The Transcript,

CHESTERTOWN, MD.

Friday Morning, Nov. 17, 1876

Only One Dollar a Year, in advance

THE ELECTORAL VOTE.

THE METHOD OF COUNTING IT.

MEETING OF THE SEVERAL ELECTORAL COLLEGES—THE COUNTING OF THE VOTE BY CONGRESS—PRECEDENTS FOR THROWING OUT THE VOTE OF A STATE—THE PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE'S POWER.

[*From the New York Tribune.*]

The extreme doubt which the returns received yesterday left the result of the Presidential election has made the counting of the electoral vote in Feburary next likely to be an event of very great interest and importance. On more than one occasion the defects of the machinery for determining which of two or more candidates has been legally elected to the Presidency have been strikingly shown, and attempts have been made to remedy them; but while none of those efforts have met with success, it has also been fortunate that on no occasion which has ever arisen has the actual result been affected by the vote of any State which forwarded its vote and the validity of whose returns has been questioned. Now it seems possible that such a contingency may arise.

No provision has ever been made for settling a dispute of this kind. Section 1, article 2, of the Constitution directs that "each State shall appoint, in such manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which State may be entitled in the Congress; but no Senator or Representative, or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States, shall be appointed an elector."

The Twelfth Amendment of the Constitution provides that the electors "meet in their respective States, and vote by ballot for President and Vice President, one of whom shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves. * * * And they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President, and of all persons voted for as Vice President, and of the number of votes for each; which lists they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of the Government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes for President shall be President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed," &c.

By acts of 1792, and 1804, as adopted in the Revised Statutes of the United States, the following regulations are made:

Section 135. The electors for each State shall meet and give their votes upon the first Wednesday in December in the year in which they are appointed, at such place, in each State, as the Legislature of such State shall direct.

Section 136. It shall be the duty of the Executive of each State to cause three lists of the names of the electors of such State to be made and certified, and to be delivered to the electors on or before the day on which they are required, by the preceding section, to meet.

Section 137. The electors shall vote for President and Vice President, respectively, in the manner directed by the Constitution.

Section 138. The Electors shall make and sign three certificates of all the votes given by them, each of which certificates shall contain two distinct lists, one of the votes for President and the other of the votes for Vice President, and shall annex to each of the certificates one of the lists of the Electors which shall have been furnished to them by direction of the Executive of the State.

Section 139. The Electors shall seal up the certificates so made by them, and certify upon each that the lists of all the votes of such State given for President and all the votes given for Vice President are contained therein.

Section 140. The Electors shall dispose of the certificates [illegible] made by them in the following [illegible]

One. They [illegible] under their hands [illegible] of a majority of them, [illegible] to take charge of and deliver [illegible] President of the Senate, at the [illegible] Government, before the first W[illegible] in January then next ensuing, [illegible]

Two. They shall [illegible] forward by the postoffice to the [illegible] the Senate, at the seat of [illegible] other of the certificates.

Three. They [illegible] the other of the cert[illegible] to the Judge of the [illegible] electors shall assemble [illegible]

"Section 142. C[illegible] session on the second W[illegible] ruary succeeding ev[illegible] electors, and the ce[illegible] of them as have b[illegible] be opened, the [illegible] person the [illegible] Vice President [illegible] agreeable to the [illegible]

On several [illegible] jections had b[illegible] votes of cert[illegible] legal irregularities [illegible] formally rejected. [illegible] was adopted by C[illegible] electoral votes [illegible] but as he votes [illegible] them, none were rejected. [illegible]

"If upon the reading of any such certificate by the tellers any question shall arise in regard to the counting of the votes therein certified the same having been stated by the presiding officers, the Senate shall thereupon withdraw, and said question shall be submitted to that body for its decision; and the Speaker of the House shall in like manner submit the said question to the House for its decision, and no question shall be decided affirmatively and no votes objected to shall be counted except by the concurrent votes of the two Houses, which being obtained the two Houses shall reassemble, and the presiding officer shall then announce the decision of the question submitted; and upon such question there shall be no debate in either House, and any other question to this object for which the two Houses are assembled may be submitted and determined in like manner."

In 1873 electoral votes were rejected from several States under this rule, but its operation was so unsatisfactory that the sentiment at the time was almost unanimous, not only for its repeal but also for entire change in the mode of electing President. It was repealed at the last session of Congress by a failure of the Senate to adopt it.

From this hasty review it appears (1) that the President of the Senate has never assumed to determine any question as to the validity of the vote received from any State, but that when such questions have arisen they have invariably been referred to the two Houses of Congress for their decision.

(2.) That neither House of Congress by itself has ever claimed the right to reject the vote of any State, or to determine in case two sets of returns from a single State appear, which of them shall be counted, except by authority of the Twenty-second Joint Rule, which no longer exist.

(3.) That while neither the Constitution nor the laws of the United States expressly provide the means of determining controversies that may arise in regard the counting of the electoral vote of any State, that power has been exercised by the concurrent action of the two Houses of Congress.

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

Boston Post.

In its dying struggles the party organization that has had control of the government for the past sixteen years provokes a variety of reflections on its rise, character and career. * * * A party of sentiment and passion from the first, and composed of the irreconcilable elements that drifted away from the living organization, it was suddenly fused in the white heat of the furnace of civil war into a compact mass, which subsequent circumstances absolved from all discussion of ordinary questions, and employed as an agent of the solid North to burn out the cancer of slavery from American politics. With the result of its work as such an agent it ought to have been satisfied.—When, however, it schemed to convert an union triumph into a partisan victory, it made a confession of weakness for which even its most honorable services could not compensate. * * *

That it suddenly fell from the dizzy heights of its glory was not more convincingly established by its folly than by the fact that, having the fruits of the terrible struggle for the national life in its hands, it showed but too plainly that it did not know what to do with it. It proceeded to apply the same fierce methods to the problem of peace and restoration which it had learned in the trials of war. At the critical moment, when a happy stroke of genuine statesmanship would have established it in the affections of a reunited people, it preferred to discard policy for passion and appeal for support to the popular apprehensions which it had every facility to excite

* * * * * * *

For nearly twelve years of peace it has lived by its appeals to the popular fears, while its ability to respond masterfully to the popular necessities has manifested itself only as a signal failure.

But even with its involuntary relinquishment of power which it has proved its incapacity to use for the general prosperity, it turns and talks through its discredited journals of the "great work" that still lies before it, although during a four months' political canvass it refused either to give a distinct description of such work or to answer a syllable to the use it had already made of its protracted trust.—True, a few of its journals did refer to the necessity for "reform within the party," and as a sample of their intentions the party has just given its full confidence to Butlerism on the very spot of its origin.

HAMPTON FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR.—The Charleston (S. C.) Journal of [illegible], assuming that the newly-elected Legislature of that State is Democratic, expresses itself warmly in favor of the election of Gen'l. Wade Hampton to the United States Senate, to fill the vacancy caused by the expiration of Senator [illegible] term. It says: "No man in [illegible] is more representative or better [illegible] the political power of her [illegible] hands at this juncture, [illegible] the name of [illegible] of the [illegible]

THE MIGHT HAVE BEEN.

[*From the Baltimore American of Thursday, November 9.*]

We suppose it might as well be confessed now that the Republican party has met with so serious a defeat in a national campaign, that it has been growing weaker before the country ever since the re-election of President Grant. Nothing is to be gained by concealing the truth, but it must be both interesting and profitable to take a retrospective view of politics during the last four years and trace out the causes which have lifted the Democracy from a minority to a majority party and dissipated the burden of disaster and odium under which it labored for sixteen long years. We might even go back as far as 1868, and say that in making a Presidential candidate of a successful General the Republicans committed a mistake that was born out of the memories of the war and the gratitude felt toward the man who had conquered peace. Something there was also of fear in the motives that prompted the original nomination of Grant—fear that the Democratic party had been so strengthened by the administration of Mr. Johnson and cotemporary causes that Republicans could only save the Government by taking advantage of the popularity of Grant and turning it to political account. It was not asked at the time whether General Grant was a great statesman, for the war feeling was fresh and pointed towards him as the most available nominee. He was elected, and nothing occurred during his first term to indicate the coming troubles within the party, although the Radical leaders—the men of the Sumner class, who had founded it and built it up, were already showing signs of disaffection with the administration that were later on to develop into open discontent and opposition. Many of them gave their aid to Mr. Greely in 1872, but their conversion to his support was more than offset by the refusal of Democrats to vote for him, and so resulted four years more of Grant in the White House.

It was exceedingly unfortunate that when, in 1870, Republicans in Congress and having the ear of the Administration, commenced war upon Sumner and Schurz, President Grant did not at once show to the country that his sympathies were with the old-time leaders of the party and promptly repudiate the officious schemers who were apparently in his full confidence. The deposal of Mr. Sumner from the chairmanship of the Foreign Relation Committee of the Senate was a crime and a blunder, and was one of the first of those fatuous errors that paved the way for the revolution of 1874 and the greater one of 1876. From that moment the Administration and its supporters commenced to involve the party in growing disrepute. Mr. Sumner, Mr. Schurz, Mr. Greely and a multitude of other honest and faithful Republicans who had a right to a voice in the political organization which they had most largely helped to create, and which they had served in the days when to be a Republican was to encounter obloquy and danger could not be insulted and assailed in the party by latter-day converts without a most harmful reaction upon it following. When they embarked in the Liberal movement of the Presidential campaign of 1872, they caused Republicans who were such from patriotic convictions to ask themselves whether a party that had passed into the control of new men and had spurned its old and honored leaders was not becoming untrustworthy and undeserving of continuance in power? The seed that was planted then germinated and struck the roots of a desire for change broad and deep in the popular mind, and to-day Republicans are comprehending with regret the outcome of a policy of fatuity and perverseness. The lesson has been sharply taught that no party can afford to affront leaders who have been conspicuous in it for fidelity and integrity, and that it is always safer to listen to the councils of wisdom and experience. Conscience in politics counts for a great deal after all, and it has been the ill fortune of Republicans not to insist on its being heeded.

After 1872 the Administration went steadily on from bad to worse. It was surrounded by schemers and tricksters and greedy plotters who brought upon it scandal and disgrace for which the Republican party was held responsible. President Grant permitted himself to be hedged in by evil advisers and to cling to them with a determination that was remarkable in a man who was never even accused of personal dishonesty. The scandals of which the Administration and the party have had to bear the brunt form a long and shocking list. The Credit Mobilier and Whiskey Ring exposures, the robbery of the Freedmen's bank, the many disgraceful acts and the tremendous stealings of the District of Columbia Ring, the virtual expulsion of Bristow and Jewell from the Cabinet—what intelligent American has not viewed them with shame and disgust? Faithful advice—even the ordinary teachings of experience and the warnings that the people were turning against the Republican party—had no effect on the powers that had [illegible] the control of it. It was an evil [illegible] the President turned away [illegible]

President would not renounce him. Harrington, while under trial in connection with the safe burglary, was an honored guest at the White House, and the moral sense of the country was shocked at the spectacle. The tone and atmosphere of public life at Washington had become thoroughly demoralized and poisonous, and the nation waited in vain to see the Administration endeavor to purify it by first purifying itself.

We venture to say that there are many Republicans who voted the ticket on Tuesday who will acknowledge to themselves that their party has been defeated because it deserved to be. They cast their ballots for the candidates because they hoped for reform within the party, and they felt that they had a chance for success only in so far as the people believed that a vote for them was not a vote to approve the errors of the Administration which had caused the defeat in 1874 and the grave dissatisfaction which has existed ever since. There was something of an effort made to appeal to the conscience and intellect of the nation in behalf of Gov'r. Hayes, and he owes the largest share of his vote to it. One of the causes that operated in producing his defeat was the suspicion that the party would not be able to free itself from the influence of the present regime or the condition of affairs produced by it. We believe that Gov. Hayes would have called to his aid all the best elements of Republicanism and would have restored the party to its former standing, but it was not possible to induce a majority of voters to take this view, and in their alarm they threw the power into Democratic hands. It might have been different if Republicans had taught the Administration that it must be representative of the integrity and purity of the party and conduct the Government on the basis of honor and intelligence. When they failed to do this they lost their opportunity of winning. What was forfeited could not be regained even by preaching reform throughout the campaign and nominating a candidate who has borne himself with dignity and self-respect, and all of whose actions and words entitled him to confidence.

BUTLER'S TRIUMPH.

St. Louis Republican.

Ben Butler has smashed Tarbox and sent "the lesser Hoar" back to the private life from which he now wishes he had never emerged. Tarbox is a democrat, and an honest and honorable gentleman. Hoar is a republican, and an honest and honorable gentleman. Butler is——Butler. "Nature formed but one such man," and it is to be hoped, "broke the die in molding" that one. The state which thinks Butler a suitable member of the national legislature naturally thinks Charles Francis Adams unft for its gubernatorial chair. Massachusetts honors the most magnificent blackguard the country has ever produced, and rejects services of the representative of the most illustrious family within her borders—a statesman and a patriot worthy of the stock from whence he sprang. Heretofore Massachusetts has claimed the front seat in the national synagogue, and preached and prayed the loudest and longest in behalf of "high public morality," and all that sort of thing. Hereafter Massachusetts will do well to take a back seat and hold her tongue while the rest of federal family hold their noses on account of what she has done. Every republican who voted for Butler probably thought "our restored union" would go to pieces at once if Wade Hampton was elected governor of South Carolina. Compare the characters and record of the two men, and from them judge the quality of the moral stuff of which Massachusetts republicanism is made. Now let Butler's constituents finish the business appropriately by burning Adams and Hampton in effigy, and erecting a statue in Old South church to the hero they have just crowned with congressional laurels.

DRUNKENNESS AS A DISEASE.

The modern fashion of treating drunkenness as a disease seems to have come of late into disrepute. "Dipsomania" is the learned name by which the disease is called. Inebriate asylums have been established for the treatment of this malady, pauper patients being treated freely if placed there on commitments, while rich ones are obliged to pay. It seems that the experiment has not been altogether successful. The New York Journal of Commerce says that the New York City Inebriate Asylum on Ward's Island is condemned as a failure both by physicians in charge and by the commissioners of charities and correction. The asylum has had forty-three paying patients during the past year, not one of whom is announced as "cured." The relapse of the patients when discharged "has been," says the chief of staff, "a source of chagrin and disappointment to the most sanguine friends of these infirmaries." The number "permanently cured" since the establishment of the asylum, in 1868, "could, I fear," he says, "be established only by [illegible]." The expenditures of the concern have been large and the receipts small, the benefits, according to the [illegible] accounts, being slight. The commissioners are of the opinion that the funds lavishly spent upon the asylum could be put to a better use. They have [illegible] that "habitual drunkenness [illegible]

SENATOR CARPENTER ON THE ILLEGALITY OF THE PRESIDENT'S ACTS.

In the debate in March, 1874, on the Senate Bill No. 446, to provide for a new election in Louisiana, Senator Carpenter said, in his speech of March 4th, that "God has not conferred all gifts upon any one man. The greatest general of the age can hardly be expected to be the greatest lawyer of the age." And thereupon the learned Senator, who, in spite of his erratic ways and versatile temper, is one of the most brilliant and profound of our constitutional lawyers, proceeded to draw the distinction between a government of law and one of force in language which shows most plainly how far our Government has recently gone astray from the rule of law and wandered into the pale of force. The words of the Senator are very noteworthy:

"If the President, under the clause of the Constitution which makes it his duty to take care that the laws are faithfully executed, has power to do all the things which, under the Constitution, the United States is authorized or bound to do, then Congressional legislation can neither limit nor restrict the power of the President, and the necessity of a Congress is not apparent. The President may perform all the duties conferred by the Constitution upon the United States. *Then ours is a Government of force, and not of laws.* But I am sure that slight reflection will satisfy the senator (Mr. Frelinghuysen) that he is wrong. The powers conferred by the Constitution upon the President are few and simple. He is commander of the army and navy; he may grant reprieves and pardons; may nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoint the officers of the United States; and he must "take care that the laws be faithfully executed."

"The fourth section of the fourth article of the Constitution provides: The *United States* shall guarantee to every State in the Union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion; and on application of the Legislature, or of the executive (when the Legislature cannot be convened) against domestic violence.

"Three cases here are provided for: First, the *United States* shall guarantee to every State in this Union a republican form of government; secondly, and shall protect each of them against invasion; thirdly, and on application of the Legislature, &c., against domestic violence.

"*If the President can execute any one of these guarantees without legislation by Congress he may execute them all;* and, therefore, so far as I can see, President Johnson was perfectly justified in proceeding under the Constitution, without legislation by Congress, to confer upon each of the Southern States a republican form of government. No distinction can be drawn between the constitutional power of the President to guarantee a republican form of government to a State, and his power to guarantee the State against domestic violence. *The fallacy of the Senator's argument* [Mr. Frelinghuysen had been defending Grant's acts] *is that, in reading the Constitution, he substitutes 'the President for 'the United States.'* If the Constitution read 'the President shall guarantee,' &c., the three things provided by the Constitution, the Senator's argument would be unanswerable. But unfortunately for his position the Constitution provides—

"1. *The United States* shall guarantee, &c.;

"2. *The Congress* shall have power to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States; and

"3. *The President* shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed.

"Therefore, all the President can do to execute these guarantees of the Constitution is to execute the laws which Congress may have passed for that purpose. The objection made to the course pursued by President Johnson to set up republican governments in the rebellious States, was that he was executing no law of Congress in that behalf."

PRESIDENT TILDEN'S CHAIR.

Last evening President Samuel J. Tilden was presented with a floral chair. It was carried to his residence on Gramercy Park, about eight o'clock, was gracefully received by the members of the President's family and placed on a marble table in the front parlor of the new presidential mansion. This floral tribute to the representative of the people was in the form of a reception chair, resting on a platform of living ferns. The chair was composed of white carnations, edged with violets; covering the seat was a purple star on a white ground. The decorations were tastefully arranged with the new cardinal pinks. Twined among the ferns on the steps below the platform were the words, in white carnations, "Samuel J. Tilden," and beneath them, in violets, were the words "White House."—*New York Herald.*

SYMPATHETIC.—It is reported that Mr. Hayes, when he first supposed himself to be defeated, said that the principal subject of regret was the probable treatment of "the poor colored people." After their experience in the Freedmen's Bank [illegible]

REAPING THE WHIRLWIND.

'Peace hath her victories no less than war.'

To the people of this prostrate State the election of Mr. Tilden is the harbinger of release from a destructive and debasing bondage. For a decade we have been subjected by the military force of the Union to the rule of hostile and rapacious adventurers, wielding the political power conferred upon our former slaves for our utter wreck. To keep in their hands this power these wretches have systematically planted in the minds of their colored dupes and victims the seeds of suspicion, distrust and hostility against us. They have sown of the wind of their pernicious teachings, regardless of the whirlwind to arise from their instructions of hate in a war of races. By every variety of legislative robbery and legal form they have made prey of the people, plundering and wasting, desolating and destroying all business. And they have set up in our midst a system of public corruption and private villainy which undermines all morals and would debase the people to their own vile level of degraded civilization. From this fearful condition of total and universal ruin in prospect, the election of Mr. Tilden will surely set us free. Though opposed to the secession of the Southern States in 1861, he is a man bred to justice and observant of law. He has no sympathy with the rascally emissaries of a sectional party. His conviction is that Carolinians should rule Carolina in her State affairs, free from military dictation and interference. The prop of bayonets will not be accorded to the carpet-baggers, and their infamous career will close. The elements of organized discord being eliminated, the people, white and colored, may have rest. Peace and trust may again spring up between them. Mr. Tilden will endeavor, by a reduction of taxation and the re-establishment of confidence in the future, to warrant business and assure prosperity to come.—*Charleston Courier.*

MILLIONS IN THE POOLS.

It is reported that John Morrissey has deposited $3,000,000 of pool money in one of the city trust companies. There is probably as much more put into the hands of the other pool managers. It would not be extravagant to say that there are $5,000,000 to-day pending upon the results of the elections in the various States, and this sum is increased hourly by the conflicting stories which come from the doubtful States. If there should be no election or a dispute as to who is President the people who have invested in pools would be deprived of their money for some time to come. Some fine day large sums of money will suddenly disappear from some of the pool-rooms, and then people will wonder how keen sporting men were willing to trust their property in the hands of gamblers, while they would not be satisfied to place it in a banking institution unless it was known to be thoroughly solvent. We hear that some of this money is very loosely kept. One night over $100,000 were deposited in the safe of one of the up-town hotels, without receipt or other guarantee than the honesty of a hotel clerk. These sporting people are not business men, and have not business habits. It will be as much the fault of the betting public as of the proprietors of the pool-rooms if at some time heavy losses are incurred. All this public gambling ought to be prevented by law. There is excitement enough about our elections without having betting so organized that it is a temptation to everybody to "put up" something on the result. As now conducted pool gambling is even more demoralizing than lotteries. —*New York Graphic.*

BALTIMORE GRAIN MARKET

From the Sun of Wednesday.

WHEAT—Receipts to-day 6,000 bushels Southern Wheat, 400 bushels Pennsylvania do., 1,200 bushels Western do.; 12,000 bushels Southern Corn, 72,400 bushels Western do.; 1700 bushels Oats, and 600 bushels Rye. Stock in Elevators 124,004 bushels Wheat and 415,251 bushels Corn. The market for Wheat is firm but quiet, mostly for want of stock in which to operate. The sales are 1100 bushels choice red Southern at $1 40; 3000 bushels good to prime do. at 1 30a$1 35; 2000 bushels fair to good do. at 1 21a$1 26, and 400 bushels inferior at 1 05a$1 15; also, 400 bushels red Pennsylvania delivered at $1 33, and 1600 bushels No. 2 red Western in Elevator at $1 28, and 400 bushels No. 3 amber at $1 24.

CORN—Corn is arriving freely, and meets a good demand. The sales are 4000 bushels old white at 55a55½ cents; 2500 bushels new white at 45a49 cents, and 2500 bushels do. at 50a52 cents; 1500 bushels new yellow at 46a47 cents, and 500 bushels do. at 54 cents. For Western the market is slightly irregular, but close firm, especially for spot, which is wanted. The transactions are 1200 bushels rejected at 45a46 cents; 7200 bushels steamer at 52 cents; 87,000 bushels mixed at 57½ cents—all spot; 25,000 bushels last half November at 57½ cents; 10,000 bushels last 10 days of November at 56½a57½ cents, and 10,000 bushels first half December at 57½ cents.

OATS—Oats are firm and quiet, with small receipts; sales [illegible] bushels Southern at [illegible] cents, [illegible] bushels choice to [illegible] at [illegible] cents, and 700 bushels [illegible] at [illegible] cents.

RYE—[illegible] demand and unchanged; [illegible] bushels fair at [illegible] cents, and [illegible] in store at 70 cents per bushel.

Deaths.

MARSH.—On Tuesday [illegible]

KENT COUNTY.

STATEMENT

Of Receipts and Disbursements,

FOR PUBLIC SCHOOL PURPOSES,

For the year ending September 30, 1876.

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand, Sept. 30, 1875	$1,542.12
State School Tax,	10,712.95
State Free School Fund,	1,698.54
County School Tax	14,051.05
Sales of Books,	133.91
State appropriation to colored Schools,	4,517.28
Old School Houses,	113.27
Cash returned by Teachers,	1.43
Books sold Teachers,	10.04
	$32,780.59

DISBURSEMENTS.

Teachers' salaries,	$20,065.44
Fuel,	1,330.94
Incidental expenses,	228.82
Rent,	150.00
Books and Stationery,	39.48
Building School Houses,	1,906.04
Repairing,	[illegible]65.62
Furniture, Black Boards, and Stoves,	618.00
Stoves, several schools,	117.95
Salary of Secretary, Treasurer and Examiner,	1,200.00
Per diem of Commissioners and expenses,	231.00
Office expenses and acct. books	11.35
Printing and advertising,	95.04
Paid to colored schools,	3,445.55
Paid to colored schools for fuel,	319.00
Paid for School Lot,	50.00
Expenses of Institute,	70.00
Registers, Reports, &c.,	36.05
Balance, cash on hand,	2,409.67
	$32,780.59

On the 30th of September, 1876, there was due from the several Collectors:

William Hepbron,	1873,	$328 82
*James Brice,	1874,	200.00
John H. Thomas,	1875,	800.00
N. W. Comegys,	"	1,706.00
J. W. Howard	"	2,045.00
Samuel Burgess	"	500.00
		$5,579.82
†From D. C. Blackiston, for Oyster Licenses, 1874 and 1875,		666.90
		$6,246.72

*Balanced by an outstanding order.
†Since nearly paid.

OFFICE OF THE SCHOOL BOARD, *October 31st, 1876.*

We hereby certify that we have examined the foregoing Report of Eben F. Perkins, Treasurer of the Board of School Commissioners, and the books and vouchers upon which it is based, and find it correct.

SEWELL HEPBRON,
R. W. JONES,
CORNELIUS J. SCOTT,
Commissioners.

Nov. 3, 1876—3t.

NEW STORE!

NEW STOCK

OF

Fall and Winter

CLOTHING

FOR MEN AND BOYS.

JUST OPENED BY

S. MERRITT & CO.

At their New Store in

CHESTERTOWN,

We have the LARGEST and CHEAPEST stock of

CLOTHING.

Gents. Furnishing Goods,

AND

HATS AND CAPS

THAT HAS EVER BEEN OFFERED TO THIS COMMUNITY.

☞Do not fail to come and see for yourselves, as we feel convinced we can please both in STYLES and PRICES, for we are determined not to be undersold.

SPECIAL ATTENTION IS CALLED TO OUR

ORDERED WORK Department,

AND FITS GUARANTEED.

S. MERRITT & CO.,

Nov. 10, 1876. *Chestertown.*

Teachers' County Association.

THE ASSOCIATION will meet at the School Room in Chestertown, on

Monday, November 20th,

AT 10 O'CLOCK, A. M.

The regular questions are:

First—How to teach the Geography of the Third Grade.

Second—How to teach Composition.

Postponed.—How shall Teachers classify those who attend school only during the Winter months?

Essayist—Mrs. Mary E. B. Stephens.

Mr. Henry Tonkin will deliver the Address.

E. F. PERKINS, *Pres't.*

Nov. 3, 1876.

I. O. O. F.

REV. J. B. Jones will preach a sermon on Odd Fellowship, in the Methodist Protestant Church in this town, on the evening of Thanksgiving day, at 7:30 to which the public are invited.

Nov. [illegible]

W[illegible] A. M. [illegible]

S. A. [illegible]