The Easton Star.

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

NEW SERIES. EASTON, MD., TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1877. VOL. XIII.--NO. 14.

THE EASTON STAR.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY, AT EASTON, MD.

J. K. ROBSON, Editor & Proprietor.

TERMS:

Two Dollars cash in advance, or Two Dollars and Fifty Cents if not paid in advance. Clubs of Twenty, Thirty Dollars in advance. The 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 with the number of times to be inserted, will be charged according to regular rates.

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

To Travelers.

MARYLAND STEAMBOAT CO.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

ON and after Saturday, April 7th, 1877, the Steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Captain E. T. Loose, will leave pier 2, Light street, foot of Camden, every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 9 o'clock P. M., for EASTON, Double Mills, Oxford, Chris's Point, Walnut's, Cambridge, Shoal Creek, Cabin Creek and Medford's, making close connection with Maryland & Delaware Railroad at Easton, and with the Dorchester & Delaware Railroad at Cambridge. The Tuesday trip will be extended to Denton, making all the regular landings on the River. On the return trip will leave Denton every Wednesday at 12 o'clock noon, and every Monday, Wednesday and Friday will leave Medford's at 3, Cambridge 5, and Easton at 9 o'clock P. M., arriving in Baltimore early next morning. On and after Tuesday, June 12th, the Steamer SAMUEL J. PENTZ, Captain John H. Kirwin, will leave Pier No. 2, Light st., foot of Camden, every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, at 6:30 A. M. for St. Michaels and Miles River Ferry (Easton). On the return trip, will leave Miles River Ferry at 11 o'clock A. M., and reach Baltimore at 3 P. M.

Freights solicited at low rates and carefully handled.

Baltimore, March 27, 1877.

Fall & Winter Arrangement.

THE STEAMER

OLIVE,

CAPT. E. N. DODSON.

FROM BALTIMORE.

On and after Tuesday, September 18th, the steamer Olive will leave Baltimore every Tuesday and Thursday, at 10 a.m., for Claiborne, St. Michaels, Tunis's Wharf, Trimble's Wharf and Wye Landing. Every Saturday, at 10 a.m., for Claiborne, St. Michaels and Tunis's Wharf.

FOR BALTIMORE

Leave Wye river every Wednesday and Friday at 7 a.m., Tunis's Wharf 9 a.m., St. Michaels 10 a.m., Claiborne 10:45 for Baltimore. Every Monday Tunis's Wharf at 9 a.m., St. Michaels 10, Claiborne 10:45 for Baltimore.

R. S. DODSON, Proprietor.

St. Michaels, Oct. 16, 1877.

Maryland & Delaware

RAILROAD.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after Monday, Nov. 26th, 1877, Trains will run as follows:

GOING NORTH.			GOING SOUTH.		
		LEAVE			
Easton	7 30	A. M	New York	8 25	P. M.
Woodland	7 45	"	Baltimore	6 50	A.M.
Dordova	7 55	"	Philadelphia	8 00	"
Hillsborough	8 10	"	Wilmington	9 30	"
Ridgely	8 25	"	Clayton	11 20	"
Greensborough	8 45	"	Kenton	11 35	"
Hillsborough	9 00	"	Slaughters	11 50	"
Henderson	9 15	"	Marydel	12 05	P.M.
Marydel	9 25	"	Henderson	12 15	"
Slaughters	9 40	"	Goldsborough	12 30	"
Kenton	9 55	"	Greensborough	12 50	"
		ARRIVE AT	Ridgely	1 05	"
Clayton	10 10	"	Hillsborough	1 20	"
Wilmington	12 10	P. M.	Dordova	1 35	"
Philadelphia	1 45	"	Woodland	1 45	"
Baltimore	3 35	"			
New York	6 10	"	ARRIVE AT Easton	2 00	"

All freights must be at the various stations at least thirty (30) minutes before starting of Trains, otherwise they will lay over twenty-four hours. Freight trains will have passenger car attached and will be subject to delays incident to freight business.

J. L. CALDWELL, Superintendent

To Farmers and Merchants

On Choptank River.

Steamer Ruggles.

Choptank River and Baltimore.

WE beg to announce that we have placed the good Steamer RUGGLES, Capt Townsend, upon the Choptank River as a Freight Boat to and from Baltimore, and solicit the patronage of farmers and others to sustain the enterprise. This is exclusively a Freight Line for transportation of Grain, Fruit, Truck, Merchandise, &c., at reasonable rates. A good wharf has been secured in Baltimore, foot of Commerce street, for delivery and receipt of cargo. The RUGGLES will leave Choptank River on MONDAYS and FRIDAYS, leaving Coward's Point at 10 A. M., and stopping at Reese's Landing, Gilpin's Point, Kingston, Dover Bridge, Hog Island, Lloyd's Landing, Medford's Wharf, Cliff, Cabin Creek, Jamaica Point.

Will leave Baltimore on TUESDAY and SATURDAY evenings.

Every effort will be made to satisfy the patrons of the Steamer and merit success.

I. M. PARR & SON.

WM. E. TURNER, Agt. on the Choptank. Baltimore, August 8th, 1877.

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 take all kinds of freighting as cheap as any other line. Every effort will be made to give satisfaction. Our boats are new and built with 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.

may 8-77

Easton Livery Stables.

FRANKLIN G. WRIGHT, PROPRIETOR.

Next door to The Easton Star Office.

TRAVELERS will deposit their whips, robes, baskets, &c., at the office. Stable accommodation for 100 horses. Horses received on livery by the day, week, month or year. Horses and buggies for hire at all times. Travelers promptly sent to any part of the county or adjoining counties. Hacks run regularly to the steamboat landings, to convey passengers with dispatch.

The highest market price paid for corn, hay, oats, shucks and straw.

A DAILY STAGE LINE TO THE RAILROAD. Passengers leaving Easton in the morning arrive in Baltimore and Philadelphia in time for dinner.

In hiring horses, 12 hours is considered a day, 6 hours a half day. For extra hours an extra charge will be made.

Easton, Md., sep22

Ice Cream.

Martin & Co. will supply parties, picnics and excursions with Ice Cream at city prices. Families can at all times be supplied, delivered at their houses by leaving their orders in advance. We use none but the best "Alderney Cream" which makes it superior in richness and flavor.

LUMBER! LUMBER!!

Building Materials of all Kinds.

Weatherboarding, Framing, Shingles, Flooring, Laths, Bricks, Lime & Hair, Doors, Sash, Shutters, Mouldings &c.

White, Virginia and Carolina Pine.

Fencing, Fence Posts, and Cant Rails.

Lumber Dressed and Undressed.

Farmers and Builders, Look to your Interests.

Everything at Bottom Prices.

LUMBER-YARD AND OFFICE ON WASHINGTON STREET, NEAR THARP'S PEACH HOUSE.

The subscriber informs the public that he has a full line of all kinds of building material and fencing particularized above, which he is offering at city prices. He particularly invites a call from all wanting lumber, satisfied that he can please all as to PRICE and QUALITY.

John A. Arringdale.

Easton, Sept. 26th 1876 1y

THE GREAT DEMAND

For our

POPULAR CLOTHING

has induced us to place upon our counters the largest and finest line of goods to be found in the city.

OUR MEN'S DEPARTMENT

is filled with new and choice styles from lower to finer grades. Gentlemen desiring suits for either business or dress wear will find it to their advantage to make their selections wish us.

Our Boys' Department

is a special feature of our business and contains everything new and desirable in the way of cut and fabrics including many styles not to be found elsewhere. Parents and Guardians should not fail to inspect our goods and prices before making their purchases.

NEW YORK ONE PRICE

CASH CLOTHING HOUSE.

184 West Baltimore st., opposite Light st., Baltimore.

Beauty!! Excellenbe!! Durability!!!

Are the leading *characteristics* of the immense *New Stock* of

Fall & Winter Clothing

just opened by us.

CHAS. N. OEHN & SON,

Wholesale and Retail Clothing House,

230 West Pratt street, near Hanover street,

adjoining Citizens National Bank, *BALTIMORE, MD.*

SPECIALTIES.

We are making specialties of solid, heavy, substantially made and shrunk FARM SUITS which we are selling at $8:50 and $10

ALSO.—Fine and Elegant Business and Dress Suits at $10, $12, $15, $16, $16:50, $18, $20, $25, $28, $30, $35.

oct9-3m

Fashionable

DRESS MAKING

MRS. M. A. STEWART has connected with her Millinery establishment, MADAM LORD, (late of New York)

FASHIONABLE

DRESS AND CLOAK

MAKER,

where may be found the latest

NEW YORK AND PARIS FASHIONS,

and also the most reliable Patterns to please the most fastidious.

CUTTING, FITTING AND BASTING

done for those who wish to do their own work. Also Pinking, Stamping, Stitching, Fluting and Braiding. We will be corresponding weekly with the leading Fashionable Emporiums of the Metropolis and can confidently promise superior work and elegant styles. We invite a call from the Ladies, Misses and Children. We will make prices to suit all who will favor us with their custom.

NEW MILLINERY GOODS,

Fancy Goods & Notions.

I have secured the services of a first-class Millener from the city and will be pleased to wait on the ladies in that department. I have just returned from the city with everything the newest and most desirable in my line. I am constantly receiving novelties from both Baltimore and Philadelphia. I earnestly invite an examination of my stock. Repairing done with neatness and dispatch.

The public's obedient servant,

oct16 M. A. STEWART.

SLIPS for PICTURE FRAMES. Assorted colors. G. W. MINNICK, opposite the Bank.

The Ladies

BAZAAR OF FASHION,

And Fashionable Resort,

For Millinery, Notions and Fancy Goods,

Mrs. M. S. Norris

Opposite Court House, Easton, Md.

The cases of this well-known and favorite establishment have again been replenished with all the articles necessary to make up the fashionable toilet, and selected with the greatest care as to quality, style and price. Bonnets and Hats in endless variety. Ribbons and Laces of every grade. Trimmings a heavy assortment of every design; and Notions innumerable. The elegant taste always displayed in the trimming of Bonnets and Hats and which has secured for her an enviable reputation as a Milliner which she intends in the future to maintain, and the Ladies may always rest assured that their work will be executed with neatness and dispatch.

Grand Opening

Every Tuesday and Saturday. The Ladies of Talbot and adjacent counties are cordially invited to inspect her large and superb stock of Millinery. To see is to please.

MILLINERY

I HAVE begun the purchase of my Fall Stock of

MILLINERY and FANCY GOODS,

and can now display some of the latest styles of Hats untrimmed. My

"Fall Opening,"

will take place in October, for which cards will in due time be sent out.

Ladies not receiving a card to my Spring Opening are requested to hand in their names and post-offices prior to October 1st, and they will be entered on my post-office book, and cards sent them.

Don't buy your Fall Hats and Bonnets until my "Opening" and I will show you "Models of Taste and style."

Respectfully,

sep15 E. V. HIGGINS.

LORD & TAYLOR,

NEW YORK.

We inform the Ladies of Easton that our mail and express department is now so thoroughly organized, they can do their shopping in New York without the expense of traveling there. We send samples of piece goods with prices plainly marked, and catalogues of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Furnishing Goods by mail to applicants who send us their proper address, free of charge, and if they explain clearly the kind of goods wanted, we seldom fail in suiting them. From the printed catalogue they can always make selection of garments that will give satisfaction, and it is only necessary to give the proper measurements to insure success.

OUR IMPORTATIONS

OF THIS SEASON GIVE US AN UNEQUALED STOCK OF GOODS.

BLACK SILKS, handsome and durable, all widths, $1.00 to $3.50. THE GREAT AMERICAN INDESTRUCTIBLE SILK $1.20, $1.25, $1.50.

PLAIN COLORED SILKS, new shades, commencing low as 75c. per yard, and at $1.00, same as quality of last season at $1.25.

Fancy Brocha and Damasse Figures of the new Paris shades, from $2.00 upwards. Trimming Satins at $1.00, worth $1.25.

THE PRICES AT WHICH WE OFFER OUR SILKS ARE ONE-QUARTER TO ONE-THIRD LESS THAN LAST SEASON.

NOVELTIES IN DRESS GOODS

give a richer display of colorings and brilliant effects this season than for many years past, and we are receiving by every European Steamer fresh additions to our stock.

The mixed COSTUME CLOTHS range in price from 50c. a yard to $8.00, and on low-priced DRESS GOODS from 10c. a yard up, many of them being as effective as the heavier fabrics.

SHAWLS, MANTLES and WRAPS.

India Valley Cashmere Shawls from $100.00 up. India Filled Centers at $50.00 and up.

Real Decca, Cheddi and Striped India Shawls in new designs from $10.00 upwards. Also, full lines British, French and German Shawls in beautiful new styles, of the best and most reliable manufacture. Paris Mantles and Cloaks of the latest modes from $15.00 up, and Berlin from $8.00.

Ladies' and Children's Suits and Under Clothing

These departments embrace everything pertaining to Female Costume suited to all ages and circumstances. For full particulars see catalogues.

HOSIERY.

Ladies, Misses', and Children's Hosiery from $1.50 a dozen, up to the finest goods. All the newest and prettiest designs in Hosiery are represented inour stock in Silk, Cotton and Merino.

"A thing of beauty is a joy forever," and beautiful stockings are now considered an indispensable part of female attire.

GLOVES.

Kid, Silk Lisle Thread and Merino Gloves of the new colors and shapes, in great variety.

Lord & Taylor's Kid Gloves, 2 buttons, warranted, at $1.00 per pair; price last season $1.50.

ALSO,

Lace, Cambric, Linen and Silk Handkerchiefs and beautiful Neckerchiefs, all prices from 25c upward, and all kinds Dress Trimmings to match our Goods.

MOURNING DEPARTMENT

French and English Crapes Grenadines and Organdies, Bombazines, Henrietta Cloth, $1.00 up, French Cashmere, 50c. up; Biarritz Cloth, Serges, Australian Crapes and other desirable fabrics at very low prices.

We make up full suits of MOURNING from measure at short notice. Mourning Jet Jewelry, and all small articles of Mourning in variety

DOMESTIC and HOUSEKEEPING GOODS

Sheetings, Pillow Cloths, Blankets, Quilts, Comfortables, Flannels, and, in fact, every article required in this line, we always sell at manufacturers' prices.

White Goods and Linens, from the finest White Cambric to the best Linen Damask of all grades and qualities, and at satisfactory prices.

FURS

Alaska Seal Sacques, from $65.00 up.
Alaska Seal Muffs from $6.00 up.
Alaska Seal Boas, from $6.00 up.
Mink Muffs and Boas, from $12.50 a set, up.
Silk Fur-lined Garments, from $65.00.
Alaska Sable Sets, from $7.50.
A good set of Furs as low as $5.00.

☞ Our goods are all first-class. We make a point to fill all orders exactly and to the interest of purchasers. We guarantee all purchases to be satisfactory to buyers, and stand ready to remedy all errors. We invite orders, convinced that a first trial will insure us the regular custom hereafter.

All orders for Goods to be accompanied by the money, or where parties wish, Goods will be sent by Express C. O. D. Where the remittance is too large we always return the difference.

Broadway and Twentieth sts., Grand, Christie and Forsyth streets,

NEW YORK.

nov6 3m

GOULD'S HOTEL.

Terms reduced to Specie Basis.

THE undersigned takes pleasure in announcing to his many friends and patrons that he has taken the management of the above Hotel, where he would be pleased to meet them. This Hotel is furnished with five suits of rooms, also a large number of single rooms handsomely furnished and well ventilated. Elegant Parlor, Reading Room, Hot and Cold Baths free for our guests. We have added a fine Billiard room with the most approved style of Tables. Our sample rooms contain the choicest liquors and cigars. Messenger Call and Telegraph in the Office and with an excellent table, polite and attentive servants every endeavor will be made to satisfy the wants of all who may favor us with their patronage. We have adopted the following low schedule of prices:

Transient Rates, $2.00 per day.

Transient Board and Room $7 to $10 per week.

Table Board, $5 per week.

Dinner, 50 cents.

Rooms, 50c to $1 per day.

WM. WHITNEY, Manager.
Late of Ridgway House.

Philadelphia, Pa., nov6-3m

No Quinine!

Dr. Berg's German Ague Pills!

Are strictly Vegetable, being entirely free from Quinine Mercury and all other deleterious substances. They have been tested for years in private practice, and have never been known to fail to cure Fever and Ague in its worst stages. Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Headache, Foul Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Neuralgia, Liver Complaint, Nervous Debility and all diseases arising from a change of climate and impurity of the blood, greatly benefited by their use. All I ask is a trial of these valuable Pills, and they will convince the most skeptical of their merits. Ask your Druggist for them and if he has them not, inclose 50 cents by mail to us, and they will be sent free of charge, by the next mail, with full directions for use.

No Mercury

Address,

GEO. F. WILLIAMS & Co.
Sole Proprietors and Manufacturers,
918 Spring Garden st., Phila., Pa.

nov6,77-yr

KELLER'S

VEGETABLE

LIFE DROPS

TRADE MARK

Why we become Sick

Aside from hereditary pre-disposition to many diseases, there are four prominent causes of much of human disease, and these are: Impure air, which causes poisoning of the Blood and Pulmonary diseases; unhealthy water, which is a great source of Typhoid and kindred fevers; improper food, which is the cause of Stomachic and Intestinal derangement; and sudden changes of climate and temperature, which induce congestive disorders. Thus, the absolute essentials of life are often charged with the principles and poisoned with the germs of disease and death. Whenever the proportional principles of the Blood become disturbed from any of the causes named, impoverishment or poisoning of this fluid follows; if the digestive organs act unnaturally, Dyspepsia and its distressing effects manifest themselves; any cause that tends to excite the unusual action of the Liver is certain to produce Bilious diseases; and whenever there is a torpitude or sluggishness of the bowels—Constipation, with its host of attendant evils, establishes itself.

From these universally accepted truths it becomes comparatively easy to explain Why We Become Sick. By neglecting the laws of nature, and eating unsuitable food, or eating wholesome food in an improper manner; by abundant drinking at meals, by many other improprieties of eating and drinking, and particularly by that one health-destroying habit peculiar to the American people—rapid eating—Indigestion or Dyspepsia is established with all of its distressing consequences; immediately the Blood lowers its standard and begins to deposit its impurities in the weakest parts of the system, causing all manner of discomfort and diseases according to the degree of impurity and the point of deposit. The great organs become involved; the Brain feels the bad influence; the Liver, the Spleen, the Heart, the Lungs, the Kidneys, the Skin—all are affected, and unless the impurity be removed, the whole volume of the Blood will become so poisoned that existence will be impossible.

How to Cure Sickness

Nature's method of purification and consequent cure is founded on the rational principle of judicious purgation; and when it is considered that the best physicians pursue the practice of attention to the stomach and bowels as preliminary (and often the only) treatment of disease, it is not difficult to perceive that a remedy possessing all the requisites of a purgative and alterative, in addition to other and valuable remedial influence, must obtain for itself more than ordinary consideration and favor. Our remedy combines every quality required for the treatment of disease on the above-named rational principle. It is a pleasant Cathartic, active or gentle, according to the dose; it is a Blood purifier, toning and enriching this fluid by its alterative property; its action on the Liver is soothing and certain, promoting the Biliary secretions; it is a safe and reliable Emmenagogue, acting specifically upon the uterine system; it affords the greatest attainable relief in Dyspepsia, and cures whenever used as directed; and in conjunction with hygienic means is the best preventive of Constipation that can be suggested.

From the above it would then appear that the simplest method to cure sickness is that one which combines judicious purgation with physical sustenance, and the observance of hygienic measures; the head should be kept cool, the feet warm, and the bowels open; and when treating diseases on the principles exhibited in the manual referred to below (which every one should read) the strength should be sustained by nourishing (not stimulating) food of the kind adapted to the complaint while the remedy is removing the disease.

To Prevent Sickness.

The pronounced opinions of the ablest Therapeutists indicate that most diseases are the direct result of vitiated Blood; and as their successful treatment of disease is founded on the principle and practice of eliminating this blood poison by judicious purgation, so this same principle, by reasonable adaptation to any case, is the surest means to prevent disease.

Keller's Vegetable Life Drops are an absolute preventive of diseases caused by impurity of the Blood, of Liver diseases, of diseases of the Stomach, Intestines, etc. Its corrective influence will prevent or shorten attacks of Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Nervous Debility, Uterine disorders, Fever and Ague and all that numerous class of diseases induced by malarial poison. To prevent disease, then, purify the blood if needed by using a reliable alterative and purgative; this, conjoined with the observance of hygienic directions, will establish a condition of body in which health will be the rule and disease the exception. A careful perusal of the "Manual of Purgative and Depurative Medicine," will fully illustrate the subject of which the above is a mere outline, and will clearly indicate the method of using Keller's Vegetable Life Drops. To be had at Drug Stores or sent to any address on receipt of 3 cent stamp, by W. L. KELLER, Chemist, Baltimore

Fall and Winter Goods.

S. KANN,

154 and 156 Broadway street,

BALTIMORE, MD.

Dealer in Foreign and Domestic

DRY GOODS,

Has now in store a complete stock of

Black Silks, Dress Goods, Shawls, Blankets, Flannels, Cassimeres and Domestic Goods

of every description. *Prices warranted lower than anywhere in the city.* This is the

Largest Dry Goods Store

in Baltimore. oct. 9,77-1yr

FRESH ARRIVAL

OF

BOOTS & SHOES.

A. A. Hughes has just received a new supple of Ladies' Gaiters, Misses' and Children's Boots and Shoes. Will sell cheap.

MARTIN & CO. Bake daily all kinds of cakes and bread. Country stores supplied by Steamboat, Rail, or their wagon, which runs regularly.

Thanksgiving-Day.

Hail, hail, Thanksgiving-day!
Welcome to saints and sinners—
Welcome to all, both great and small,
Thou day of royal dinners!
See how they come from far and near,
A troop of "carpet-bagers,"
To grace the board with one accord,
And appetites like daggers.

Who cares for Turkish war abroad?
Who cares for serf or Czar?
Our Turkey lies before our eyes,
Come and attack—hurrah!
With knife and fork we win the day,
A truce to care and sorrow!
Eat while we may, Thanksgiving-day
Will fade before to-morrow.

We're thankful for a host of things
Too numerous to mention:
For sweethearts true and hearts to woo,
And all things worth attention.
For all and everything that gives
Our lives so much of pleasure
We offer thanks. Long may we taste
Thine overflowing measure!

Then hail, hail, Thanksgiving-day!
Thou day of royal dinners!
Nor will we care if the grim nightmare
Should frighten the soul within us
When day is done. Let Turkey's ghost
With the nuts and puddings and wine,
In the dead of night begin their fight,
Still—victory is thine!

—*Harper's Magazine for December.*

THE NEWSPAPERS OF TALBOT.

A Contribution to the Industrial Annals of that County.

THE EASTERN SHORE WHIG.

No. I.

In the account given of the *Gazette* and of the *Republican Star*, in previous articles of this series, it was stated that during the administration of Mr. Monroe, the so-called "era of good feeling," the Federal party had become practically extinct; for although there were those who still cherished its principles—worshiped in secret an idol that received no open reverence—there existed no party organization, and, as a consequence, no party activity or vitality. The Democratic party, if it was not quite universal in its sway, was, at least, supreme. Its rule, if not entirely approved, was generally accepted as irresistible, and acquiescence came in to mitigate the despair of resistance that possessed the minds of its old opponents. When the time approached for the election of a successor to Mr. Monroe, in 1824, there were four conspicuous personages contending for the prize of the presidency, each of whom was a Democrat of unquestioned orthodoxy, Mr. Crawford, Mr. Adams, Mr. Clay and General Jackson. Each having his supporters, and neither having a majority in the electoral college, the choice devolved upon the House of Representatives, where Mr. Adams was chosen by the casting vote of Mr. Clay, to the sore disappointment of General Jackson and his partizans. The friends of this gentleman believed, or affected to believe, that there had been a corrupt bargain between Mr. Adams, and Mr. Clay, by which he had been defrauded of his just rights to the presidency; and therefore they resolved upon bringing him forward again in 1828 as the sole candidate of the Democratic Republican party. This resolution was carried into effect, and in this year the people were called upon to decide, when choosing a president, not upon matters of public policy or methods of administration, but upon the personal fitness for the great office of the two candidates. The contest lay between two factions of one party: for, as yet, it could not be said the new parties which subsequently divided the country had taken form, or divided upon any great national question; though it was the period of their conception or generation. From this time the great Whig party, of which Mr. Clay became the leader, dates its existence: from this time, too, must be dated that metamorphosis of the Democratic party which may be called almost a new creation, from the Democracy of Jefferson to the pseudo-democracy of Jackson. Of the two journals of Talbot, the *Gazette* naturally gravitated towards Mr. Adams, as representing old and conservative opinions and conduct in politics: while the *Republican Star*, growing with its age, and the age of its respectable and venerable editor, more and more disposed to follow the example and precepts of the founders and fathers of the party, regarded with suspicion the radicalism which the followers of Jackson were already betraying, and which they so fully displayed in subsequent years. Both of these journals advocated the re-election of Mr. Adams, and opposed General Jackson, on the same grounds, namely, the eminent fitness of the one, for the high office, and the equally eminent unfitness of the other, this fitness and this unfitness being founded upon differences of personal character, in the first place, and upon differences of training in the public service, in the other. Adams was temperate and rational: Jackson vehement, or even violent, and utterly self-willed or arbitrary. Adams had long experience in the civil affairs: Jackson long experience in military. Thus it came about that the Jackson Democrats of Talbot were left in 1828 without a journal to advocate the claims of their candidate—a want which it was determined to remedy by the establishment of a new paper in Easton. It was therefore to the rupture of the Democratic Republican party that the "*Eastern Shore Whig and People's Advocate*," owes its origin. Of this paper it is now proposed to give a brief account.

The first number of the *Eastern Shore Whig* made its appearance in September, 1828, about two months before the election of that year, with Mr. John D. Green's name at the head of its columns as editor and proprietor. It is thought the funds necessary for its establishment were furnished by the wealthier members of the party whose organ it was designed to be: but principally by Mr. Richard Spencer, then a young man with political aspirations which he hoped would be promoted by its influence. Mr. John D. Green is said to have been a native of Queen Anne's county, Maryland, but to have come to Talbot in his youth, or early manhood. Of his parentage, birth, and the first years of his life nothing has been learned. After his settlement in Talbot, he so commended himself to Mr. William Clark, then the largest merchant of Easton, that after giving him employment as a clerk in his store for some time, he admitted him in 1819 to partnership. This business connection promised to be mutually advantageous, Mr. Green being both popular and apt, and Mr. Clark the possessor of ample capital: but was suddenly dissolved by the junior partner without any cause being assigned, in 1824. In this year he formed another copartnership with Mr. Lambert Reardon, who, in tanning and currying—a business at that time extensively prosecuted in this county, but of which, now, there are no remains—had made considerable money and wished to enter mercantile life. This firm of Green & Reardon was not of long continuance. The unfortunate habit of dissipation, or excessive indulgence in liquor, the foundations of which had been laid when in the store of Mr. Clark, and which had grown inveterate, rendered a dissolution speedily necessary. Being now thrown out of business, he became an active partisan politician, an avocation for which unfortunate habits like his are thought to be no disqualification. He was flattered by a nomination, by his political friends, in 1827, for a seat in the House of Delegates of the State. Though other gentlemen upon the same ticket with himself were chosen, at the ensuing election, Mr. Green was defeated. The cause, undoubtedly of this defeat was the same that had foiled him in every project in life, and which finally brought him to an early death. He never received another nomination from his party. He determined, however, not to abandon politics: and when an editor of the projected Jackson journal was demanded he put himself forward, and was sustained by influential friends, as the proper person to conduct such a journal. His personal popularity, his ready wit, his intense partizanship, it was thought would compensate for his inexperience in journalism, while his habits were not very different from those of his editorial brethren of the time and place. The materials and machinery for the new paper having been purchased, from means furnished by members of his party, and such as he himself could raise, the *The Eastern Shore Whig and People's Advocate* appeared, as before stated, in September, 1828, in time to participate in the exciting election of that year, with Mr. Green's name as editor and proprietor. As he was wholly unacquainted with the printing business, he employed Mr. Edward Mullikin, who subsequently became the ostensible owner and editor of the paper, to perform the mechanical part of publishing the *Whig*. Unfortunately there remain no complete files of Mr. Green's paper; indeed, only a few numbers issued during his incumbency have survived to the present day; so it is impossible to form a correct estimate of his abilities as a writer for the press: but there are those living who are able to repeat the opinions of capable judges, Mr. Green's contemporaries; and these opinions must be taken instead of an appreciation made by the writer of this essay. Although possessed of ready wit, and a fund of humour, which he was able to use effectively against his political antagonists, he was incapable of any sustained or serious literary effort. His "quips and cranks" stood instead of argument, and perhaps they answered his purposes better than labored and formal discussion; for his readers were chiefly those who could better appreciate a joke than follow an argument or frame a syllogism. His editorials are said to have been of the briefest character, and to have indicated no breadth of thought; and their style was without polish, or accuracy. And yet he was not without very considerable natural capacity, which would have enabled him to discharge with credit and usefulness the duties of the conductor of a paper, if his power of continued application and concentration had not been originally deficient, or subsequently impaired. Commencing his editorial career, late in the campaign of 1828, at a time when men and not measures were discussed with reference to the presidency, there is some extenuation for his too frequent use of personal detraction or laudation, according as his political opponents or his associates were mentioned: and ending that career before the great questions arose, which soon after agitated the country, such as the protective tariff and S. Carolina nullification, the United States Bank, and the national finances, there was not given to him the opportunity of showing in the columns of the *Whig* his ability to deal with such themes. However, the editorial capacity shown in this paper fell little, if any, below that displayed in the other county journals of the time; so any comparisons which should be made were not humiliating. It was a fortunate coincidence that both the *Whig* and the *Gazette* at this time had each a secret editor of very marked ability, whose names did not appear, but whose pens were easily recognized. There were, for the *Gazette*, Mr. Robert H. Goldsborough, and for the *Whig*, Mr. Richard Spencer. When any article of more than ordinary merit appeared in the columns of the *Whig*, Mr. Green was not liable to receive the credit of its inditement, and Mr. Spencer was. If any article sunk below mediocrity, Mr. Green was compelled to acknowledge its paternity, and Mr. Spencer escaped having it imputed to him.

With the issue of July 6th, 1830, Mr. Green's connection with the *Whig* terminated. In that of the 13th appeared his valedictory to his patrons, and the salutatory of Mr. Edward Mullikin, who had had charge of the typographical department from its beginning, but now became the responsible editor and proprietor. As this adieu of Mr. Green is brief and characteristic, it is here copied:

To the Patrons of the Eastern Shore Whig & People's Advocate.

"My good friends: I am about to take my leave of you, and of the life of an Editor. When our party was in the midst of affliction and sorrow in this section of the State, I, for want of a better man, stepped forward and established a press in support of the individual now at the head of our Government. That individual was successful. True principles have triumphed. It is not therefore because I have not succeeded, that I am about to abandon my profession. The utmost success which I could have asked has crowned all my efforts. But it is because my profession and I cannot agree. She, like a young bride, requires too much court. I could give her either all day or all night, but both I never can nor never will give. I relinquish her, however, to a well tried friend; one, who like myself, in the present contest is "from the beginning." But he, poor wight, is accustomed to bondage. Servitude by night and day is what he has been accustomed to, and is now become a portion of his nature. He knows not to breathe the sweet air of liberty. He will, therefore, serve you patiently, and serve you well. Although you may lose my wit, humour, and *erudition*, you will find my successor a good, honest fellow, who will make up in measure what he lacks in quality. Him, therefore, I recommend to your kind care and keeping.

JOHN D. GREEN,

Easton, July 13th, 1830.

This paragraph in a measure reflects the character of the man, and the habitual condition of his mind, at the time it was penned.

Soon after the election of General Jackson, Mr. Alexander Graham, the editor of the *Gazette*, who had been appointed postmaster at Easton by Mr. Adams, upon the resignation, and upon the suggestion of Mr. Thomas Perrin Smith, of the *Republican Star*, was removed from his office, and Mr. John D. Green, who had laboured assiduously for the election of the President, was placed in his stead. This was strictly in accordance with the principle first boldly enunciated by General Jackson, of rewarding friends and punishing enemies—a principle the observance of which by all administrations since, has given so much scandal and trouble. But Mr. Green held the place for a very short time, and about the time he vacated the editorial chair of the *Whig* for Mr. Mullikin, he resigned his place of post-master also, and his successor in the one became his successor in the other.

He seems to have repented of his resolution to abandon the profession of journalism; for, in 1832, proposals were advertised by him, in the county papers, for the publication of a new paper, to be called "The Farmer's & Mechanic's Journal and Temperance Herald." In this prospectus he expresses his purpose of making it strictly non partisan by excluding all political matter. It was to be the advocate of temperance, as its name denotes, and from it, was to be banished religious controversies. It will be remembered by those who have studied the moral and religious progress of our county, that at about this time there were strenuous efforts making in Talbot, by the forma ion of Temperance societies, for the extirpation, or at least the repression of a vice which had been so common, even among those otherwise most respectable, that its opprobrium was almost lost in its prevalence; also, they will remember that there was no inconsiderable ill-feeling engendered in the county by the recent rupture of the Methodist Episcopal Church and the withdrawal of those called Radical, Seepders, or afterwards Methodist Protestants. But yet, after accounting for the intended character of the new paper, as these circumstances do, it was a strange spectacle, that of Mr. Green editing a Temperance journal, and one from which partisan politics was to be excluded. The project must have been conceived during an interval of political toleration such as occasionally comes even to the most violent; and during one of those spasms of virtue which sometimes seizing upon those whose moral fibre seems completely relaxed, and devoid of all tonicity, show that there remains some vitality of conscience, even when all control over the conduct is paralyzed. There is no evidence, however, that this project of Mr. Green was ever carried into practical operation; and he thus lost the opportunity of connecting his own acerbity of partizanship, by a self denying abstinence from political vituperation, and of corroborating his own weakly virtue, and ensuring his own uncertain reform, by the adoption of the course, so commonly followed by erring but repentant men, of trying to dissuade others from following his own downward footsteps. Mr. Green seems to have sunk lower and lower in social esteem and character until his death, which is said to have occurred in Easton, for there is no record of the event, soon after the date of proposals for his new paper, under circumstances as disgusting as they were painful. He died a bachelor, and therefore has left no one to perpetuate his name or much for his memory.

In the issue of the *Whig*, for July 13th, 1832, Mr. EDWARD MULLIKIN, in a very graceful and temperately written salutatory, announced his assumption of the sole control, editorial and proprietary, of that journal. He states that a press of larger size had already been ordered, from which a paper of ampler dimensions would be issued, as soon as received. He promises to devote more space than was hitherto given to agriculture, to which pursuit, most of his patrons were devoted. Polite literature as tending to "the elevation of morals and the refinement of taste," was not to be neglected, although he could not, from the small size of his journal, devote as much room to it as he would desire. He declares his continued adherence to the Republican party, and his determination to support the existing administration. Remembering the assaults which had been made upon editors, in and out of the county by persons who thought themselves sufficiently aggrieved to justify personal attacks upon them, he states that while proposing in the *Whig*, to wound the feelings of no man recklessly, "no consequences of a personal nature shall induce me to suppress information to which the public may be entitled." This modest, but bold man who thus speaks his prologue to that drama of real life which he was about to present in the columns of his paper, as upon a stage, was born March 5, 1797, in the Trappe district of this county. He was the son of James and Ann Mullikin, and a member of that numerous family that has descended from the emigrant from Ireland, who early after the organization of this county took up land in Talbot under a patent from the Lord Proprietary of Maryland. His education was limited to such acquirements as could be made in the schools of his neighborhood. He was early apprenticed to learn the art and mystery of printing. He was employed by Mr. Green, as has been mentioned, to perform the mechanical part of publishing the *Whig*, but soon, as has been stated, he became the editor and proprietor. He was appointed in 1832, by General Jackson to fill the place of Mr. Green as post-master at Easton, which office he held until his death, when he was succeeded by Mr. Lambert W. Spencer. In undertaking the publication of the *Whig*, he was encouraged by Mr. Richard Spencer, who had had a very considerable pecuniary interest in the paper, from the beginning. It is probable, indeed, that this gentleman owned all the properties of that journal, after Mr. Green withdrew from its management. It is very certain that Mr. Spencer assisted Mr. Mullikin very materially in his