimore; J. E. Dodson, Anne Arundel county.

On Elocution—Miss Belle Hampson, Baltimore; Miss Mary Rowland, Queen Anne's county.

Baltimore city was selected as the place of meeting of the convention in July, 1878.

The meeting adjourned at 8 P. M.

EVENING AND CONCLUDING SESSION.

The meeting was opened with music—Tennyson's "Break, O Sea"—a solo quartette, with organ and violoncello accompaniment, Miss Wrightson, of the St. Michaels High School, taking the leading part.

Professor C. T. Wilson, of Harford, delivered an address on "Primary Teaching."

Messrs. L. Dodson, Jr., and R. H. Goldsborough performed an organ and violoncello duet, which was loudly applauded, both gentlemen being very fine performers. Miss Annie Smith, of the State Normal School then read "Old Folks," and Miss Thompson, of Baltimore, read "Papa's Letter." Both ladies are charming readers.

Mrs. Goldsborough sang "Waiting," Miss Tilghman at the piano, and in response to an *encore*, came out and sung "Within a Mile of Edinboro Town." Miss Hampson then recited "The Lady of Shalott, and being loudly *encored*, reappeared and recited the amusing story of "Jemima's Courtship." A beautiful bouquet of choice flowers was presented to Miss Hampson by one of the audience, in compliment of her splendid elocution.

After another organ and violoncello duet by Messrs. Dodson and Goldsborough, the Secretary read the minutes of proceedings, which were approved, and the President declared the meeting adjourned without day.

INCIDENTS.

Seven of the teachers stopped at "The Brick" hotel, where mine host, Mr. C. W. Bennett, entertained them so sumptuously on fresh fish, oysters, crabs, raspberries and other luxuries, that they voted unanimously that Easton and "The Brick" would be a first-rate place for Western Shore teachers to rusticate during vacation.

The Paragon House also accommodated several, who were equally pleased with their entertainment. The balance were distributed around town, among boarding houses and private families.

One of the young lady teachers of Ellicott City, Howard county, Miss Kate Walker, is a grand daughter of Rev. Archibald Walker, who was Rector of St. Peter's Parish, Talbot county, sixty years ago. Miss Walker manifested much interest in Easton, because she said her grandfather conducted a private school here while he was Rector of St. Peter's Parish. She is a graduate of Patapsco Institute, and wears the prize medal of that famous school, received for excellence in mathematics, her instructress being Miss M. E. Wrightson, present Vice Principal of the St. Michaels High School.

RESOLUTION OF THANKS.

Before adjourning, Professor Elliott, of Baltimore, offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of this Association be tendered the railroad and steamboat companies that have furnished facilities to its members to and from Easton; to Mr. C. W. Bennett, of the Brick Hotel and to his gentlemanly clerk R. C. Green, and to J. W. Cox, proprietor of the Paragon House, for courtesies received from them during our stay at their respective hotels. To those citizens of Easton who so generously proffered to us the hospitalities of their homes; to the ladies and gentlemen who have kindly assisted in the exercises of meeting; to the officers of the Association, but especially to the efficient chairman of the Executive Committee, A. Chaplain, Esq., for the faithful discharge of their respective duties; to the reporters of the several newspapers represented; last though not least, to the editors of Easton generally for courtesies and kindness which have made our session of 1877 so pleasant that its memory will long be retained by us, among the agreeable reminiscences connected with our Association.

THE TERRIFIED CONSPIRATORS.

Letters Which, it is Claimed, will Damn Garfield and John Sherman.

From the Cincinnati Enquirer.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 6.—Information received here is to the effect that the indictments against the Louisiana Returning Board in New Orleans were brought about by the active efforts of ex-Gov. Packard, and Marshal Pitkin. Before Packard left the State he fully fortified himself with sufficient documentary evidence to show clearly that the members of the Returning Board altered and forged not only the Vernon-parish return, but many others. Pitkin has also copies of all the telegrams, and in a majority of instances the originals, which were sent him by the Republican National Committee, which will involve Zach Chandler and Assistant Secretary McCormick. The President is exceedingly worried over the indictments against these gentlemen, and will urge upon Gov. Nicholls that if the board is convicted he should extend to its members the immunity of pardon. This Nicholls would doubtless do; but what worries the Administration is the nature of the evidence which will be adduced at the trial.

Packard and Pitkin have advised their friends here that they can present an array of testimony, both oral and documentary, which will show conclusively and overwhelmingly that the vote of Louisiana was deliberately stolen for Hayes, under the direction of the Republican National Committee and the visiting statesmen who went to New Orleans to brace up the Returning Board. While the expose of the infamous transaction of the Returning Board may not effect Hayes any more than to convince the world that his office was stolen for him, it can be made effective against Gen. Garfield and Secretary Sherman. It is understood that Packard has letters from both of these gentlemen advising him that no matter what might be the honest result of the State, it must be declared for Hayes. It is his intention to submit such letters in the nature of evidence, and the outcome expected is that the House and Senate cannot fail to take cognizance of it. The subject underlying it is that, if brought to the attention of Congress, the expulsion of Garfield might ensue, as well as the impeachment of Secretary Sherman.

It is stated also in the same connection that some interesting correspondence and suggestions, thrown out by Rev. Noyes of Ohio, are in possession of Pitkin. Both Packard and Pitkin are inspired by a deep-seated revenge, and those who know them best say that they will leave no stone unturned to show up the rascality of last November in New Orleans.

Every effect must have a cause; so Boils, Pimples, etc., are the result of poor blood. Purify the blood by using Dr. Bull's Blood Mixture and banish such eruptions as those named.

New Advertisements

TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT

LIVER INVIGORATOR

$66 a week in your own town. Terms and $5 outfit free. H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Me.

25 Extra Fine Mixed Cards, with name, 10 ct, post paid. L. JONES & CO., Nassau, N Y

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EASTON CLASSICAL SCHOOL.

The Rev W. Y. Beaven, A. M., Principal.

A DAY school for boys, preparing them for College.

Tuition $40 per annum.

For the English Branches, and for teaching Latin and Greek.

Suitable board can be obtained in the town for boys living at a distance.

The school year is divided into three sessions, with a vacation of two weeks at Christmas, and a recess at Easter. Fall session begins

Monday, September 1, 1877,

and closes Friday, December 21

For further particulars, address the Principal, Easton, Maryland.

jul17-9t

A CARD.

To the Farmers of Talbot:

The Farmers of Kent Co., Md., during the last ten years by practical tests have established the fact that the

I. P. THOMAS

Raw Bone Superphosphate

was at the top of the list, taking the first premium wherever it was exhibited. Read the corroborative proofs, address Frank Wilson, Chairman of Test Committee, Still Pond, Kent Co., Md. Over one hundred and fifty farmers in Kent are using our brands with entire satisfaction.

No certificat a necessary to establish a reputation. Is sold on merit alone. Address

I. P. THOMAS,
Cheriny, Del Co., Pa.

jul17-3m

Notice of Election.

A MEETING of the Stockholders of the SPRING HILL CEMETERY ASSOCIATION of Talbot Co., will be held at the Town Hall, Easton, Wednesday, the 18th inst., at 8 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing nine Trustees to manage the affairs of the corporation the ensuing year.

Subscribers who have not paid the final instalment should hand in the payments due on or before the day of election

WALTER H. THOMPSON,
Secretary.

july17 1t

Notice to Owners of

DOGS

In the Town of Easton.

NOTICE is hereby given that unless the tax on each and every DOG or BITCH is paid within the *next thirty days* the law will be strictly enforced.

CHAS. H. GIBSON, Sec'y.
By order Board of Commissioners.

july17-1t

Farmers' Excursion

To Baltimore and Return,

In the fine Steamer

Samuel J. Pentz,

On Saturday, July 28th, 1877.

The Easton Mozart Band

to furnish the Music.

Dancing and Refreshments on board.

Leave Miles River Ferry at 7 o'clock A. M. Leave Baltimore at 6 A. M., touching at St. Michaels going and returning.

Fare for the round trip $1 00
Children under 12 50

Everything will be provided for the comfort of the excursionists.

The farmers of the county are invited to join us.

Tickets to be had of Covington & Bateman, Dawson & Bro., Joseph H. C. Dodson, St. Michaels, of the committee, and at the boat.

CHAMBERS SMITH,
BENNETT ALLEN,
JOHN WILLEY,
EDWARD STOOPS,
ALEXANDER HERRON, JR.
Committee.

July10 4t

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June28 7t.

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