THE EASTON STAR.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY, at Easton, Md.

T. 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. No papers 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 (16 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 published until, and continued till ordered out, and charged according to regular rates. Special Notices in Local column, 20 cents per line for each insertion.

The Easton Star.

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

NEW SERIES. EASTON, MD., TUESDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1877. VOL. XIII.--NO. 16.

To Travelers.

MARYLAND STEAMBOAT CO.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

ON and after Saturday, April 7th, 1877, the Steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Captain E. T. Leonard, will leave pier 4, Light street, foot of Camden, every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 P. M., for EASTON, Double Ellis, Oxford, Abbott's P. M., Bellevue, Cambridge, Chlamlin's Point, Clay's Point, Wallace's, Cambridge, Choptank River, 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 Bedford's at 8, Cambridge 4, and Easton at 9 o'clock P. M., arriving in Baltimore early next morning. On and after Tuesday, June 12th, the Steamer SAMUEL J. PENTE, Captain John H. Kirwin, will leave For 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. Michael's 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			LEAVE		
Easton	7 30	A. M	New York	6 25	P. M.
Woodland	7 45	"	Baltimore	6 00	A. M.
Jordova	7 55	"	Philadelphia	8 00	"
Hillsborough	8 10	"	Wilmington	9 30	"
Ridgely	8 25	"	Clayton	11 35	"
Greensborough	8 35	"	Kenton	11 45	"
Goldsborough	8 50	"	Slaughters	11 50	"
Johnsontown	9 00	"	Marydell	12 05	P.M.
Henderson	9 15	"	Henderson	12 15	"
Marydel	9 25	"	Goldsborough	12 30	"
Slaughters	9 40	"	Greensborough	12 50	"
Kenton	9 55	"	Ridgely	1 05	"
ARRIVE AT			Hillsborough	1 20	"
Clayton	10 10	"	Jordova	1 35	"
Wilmington	12 10	P. M.	Woodland	1 45	"
Philadelphia	1 45	"	ARRIVE AT		
Baltimore	3 35	"	Easton	2 00	"
New York	5 10	"			

All freights must be at the various stations at least half hour (30 minutes) before starting of Trains, or they will lay over twenty-four hours. No freight Bills will have passenger or our 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 carry all kinds of freightage 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

Easton Livery Stables.

FRANKLIN G. WRIGHT, Proprietor.

Adjoining the next door to The Easton Star Office.

TRAVELERS will deposit their whips, robes, blankets, &c., at the office. Stable accommodation for 100 horses. Horses received on livery by the day, week, month or year. Horses and carriages 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, blades and straw.

A DAILY STAGE LINE TO THE RAILROAD to accommodate 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., apr23

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.

Westherboarding, Shingles, Laths, Lime & Hair, Sash, Mouldings &c.

Framing, Flooring, Bricks, Doors, Shutters,

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 feeding 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.

RELIABLE CLOTHING!

AND

LOWEST PRICES FOR CASH.

We sell the very best Clothing, for the prices asked, in America.

THE MOST SUITABLE

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS

FOR MEN, BOYS AND CHILDREN.

N. B.—The greatest novelty and invention in the manufacture of Clothing is our Zero Coat or Patent Overcoat. It is the most sensible, comfortable and stylish garment ever invented, affording entire protection to face, neck, ears, and hands. Prices from $10 to $40. Only to be found on our counters. No other house has them.

ALSO A

Merchant-Tailoring Department

on the second floor of our building, which is stocked with all the novelties and leading styles of both foreign and Domestic fabrics, from which we make to measure and guarantee fit and entire satisfaction.

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS

AT THE

LEADING BALTIMORE CLOTHING HOUSE,

Chas. N. Cohn & Son, Proprietors

NEW BUILDING, 230 WEST PRATT ST., NEAR HANOVER ST.

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 Milliner from the city and will be pleased to wait on the ladies in that department. I have just returned from the city with everything in 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,

oct19 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,

E. V. HIGGINS.

sep18

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 as low as 75c. per yard, and at $1.00, same as quality of last season at $1.25.

Fancy Broche 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 to India Filled Cashmere at $50.00 and up.

Real Decca, Cheddo and Striped India Shawls 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 Fine 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 in our 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.

—:o:—

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 fine 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 scale 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 benefitted 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.

Address,

GEO. F. WILLIAMS & Co.

Sole Proprietors and Manufacturers,

919 Spring Garden st., Phila., Pa.

nov6,77-yr

KELLER'S

ROMAN

LINIMENT.

Rheumatism.

Time and money have been wasted in futile endeavors to obtain some embrocation that would prove a cure for this excruciating disease; but all have failed except KELLER'S ROMAN LINIMENT, and that has been successful in almost every instance where it has been employed, whether such has been of the inflammatory or chronic type. In Lumbago and Sciatica it affords instant relief.

Neuralgia.

This excruciatingly painful disease is instantly relieved and rapidly cured by the continued application of this Liniment.

Toothache.

This painful and annoying complaint is instantaneously cured by the application of the Liniment.

Frosted Feet.

The Roman Liniment has proved equal in all cases where it has been proposed. No instance is known where it has failed in giving immediate relief.

Burns and Scalds.

This Liniment has proved itself one of the best remedies ever discovered for Burns and Scalds. Its quickness in removing pain when applied, proves its superiority over all other preparations.

Ulcerated Sores.

The healing and purifying qualities of KELLER'S LINIMENT render it the best article for the speedy and safe cure of ulcerated sores.

A Stitch in the Back

is caused by a sudden wrenching of the spine, and produces violent and acute pains, making it very difficult for the person to move. It should not be neglected, as the curvature of the spine is often brought on by neglect of this common complaint.

Sore Throat and Quinsy.

The causes which usually induce Sore Throat are those which give a sudden check to perspiration, and thus obstruct Nature's regular work, quickly producing, in consequence, an inflammatory condition which, involving the tonsils, and rapidly spreading over the whole mucous membrane of the fauces will cause Quinsy.

Inflammation of the Breast.

This distressing complaint may be cured, or entirely prevented by the timely use of this remedy. It has never failed, when applied at the commencement, or before the gathering takes place.

Weakness of the Ankles and Joints.

Strains and chronic pains, cold and external injuries, are the chief causes of this complaint. The muscles are relaxed, in many cases making it difficult to move. By a free use of this Liniment a certain cure will be effected. As a

Horse and Cattle Lotion

it is invaluable to Farmers, Express Companies, Stage Proprietors, well appointed Livery Establishments, and all who own or use Horses and other Stock, immediately relieving and curing

Spavins,	Foot Rot in Sheep,
Ring Bone,	Foundered Feet,
Bruises,	Corns,
Cracked Heels,	Flesh Wounds,
Sprains,	Galls of all kinds,
Scratches or Grease	Poll Evil,
Sores,	Splint,
Colic,	Fistula,
Lameness,	Strains,

And many other diseases.

KELLER'S

Roman Liniment

Never fails to give satisfaction, and, as a domestic remedy for man and beast, is incomparably superior to any of the so-called family liniments, salves, etc. A single trial will convince all.

FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.

Price, Fifty Cents a Bottle.

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 supply of Ladies' Gaiters, Miss' 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.

THE NEWSPAPERS OF TALBOT.

A Contribution to the Industrial Annals of that County.

THE EASTERN SHORE WHIG.

No. II.

Mr. Richard Spencer, who, after the middle of the year 1834, was the acknowledged and responsible editor and proprietor of the *Whig*,* as he had been for years the real owner of its press and the inspirer of its columns, was a native of Talbot county. He belonged to a family which in both the old and the new country was most respectably connected. Its founder in America was James Spencer, who settled upon St. Michaels river as early as 1670. The father of Mr. Richard Spencer was Col. Perry Spencer of Spencer Hall, the old seat of the family, near the town of St. Michaels, now owned by John C. Harper, Esq. He was born October 29th, 1796, and received his early or primary education in a school for the neighborhood upon his father's farm. His academic studies were directed by that admirable teacher, Dr. Joseph Spencer, his kinsman, one of the ripest classical scholars this county has produced. After the completion of his academic course, he was placed in the law office of General William H. Winder, in the city of Baltimore. After reading for the prescribed term, and familiarizing himself with the practice of the courts by attendance on their settings, he was admitted to the bar of Talbot in the year 1819, he then being in the twenty-third year of his age. He at once commenced the practice of his profession under circumstances the most favorable, having youth, good presence, fine address, excellent education, and influential friends. He had, however, to compete with some of the best lawyers the county has produced, such as Nicholas Hammond, Thomas J. Bullett, William Hayward, Theodore R. Loockerman, and John Leeds Kerr. He does not appear to have met with encouraging success in the practice of his profession, for the partial loss of his hearing unfitted him for certain departments of his calling, and it proved in the end that he was deficient in fluency of speech, which placed him to disadvantage in the courts. His legal knowledge is said to have been extensive and his judgment sound, which made him a good counsellor, but the infirmities which have been mentioned hindered him when he attempted to perform the duties of an advocate at the bar. Besides, he allowed his attention to be diverted to agricultural pursuits, of which he was fond, and to which he gave much of his attention after the death of his father in 1822, who bequeathed to him a handsome landed estate He settled himself at "Solitude," near St. Michaels, now the residence of Hon. Ormond Hammond, but he subsequently removed to Easton, selling that property to St. Michaels Parish for a residence of its rector, Dr. Joseph Spencer. While living at "Solitude" he was elected the captain of a Volunteer Rifle Corps, which was organized in St. Michaels and composed of citizens of that town and vicinity. He also very early engaged actively in politics, arraying himself upon the side of the Democratic Republicans, and becoming an earnest advocate of their opinions. His political principles, as well as fondness for political contest, may be said to have been inherited, for his father, who was a Democrat of the early school, and a most bitter opponent of the Federalists, had been more than once a member of the House of Delegates and one of the electors of the State Senate; and in the years of 1800, 1804 and 1808 was a member of the electoral colleges for choosing the president of the United States. Putting himself forward as a candidate for public favor, Mr. Richard Spencer was in 1823 nominated by his party for the lower house of the Legislature, and had the satisfaction of being elected by a very large majority. This honor was again conferred upon him in 1824 and yet again in 1825. Although he was not before the people as a candidate for their suffrages in 1826, 1827 and 1828, he was yet active as an advocate of the principles, and defender of the measures of his party, as well as a promoter of the interests of his party friends. A supporter of Mr. Crawford in 1824, he became the earnest partisan of Jackson in 1828, to promote whose election, the *Eastern Shore Whig* was established. In all probability, to him more than to any one else must be attributed the origination of the project of publishing this journal; and it is certain that from his purse came a very large part of the funds required to place the paper before the public of Talbot and the Eastern Shore. Nor was his pecuniary aid the only assistance he rendered to this enterprise. His pen was employed industriously upon its columns, as has before been mentioned, from the very beginning. It is well known that while that paper was under the direction of Mr. Green, as well as while Mr. Mullikin was the ostensible editor and proprietor, Mr. Spencer was owning largely or wholly the property, and contributing much of the editorial matter that appeared under their names. The singular spectacle before referred to, was presented in Talbot from 1828 to 1834 of two papers being virtually edited, in chief, by gentlemen whose names were not allowed to appear. Each of these gentlemen was politically ambitious, and desirous of using the press to promote his own advancement. They occupied the same social position, and were on terms of friendship, if not intimacy, although politically antagonistic. It is a matter for admiration that in their public controversies through their respective presses, the amenities of journalism were rigidly regarded; and that while there was no lack of vigor in the assaults which each made upon the position of the other, there was a commendable, and at that time, unusual absence of personalities of an offensive character. These gentlemen, recognizing in each other those qualities which entitle to respect and esteem, and appreciating the ability which each possessed, were enabled to prove the possibility of conducting political controversies without descending to the vulgarity of personal vituperation. Whatever matter of this kind appeared in the *Gazette* or the *Whig*, was certainly known not to have emanated from Mr. Goldsborough or Mr. Spencer.

Owing to the disorganization of parties in the year 1829, and the hopelessness of the Jackson Democrats of electing a candidate in the 7th Congressional district, of which Talbot was a part, no nomination was made by that party. But among the Federal or National Republicans, as the opposition was now called, distraction had been produced by the course of the district convention at Hillsborough, in nominating Mr. John Leeds Kerr for congress, instead of Mr. Robert H. Goldsborough. The friends of this last named gentlemen thought he had been wronged by this nomination, and therefore were likely to give but lukewarm support, if not positive opposition to Mr. Kerr, who was accused by them of trimming to catch Democratic votes. Mr. Spencer now saw his opportunity, and offered himself as an independent candidate for Congress, in a handsome card, published in the *Whig & the Star*, and in the form of handbills. He reasonably calculated upon uniting in his support the whole vote of his own party and a sufficient number of the disaffected friends of Mr. Goldsborough to secure his election. In his calculation he was not disappointed. He was chosen by the slender majority of eight votes, which, in a district unquestionably Federal, or Anti-Jackson, was considered quite a triumph. Mr. Kerr attributed his defeat to the fact that many blank ballots were cast, by Mr. Goldsborough's friends. Mr. Spencer's career in Congress though not such as specially to distinguish him, was respectable—creditable to himself and acceptable to his constituents. The services he rendered were not of the kind to render him conspicuous, but those which are useful, and are quietly performed. The retirement of the committee rooms, and not the tumultuous arena of the House was the scene of his congressional labors. As an evidence that these services were appreciated by his party and the people, he was in 1831 nominated for a second term, and made an excellent poll, having Mr. Kerr again as his competitor. He was beaten, however, but by almost as slender a majority as that by which he won in 1829. Mr. Kerr was chosen member of congress by a majority of eighteen votes. In the year 1832 another presidential election was held, Genl. Jackson and Mr. Clay being the opposing candidates. As the law, passed in 1831, then was, the state was divided into four electoral, which had no correspondence with the congressional districts. The electoral district to which Talbot belonged was composed of all the counties upon the Eastern Shore, and Harford of the Western, and was entitled to three electors. This change in the electoral districts had been recently made by the opposition party for the purpose of achieving certain party advantage, and gave great umbrage to the Democrats, who very justly denounced it. The modern term for this is *gerrymandering*. The Opposition named Mr. Robt. H. Goldsborough, of Talbot, Albert G. Constable of Harford, and J. N. Steel of Dorchester, while the Democrats nominated Mr. Spencer of Talbot, Mr Miller of Cecil, and Mr. Stewart of Dorchester. At this election the Jackson ticket was defeated by a large majority, though Mr. Spencer's popularity caused him to received a larger vote in his own county than any of his associated electors.

In 1833 he was again brought forward by his party (called derisively by the *Gazette* "the Jackson, Democratic, Republican, Jeffersonian, seven-headed and ten-horned, tariff and anti-tariff, internal-improvement, anti-internal improvement, nullification, and anti-nullification, proclamation and anti-proclamation party") for the lower house of the General Assembly of the State; and he was elected, the contest being decided by a very close vote, some candidates from each party being chosen. Mr. Spencer's service in the Legislature during this term was marked by most valuable service to his county. The school law of 1826, known as Teackle's law, which by vote was made operative in Talbot, had proven to be defective and objectional. Modifications had been introduced, notably one, originating with Mr. Joseph Bruff,* and passed in 1832; and yet, the law was not satisfactory. Mr. Spencer undertook to remedy the defects of the original law and its supplements, and succeeded in having a statute passed by the legislature for this purpose, with a proviso that it should be submitted to the people of Talbot for their ratification or rejection. This was done, and Spencer's law was adopted by an immense majority. Under this law the schools of the county were conducted for some years, and attempts made to change it were vitiated by severe condemnation at the polls. Again in 1835 Mr. Spencer was nominated for the lower house of Assembly, but failed of election, in common with his whole ticket. It is worthy of notice at this time (Oct. 1877) that some remarks of Mr. Spencer, in which he reflected severely upon the conduct of the rioters of Baltimore, were interpreted as indicative of hostility to the *workingmen*, and had much to do with a loss of his election. The Democratic party was identified with the laboring class, and a suspicion of leaning towards the so-called aristocracy of wealth was sufficient to impair or destroy the political prospects of any aspirant of that party. Then, as now, labor and capital were thought to be antagonistic.

After the year 1835, Mr. Spencer no more solicited the favor of the people as a candidate for office, but gave his sole attention to the management of his private interests, which had not been promoted, by any means, by his public employments, but, on the contrary, had been seriously impaired. At about the time of the expiration of his term in Congress he became a contractor for carrying the mail upon the peninsula. Tee delays and irregularities, caused by the necessity of transporting a portion of the mail across the bay in open vessels, and the transmission of the whole overland by bad-roads in coaches and wagons exposed him to censure for inefficiency of service. His political opponents were not slow to avail themselves of the irritation and annoyance which all persons in a measure experienced from these delays and irregularities, to assail him; and they did not hesitate to attribute them rather to the Democratic inefficiency or perversity of the contractor than to the obstructions of nature and the elements. The "Slow and Easy" mail coaches of Mr. Spencer, it will be remembered by our older people, were the standing butts of the witlings of the opposition. He would have borne the shafts of ridicule or misrepresentation with greater equanimity, perhaps, if the wounds they produced had been salved with pecuniary profit. But he had to endure both loss and ridicule. The engagements he entered into for transporting the mail involved large expenditure and the incurring of many obligations. The contracts so far from proving remunerative, resulted in the loss of the greater part of his handsome fortune as well as that of his wife; while they caused him to involve his friends and relatives in embarrassments of a very serious character, which were to him a source of life-long regret. The *Whig* news paper never yielded him pecuniary returns at all commensurate with the cost of maintaining, and the task of editing it, though, there is reason to believe, he never expected any direct returns for the capital and labor that he invested in it, but hoped to be compensated by the aid it should give in advancing his political fortunes

For the purpose of retrieving his losses, and discharging his obligations, in which others besides himself were involved, he resolved upon selling off all his property in Maryland, abandoning his native state and county, and following that tide of emigration towards the south which had been flowing from this section for many years past. Accordingly we find him in the year 1836 disposing of his interest in the *Whig* newspaper to Mr. George W. Sherwood, who had been associated with him for some months in its publication; and about the same time, he sold off his landed estates and other property. Leaving his family in the city of Baltimore among relatives until he could make a new home, he, in 1837, removed with his slaves, of whom he had a very considerable number, to Georgia, and purchased land in the "Creek Indian purchase," as the region was called. His cotton planting proved in every way successful, but, having received advantageous offers, he sold his plantation and removed to Perry county, Alabama, thence to Marengo county in the same State, and finally in 1852 to Cottage Hill near Mobile, where he spent the remainder of his life in the peaceful pursuits of agriculture, enjoying the love and reverence of his children, the respect and honor of his neighbors, and, as he verily believed, the favor of his Maker. After leaving Talbot he took no part in politics whatever. Indeed, soon after that event, the subject of religion, in its personal experience and influence upon his own life and conduct, rather than in its ritual observances, its dogmatic teachings, or ecclesiastical polity, took the place in his mind of the contentions of parties, methods of administration, or theories of government. In the early part of his life he was a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church, as was his father before him, and for some years he acted as vestryman of St. Michael's parish. It was then, as now in Talbot, considered the becoming thing for a gentleman to do, to unite himself with, and take part in the management of the secular affairs of the church, although there might be no pretence of being governed by religious motive. But in or about the year 1840 he was brought under Methodist influence, and professed to have experienced that mysterious change, called conversion. After this he united himself with the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he remained a consistent member to the end of his days. One who knew him most intimately writes of his religious life as follows: "He served his church and God with most unswerving fidelity. His religion was an active principle running through all his daily walks and conversation. He was bold to rebuke sin, in rich or poor, black or white. He [illegible] prayers with his servants by [illegible] in winter; and by dawn in summer [illegible] sought earnestly to instruct and [illegible] them. He was a class leader [illegible] ard; his house the preachers home; and he the friend, adviser and provider of many a young minister. He was not a Baptist nor a preacher (as was reported of him among his acquaintances in the North) but he would frequently get up and exhort the country congregations where he worshiped."

Of his politics, after what has already been said, it is not necessary to say that he was a life long Democrat, of the Jackson school. No information is at hand to enable one to say what was his position during the late rebellion of the Southern States; but it is presumable that he was in sympathy with a majority of the people of his section, although no one more earnestly condemned the course of South Carolina in 1832 than he. After 1840, "when he became a religious man" one writes, "he eschewed politics as unworthy his attention, and as being inimical to religious growth, which, to him, was of paramount importance."

Mr. Spencer, when in Talbot, was regarded as a man of very fair natural abilities, which had received liberal culture, and which were capable of being turned to good account in the work of life. His mind was neither brilliant nor profound, but of that kind that is most useful. He had no other genius than that of industry and perseverance; and, as accomplished by care and persistent effort what more gifted men fail to effect with superior powers. As a speaker, as has before been said, he was but moderately successful; and yet he was always welcomed by his audiences; for the enthusiasm for the cause he advocated stood in good stead, before a jury, upon the hustings, or in the church, of impressive actions, fluent speech and eloquent thought. He was a ready and pointed writer, as the columns of the *Whig* attest. If his hastily written editorials had not always the fullness and polish of deliberate political or social essays, they at least were never flippant nor vulgar, and rarely common place. The merits of the *Whig*, while he had editorial charge, as an advocate of the principles of the Democratic party and of the conduct of the administration, were recognized at home and abroad, by its political opponents as well as by its party friends.

As to the personal appearance of Mr. Spencer it may be said, that he is still remembered by many in this county as having been in his younger days remarkably handsome, so strikingly so as to cause him to be known as "handsome Dick Spencer," to distinguish him from two other gentlemen of the same name. The correspondent who has already been twice quoted says of him: "He was in stature about six feet, erect, with regular features, a high forehead, a thick suit of dark brown hair, inclined to curl, brushed up from his forhead—all giving a commanding appearance. He had a large blueish grey eye, revealing the feelings of the heart, sometimes overflowing with love, tenderness, or devotion, and in his younger days beaming with fun and mischief, or general good will. No matter where he moved, he commanded an involuntary respect from all with whom he came in contact. He was remarkably polite, and modest too, always giving to every one, poor and rich, the same considerate attentions. He was scrupulously neat and tasteful in his dress, and always looked the gentlemen." Of his disposition, the same person writes: "To his family he was a most devoted and affectionate husband and father, being very demonstrative in expressing his feeling. He was habitually cheerful and good natured; not of a high tempered, but when thoroughly aroused very severe and plain spoken, even to roughness, and perfectly fearless of consequences."

Mr. Spencer was twice married. His first wife to whom he was united 1819, and by whom he received a very considerable fortune, was the daughter of Mr. William Baker, a wealthy merchant of the city of Baltimore, and the sister of those two gentlemen who so much distinguished themselves in the two professions of law and medicine, Judge William Baker, and Doctor. Samuel Baker, Professor in the