The Transcript,

CHESTERTOWN, MD.

Friday Morning, Dec. 8, 1876.

Only One Dollar a Year, in advance.

THE VILLAINY CONSUMMATED.

As has been foreseen for some time, the result of the fraudulent work of the returning boards of Louisiana, South Carolina and Florida, has at last culminated in handing over their electoral votes to Hayes. The action of Congress in the matter will be determined by the reports of the committees who will visit those States and thoroughly investigate and expose to the gaze of the whole people, the most rascally proceedings ever known in the history of the country.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

In submitting his "eighth and last annual message to Congress" on Tuesday, President Grant will doubtless have disappointed the public, both as to its character and scope, and also in the matter of omission as well as commission. There is nothing luminous in it. In the outset the President says: "It was my fortune, *or misfortune*, to be called to the office of chief executive without any previous political training." These words are a sad echo of what Gen. Grant wrote to a personal friend in 1864, before Mr. Lincoln's second nomination. "In your letter," he says to his friend, (Hon. J. N. Morris,) "you say that I have it in my power to be the next President. This is the last thing in the world I desire. *I would regard such a consummation as being highly unfortunate for myself, if not for the country.* Through Providence I have attained to more than I ever hoped, and with the position I now hold in the regular army, if allowed to retain it, will be more than satisfied. I scarcely know the inducement that could be held out to me to accept office, and unhesitatingly declare that I infinitely prefer my present position to that of any civil office within the gift of the people."

Had Gen. Grant never changed his mind as expressed in this letter it would not have been his "misfortune," as well as the country's, that he has held the highest "civil office" in the government, not only without being qualified for it by any "previous political training," but with his instincts, habits and ideas as a soldier operating as a positive disqualification. In this single fact we have the key to most of the errors and blunders of Gen'l. Grant's administration and the explanation of the present troubles which it has brought upon the country. That he has made blunders, particularly in the matter of appointments to office, Gen. Grant does not deny, but he says, apologetically, "history shows that no administration, from the time of Washington to the present has been free from these mistakes." His own "failures," he claims "have been errors of judgment, not of intent." Errors in policy, it is to be noted, Gen'l. Grant nowhere admits. He appends to his message "a synopsis of all recommendations to Congress made by me during the last seven years," and says "time may show some of there recommendations not to have been wisely conceived, but I believe the larger part will do no discredit to the administration." Upon one of his recommendations of former years which failed to command either popular or legislative approval—the project for the acquisition of San Domingo—he dwells lovingly and at length, and attributes to the failure to acquire that island the fact that the country is not "in a more prosperous condition both politically and financially.' Here, again, the President refers to the subject, he says, not to renew his recommendation in favor of annexation, but only to "*vindicate*" his own former act in regard to it. In this, as in the portion of the message already quoted, it is impossible not to see the hand of Gen'l. Grant himself. It is the tone of a man who is disposed to regard his own failures not as "faults" but "misfortunes," and to ascribe them to circumstances beyond his own control, including the "opposition" of others. [illegible] of his holding the chief [illegible] two consecutive terms "without previous political training" has been regarded as something which [illegible] to him or was forced upon him, and which he could not help, rather than as a position of his own voluntary acceptance, if not of his own seeking. It is [illegible] Gen. Grant's own personality [illegible] to the message a somewhat [illegible] over. It is defensive and [illegible] tone, as if Gen. Grant [illegible] and not the country [illegible] to complain.

With regard to the pending [illegible] and the presidential [illegible] particularly and [illegible] President only [illegible] Congress cannot be [illegible] the necessity of [illegible] safeguard over [illegible] and declaring the [illegible] Under the present [illegible] be no provided remedy [illegible] election in any one State. [illegible] partially, no doubt, in the enlargement of electors. "The compulsory [illegible] the free schools and [illegible] who cannot read and write [illegible] Republicans, after a fair [illegible] would meet my hearty approval." All of which is sufficiently obscure. How the "enlightenment of electors" is to furnish [illegible] remedy," much less a means of settling "a contested election in any one State" does not appear. The message is shorter than usual.—*Sun.*

(*From the New York Sun.*)

COUNTING THE VOTES—THE POSITIVE LAW WHICH GOVERNS THE QUESTION.

The history of the twenty-second joint rule of the two Houses of Congress is, in brief, that it was adopted in 1865 by both Houses; that under it the electoral vote of 1864, was counted on the 7th of February, 1865, and that the electoral votes of 1868 and 1872, were in like manner counted under the forms and formalities prescribed by it.

On Dec. 17, 1875, and on Jan. 10, 1876, some proceedings took place in the Senate looking to a modification or rescinding of the rule. On motion of Mr. Morton, a resolve was passed in the form of a joint resolution, adopting the joint rules of the two Houses in force at the close of the last preceding session as the joint rules of the two Houses, except the twenty-second. This joint resolution, after it had been adopted by the Senate, was sent to the House for its concurrent action. It was referred to the Committee on Rules, but was never reported.—There has been no repeal, therefore, of the twenty-second joint rule.

The provisions of this joint rule show conclusively that it was intended to be, and is, an operative parliamentary law of the two Houses, regulating the manner of counting the electoral votes on all future occasions, and not simply as a rule or provision for one occasion. It is true that one Congress cannot, by the adoption of a joint rule, bind all future Congresses; but is equally true that when a joint rule, perpetual in its terms and operation, has been adopted by the concurrent action of the two Houses, it can be abrogated, rescinded, or repealed, or made inoperative only by the concurrent action and consent of the two This was manifestly admitted last winter, when Mr. Morton sought to get rid of the twenty second rule. The concurrence of the House was asked to his resolution, which proposed to render the twenty-second joint rule inoperative; but the House did not concur in that proposition.

Of the binding character of this joint rule, until it is changed or superseded by some other, through the joint action of the two Houses, there cannot be a particle of doubt. If the rule had been one to subserve a temporary purpose, which purpose would be discharged by the first application, it might be contented that there is to-day no existing rule on the subject. But it is evident that this rule was intended to be operative in all time to come, until a new rule should be substituted for it. It has been so treated on two successive occasions subsequent to that which immediately followed its adoption. The joint committee by whom it was reported were charged with the duty of ascertaining and providing a mode for canvassing and counting the votes for President and Vice-President of the United States. The joint rule which they reported, and which was adopted, provides both a mode for canvassing and a mode for counting the votes. It directs that on the second Wednesday of February next preceeding the meeting of the electors, the two Houses shall assemble in the hall of the House of Representatives at the hour of 1 o'clock P. M.; that one teller shall be appointed on the part of the Senate and two on the part of the House, to whom shall be handed, as they are opened by the President of the Senate, the certificates of the electoral votes; that the tellers shall first read the certificates in the presence and hearing of the two Houses then assembled; next, that they shall make a list of the votes as they appear from the certificates; that the votes having been counted, the result shall be delivered to the President of the Senate, who shall thereupon announce the state of the vote and the names of the persons, if any, elected, which announcement shall be deemed a sufficient declaration of the persons elected President and Vice-President of the United States, and together with the list of votes, be entered upon the journals of the two Houses.

Thus far the rule proceeds upon precedents of a previous date; but it goes on further to provide for a contingency for which no previous legislation or joint rule or course of practice had specially provided. This is done in the following language:

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

It is plain that this very reasonable and proper method of proceeding intended to provide for a mode by which, in the process of canvassing the votes, objection might be made to the counting of votes that ought not to be received, and that each House might separately consider and act upon the objection. If either House, on reassembling, declares that it considers the objection valid, the votes so objected to cannot be counted, because the [illegible] in which the two Houses [illegible] With regard to the manner [illegible] can be constituted [illegible] of any of the [illegible] of objections [illegible] the rule intended to [illegible] by which such objection could be made operative.

It is not to be presumed that either House will raise objections [illegible] beyond the sphere of better [illegible] Constitution has prescribed for their [illegible] is it to be presumed that any objection [illegible] will be taken by either House for a captious or ulterior purpose, or with intent to create obstructions in the process of ascertaining the result of the electoral votes. But it is to be presumed that either House which sees, with a sense of its constitutional duty, a valid objection to the counting of any vote, will discharge its duty to the country by taking that objection and making it prevail in the counting of the votes in the manner provided for by the rule. The idea that the Senate will now, for a party purpose, insist that the joint rule is not in operation, for the mere purpose of taking away the power of the House to raise any constitutional objection to the counting of any votes, or in order to place the whole process of canvassing, counting, and declaring the votes in the hands of the President of the Senate, he merely standing up in the presence of the two Houses as silent spectators, is preposterous. The Senate could not take any such attitude without making it at once apparent to the whole country that their object is to avoid the operation of a rule now standing as the parliamentary law of Congress, and to arrogate to their own presiding officer a function with which the Constitution has not clothed him; making him both a ministerial officer to open the certificates, and a quasi judicial tribunal to decide all possible questions that can arise upon those certificates. A majority of the Senate may have a strong desire to have Hayes declared elected, but they cannot reach this object by claiming that the twenty-second joint rule has been or is capable of being rescinded by their action alone.

Whether it is expedient for Congress immediately on its assembling, or at any time before the period of counting the votes arrives, to undertake to make a different joint rule, is very questionable.—The existing rule is a rational and safe one, and it was adopted at a time when there was no exigency of a very critical nature to disturb the judgements of its framers. The more the people of the country reflect upon and understand the operation of this rule, they will be satisfied with it as a wise and prudent provision.

(*From the Nation.*)

The facts with regard to the probable issue of the imbroglio in case Hayes is returned seem to be that the Democrats, whose position has been set out in a long and careful letter by Mr. Clarkson Potter in the Herald, will object in the House to the counting of the vote of Louisiana if not of South Carolina and Florida, and will claim the right to reject it on the authority of the House alone, this authority being a deduction from the right of the House to elect the President in case no election takes place in the Electoral College. The body, it is said, which elects in a certain contingency must be competent to decide when the contingency has arisen. To this the Republicans reply that, as the twenty-second joint rule is no longer in existence, it belongs to the President of the Senate to count the vote and declare whether an election has taken place or not, and that the House, which has the right to be present at the counting must wait to hear the result from him; and the Senate being Republican and its President therefore their own man, Mr. Chandler doubtless thinks that if he can only manage the Returning Boards he has nothing to fear from Congress. On this point, however, the precedents are against the Republicans. In the Michigan case in 1837, both Houses passed resolutions directing the President of the Senate to report the vote of the State in a certain manner in case neither the count nor the omission to count made any difference in the general result, and it was generally understood that, both in this and the Missouri case in 1821, Congress had asserted and did possess the power to look into "the validity, sufficiency and actuality of the votes" from any particular State. In the Wisconsin case, in 1857, Mr. Mason, the President, after declaring Buchanan elected, added: 'Not undertaking to decide and not having decided whether the vote of the State of Wisconsin had been given to John C. Fremont, a power that the Chair utterly disclaims and never asserted' The adoption of the twenty-second joint rule was another assertion of the right of Congress to go behind the count, and in 1873 the vote of Louisiana was thrown out by Congress on the ground of fraud, although the State officers, returned at the same election by the same Returning Board, had been put in their places by the use of armed force by the President. So that, whatever be the right or wrong of the matter, the Republicans are estopped by their own precedents from objecting to Congressional inquiry into the validity of the vote of any State, or from asserting the right of the President of the Senate to declare the result without further question; and the only point left in uncertainty, as between them and the Democrats, is whether the house has any right, by itself and on its own motion, to decide whether the occasion has arisen for it to elect the President. Nevertheless, we think the country will not be satisfied if either side pushes the legal view of its rights to its last limits or fails to exhibit a rational spirit of compromise and accommodation.

[*From the Albany Argus, Dec. 2.*]

The Rev. James Freeman Clark, a Christian minister who votes the Republican ticket, and who voted for Hayes, preached a bold sermon to his congregation in Boston, on Thanksgiving Day, on the state of the nation. In the course of his sermon he said: "If an honest President takes such measures as these, what will a dishonest one do? As a Republican, I myself protest against such interference by the Executive power of the United States to decide by military force, between rival candidates for the Governorship of a State. It is a dangerous [illegible] when the Executive undertakes to [illegible] legislative [illegible] Forty-two women, dressed to-male [illegible] voted the Radical ticket at the [illegible] Florida.

☞ The *Baltimore American* seems to be somewhat disgusted with the negro vote of the South. In its issue of December first, it discusses the question as follows:

"It has been the misfortune of the colored voters to have been guided to a considerable extent by a class of Republicans who were neither honest nor safe advisers, and this is particularly true of the era immediately after the war, when the Republican party had undisputed sway over all the States of the defunct Confederacy. It was then that the negro vote was consolidated and that the delight of the race over its new privileges made it easy for such organizers to rush it as a solid body into politics and play upon its thirst for office. The colored men were like children with a new toy, and many of them had as little idea of their responsibility in the casting of a ballot as the ten-year old boy has of the mechanism of some skilful invention with which he is amusing his leisure hours. As an inevitable result ignorance and corruption became two of the most prominent factors in administering affairs of government in the South, and as the Republican party was in power and the negroes were in the main the party, they had to suffer terribly for the bad counsels that have influenced them and their own headlong precipitation into the political field.

Things will grow no better until it becomes impossible that such a spectacle as that now presented in the State House of South Carolina shall recur. There we see that in the Republican quorum of the House of Delegates out of sixty-three members not more than six or seven are whites and all the rest negroes. Now it cannot be possible that in this large preponderance of colored members all were nominated and elected because they were the best men attainable. They came from counties in which the negroes are in a majority, and they obtained their nominations simply because of their race and color instead of their individual merits. Such a practice installs ignorance and incompetency where intelligence and ability are urgently demanded, and we cannot doubt but the State of South Carolina and the Republican party in it would now be better off if the prejudice against the negro had not been hardened and intensified by this very herding together of the race in a party and its persistency in filling the offices with its own people. The best friends of the colored people at the North look with disfavor at their compact irruption into the political arena, and are shocked at seeing the Republican Legislature of South Carolina almost exclusively filled with their faces. No sounder advice can be given to the colored population of the South as a mass, and more particularly to those who have any authority over them, than to think less of politics, engage less in political scheming, and devote the time gained to hard work and steady efforts to educate themselves, so that may not only earn more competent livings but may also fit themselves to do their own thinking and be able to discriminate between folly and wisdom, venality and virtue when they are doing the work of nomination and election. The true friends of the colored race should bend all their efforts toward improving its moral and mental condition, inciting its ambitions—except those of a purely political nature—and eliminating the bad habits learned under the vicious system of slavery. The demoralization of the days of bondage has not been entirely overcome yet, as we may see in the disposition of many colored persons to petty larceny and other small vices which became so common among them in the old days when they were permitted to have no instruction on the difference between right and wrong. The condition of the millions of negroes in the South cannot be bettered while the overwhelming majority have no thoughts, beyond making the barest living, that are not turned upon politics. They need school houses and churches more than offices, books more than ballots at this moment, and to be inculcated with principles of thrift and economy rather than aspirations to make or unmake politicians, or sit in Legislatures. There is hope that when we get through with the existing complications they may find real friends who will give them faithful instruction, in order that their troubles may be ameliorated and their standing in life elevated."

A SOUTH CAROLINA THANKSGIVING.

The following finds place in the New York Tribune from one of the most gifted poets of the South, whose home is Charleston, who was asked to write a Thanksgiving Day poem:

"CHARLESTON, November 13, 1876.—*My Dear Sir:* I really think you will have to excuse me this time. If you had been, as I was a few days ago, in the midst of a crowd of howling black devils with clubs and muskets, if you had seen your friends knocked down and inhumanly beaten on the ground or shot by black militiamen, while ladies and children were obliged to fly from insult and outrage, and all this in a city nominally the abode of Anglo-Saxon civilization, you would not feel like writing Thanksgiving poems. I should feel that I was pigeon-livered and lacked gall if I could sit down now and prophesy smooth things in rhyme. You people in New York have no conception of our [illegible] I am not a fanatic or [illegible] of any sort, and yet I tell you the [illegible] would not tolerate these [illegible] you had them with you [illegible] I am very sorry I can't [illegible] time, but it is simply im[illegible]

The committee of visiting democrats issue the following address:

NEW ORLEANS, December 1.—To the People of the United States: On our arrival here, in casting about for approaches to the officials who control the election in this State, we discovered that they were all of one political party; that the governor had appointed none but republican supervisors of election, and that the returning officers constituting the state board were of the same political school. Influenced by these inauspicious surroundings, our thoughts and hopes were turned toward the eminent gentlemen who have been selected by the President to be present and see that the board of canvassers made a fair count of the votes actually cast, and on the 14th of November we invited these gentlemen to meet and confer with us. This co-operation was declined, but we nevertheless have reason to believe that to this correspondence may be attributed the invitation to us on the 18th ultimo by the returning board to attend and be present at the meeting as spectators, and witnesses of its proceedings. Through this courtesy, and the service of a competent stenographer, we became possessed of all the essential facts developed on the face of the official papers. We have been furnished with a certified copy of the duplicate statements of votes made by the commissioners of election at each place of voting in the state. From these statements, it appears that the Tilden electors received the following vote, to wit: McEnery, 83,712; Wyckliffe, 83,880; St. Martin, 83,676; Pocke, 83,529; Deblane, 83,667; Seay, 83,842; Cobb, 83,579; Crose, 83,652, and the Hayes electors received the following votes to wit: Kellogg, 77,152; Burch, 77,144; Joseph, 74,889; Sheldon, 74,844; Marks, 75,221; Levissee, 75,370; Brewster, 75,457; Jeffrion, 75,597. The result of the vote for presidential electors as disclosed on the face of returns opened by the returning board in our presence, is; For Tilden electors; McEnery, 82,223; Wyckliffe, 82,326; St. Martin, 82,129; Pocke, 82,036; Deblane, 82,065; Seay, 82,242; Cobb, 81, 959; Cross, 82,109. For Hayes electors; Kellogg, 77,023; Burch, 76,983; Joseph, 74,742; Sheldon, 74,678; Marks, 75,087; Levissee, 75,157; Brewster, 75,276; Jeffrion, 75,390.

In most cases the returns opened by the returning board corresponded precisely with the certified copies of statements of the commissioners of election furnished us. No one would claim that Tilden and Hendricks were not entitled to the electoral vote of the state, but in Louisiana a tribunal has been set up which on former occasions had overthrown the will of the people as expressed at the polls, and for which the power is now claimed in its discretion to change the result of the popular vote at the recent election. In view, however, of the returns, and the law and facts which should control the returning board, with which we have made ourselves familiar, we have no hesitation in saying that the result shown by the votes actually cast cannot be changed without palpable abuse of the letter and spirit of the law governing the returning board, and a manifest perversion of the facts before it. Irregularities have been committed in some instances by the officers conducting elections and in making returns, but they are about as much on one side as the other, and as to intimidation and violence, or other illegal acts preventing a free and fair election, there is evidence on both sides, but not of such a character as to affect the general result. In most instances acts of violence proceeded from mere lawlessness, as in the case of Henry and Eliza Pinkston, and had no connection with politics. It is a significant fact that in parishes where it is alleged that voters were kept from the polls by intimidation, the total vote of such parishes were as large as at any time heretofore, and in the whole state is 1,500 above any vote heretofore cast. An honest and fair canvass of returns, even under the Louisiana law, cannot materially reduce Tilden's majority as shown on the face of the returns.

JNO. M. PALMER, LYMAN TRUMBULL, WM. BIGLER, | GEO. B. SMITH, GEO. W. JULIAN, H. H. WATSON.

[*From the New York Sun, Dec. 3.*]

WHAT DO HAYES AND WHEELER SAY?

Chamberlain, who is trying, with Grant's help, to count himself in as Governor of South Carolina, is a disreputable bummer from Massachusetts. Dennis, one of Father Taft's deputy marshals, who stood at the door of the Representatives' chamber in Columbia, and told "the corporal of the guard" which credentials were orthodox, and which heterodox, is a dirty little bummer from Connecticut.

In Florida Stearns is trying to control the count of the electoral ticket. He is a very bad bummer from New England. Prominent members of the Republican party in Florida have heretofore denounced Stearns as a consummate rascal who ought to be excluded from the society of honest men.

Packard, so long marshal of Louisiana under Grant, and the pilot fish of brother-in-law Casey, wants to be Governor of that State. He is a long-headed bummer from Maine and the special friend of Blaine, and one of Grant's trusted henchmen in all the Louisiana controversies of the past eight years.—Gov. Warmuth, who ought to know, once denounced Packard, in a public speech, as a first-class villain, whose appropriate place was the penitentiary.

These audacious scoundrels, of course have their subservient tools in the Returning or Canvassing Boards of the three States, whose nineteen electors votes are to be stolen from Tilden and Hendricks and given to Hayes and Wheeler, provided the head conspirators can consummate their plot.

This may do for these carpet-bag scamps and the unscrupulous conspirators behind them. But how about Mr. Hayes and Mr. Wheeler? Are they ready to take the Presidency and Vice-Presidency by means of electoral votes stolen for them by rogues who ought to be in the penitentiary.

BALTIMORE GRAIN MARKET

From the Sun of Wednesday.

WHEAT.—Receipts to-day 8,500 bushels Southern Wheat, 800 bushels Pennsylvania do. 37,600 bushels Western do. 17,000 bushels Southern Corn. 72,800 bushels Western do.; 3,000 bushels Oats and 800 bushels Rye. Stocks in Elevators 204,585 bushels Wheat, and 460,072 bushels Corn. The Sales were 2000 bushels choice red Southern at 1 53a$1 55; 9000 bushels prime do. at 1 50a$1 52; 1500 bushe's good do. at 1 45a$1 47, and 2000 bushels inferior to fair do. at 1 30a$1 40. The nominal price for No. 2 red Western is 1 37a$1 40.

CORN.—Southern Corn is active and firm, prime dry samples selling at an advance. The transactions were 10,000 bushels good to prime white at 55a56½ cents; 5000 bushels fair do. at 52a53 cts. For Western the market was active and strong, closing at an advance at ½c. The sales include 5000 bushels steamer at 52½ cents; 15,000 bushels old mixed spot at 59½ cents; 5000 bushels new do at 57½ cents; 10,000 bushels new December and 70,000 bushels new January on private terms, and 25,000 bushels new January at 57½a53 cents. In the afternoon, January was offered at 58 cents, with 57½ bid.

OATS.—Oats are in fair demand, but prices are a shade easier, with sales of 700 bushels mixed Western at 35 cents; 4200 bushels bright do. at 38 cents, and 200 bushels Southern at 35 cents.

RYE.—Rye is steady, with a moderate demand, and sales of 800 bushels at 72a75 cents per bushel for fair to prime.

Marriages.

CONNOR—HEWITT.—In the Presbyterian Church at Georgetown, Md., on Thursday evening, Nov. 30th, by Rev. E. W. Gaylord, WILLIAM H. CONNOR to Miss MARY VIRGINIA HEWITT—all of Kent county.

CULBERTSON—LAKE.—On November 29th, 1876, at 7:15 A. M., in the M. E. Church, Middletown, Del., by Rev. L. C. Matlack, JAMES CULBERTSON and Miss VIRGINIA LAKE—all of Middletown.

Deaths.

BRADLEY.—On Thursday evening the 23d of November, NETTIE, aged 6 yrs. and 8 months—oldest daughter of Charles A. and Lydia Bradley.

New Advertisements.

THE FIFTH DISTRICT TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION WILL MEET AT EDESVILLE, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 16th, at 10 A. M.
S. A. TAGGART, Secretary.
Dec. 8, 1876.

REOPENING.

THE M. E. Church in Double Creek has been thoroughly repaired and will be reopened for Divine Service, SUNDAY, Dec. 10th. Rev. J. B. Mann will officiate. All are invited.
C. W. PRETTYMAN, Pastor.
Dec. 8, 1876

THE SUN

1877. NEW YORK. 1877

The different editions of THE SUN during the next year will be the same as during the year that has just passed. The daily edition will on week days be a sheet of four pages, and on Sundays a sheet of eight pages, or 56 broad columns; while the weekly edition will be a sheet of eight pages of the same dimensions and character that are already familiar to our friends.

THE SUN will continue to be the strenuous advocate of reform and retrenchment, and of the substitution of statesmanship, wisdom, and integrity for hollow pretence, imbecility and fraud in the administration of public affairs. It will contend for the government of the people by the people and for the people, as opposed to government by frauds in the ballot-box and in the counting of votes, enforced by military violence. It will endeavor to supply its readers—a body now not far from a million of souls—with the most careful, complete, and trustworthy accounts of current events, and will employ for this purpose a numerous and carefully selected staff of reporters and correspondents. Its reports from Washington, especially, will be full, accurate, and fearless; and it will doubtless continue to deserve and enjoy the hatred of those who thrive by plundering the Treasury or by usurping what the law does not give them, while it will endeavor to merit the confidence of the people by defending the rights of the people against the encroachments of unjustified power.

The price of the daily SUN will be 55 cents a month or $6.50 a year, post paid, or with the Sunday edition $7.70 a year.

The SUNDAY edition alone, eight pages $1.20 a year, post paid.

The WEEKLY SUN, eight pages of 56 broad columns, will be furnished during 1877 at the rate of $1 a year, post paid.

The benefit of this large reduction from the previous rate for the WEEKLY can be enjoyed by individual subscribers without the necessity of making up clubs. At the same time, if any of our friends choose to aid in extending our circulation, we shall be grateful to them, and every such person who sends us ten or more subscribers from one place will be entitled to one copy of the paper for himself without charge. At one dollar a year, postage paid, the expenses of paper and printing are barely repaid; and, considering the size of the sheet and the quality of its contents, we are confident the people will consider THE WEEKLY SUN the cheapest newspaper published in the world, and we trust also one of the very best.

Address, THE SUN,
Dec 8—6t New York City, N. Y.

Borden's Condensed Milk (Eagle Brand) for sale by
STAM & BRO.

New Advertisements.

Notice to Creditors.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.—That the subscribers have obtained from the Orphans' Court of Kent county, letters of Administration on the personal estate in Kent county, Maryland, of
FREDUS VANSANT,
late of Kent county, deceased.

All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, on or before the 5th day of June, 1877; otherwise they may be excluded by law from all benefit of said estate. Given under our hands this 5th day of December, 1876.
JOSHUA VANSANT,
WILLIAM VANSANT,
Dec. 8, 1876. *Administrators.*

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND.

ESTATE of Amelia O. Wright, dec'd.

On application, ordered, that M. deK. Smith, Administrator of Amelia O. Wright, deceased, give notice by advertisement that a dividend on the personal estate of said deceased will be made in this Court on TUESDAY, the 2d day of JANUARY, 1877.
Test; WILLIAM STEVENS,
Register of Wills.

☞ All creditors of Amelia O. Wright, deceased, are hereby notified and requested to file their claims, properly authenticated, with the Register of Wills, on or before TUESDAY, the 2d day of January, 1877, or they will otherwise be excluded from the dividend in the Personal Estate.
M. deK. SMITH,
Dec. 8, 1876—4t. *Administrator.*

PUBLIC SALE.

BY VIRTUE of an order of the Orphans' Court, the undersigned as Administrator, will offer at Public Sale, at the farm of the late William Janvier, deceased, in Shrewsberry Neck, on
WEDNESDAY,
The 20th day of December,
1876, the following Personal Property:

13 head of Horses,

among them some valuable BROOD MARES, and YOUNG HORSES of good stock and promise;

2 LAST SPRING COLTS,
(Keystone Patchen);
1 Pair Mules,
THREE YOKE OF OXEN,
3 Young Steers,
(UNBROKEN);
ONE FATTED STEER;
7 COWS,
ONE WITH CALF BY HER SIDE
8 Heifers and Yearlings,
42 head Sheep,
24 Slaughtered Hogs,
19 SHOATS;

2 WAGONS, 2 OX CARTS;
1 BICKFORD & HUFFMAN DRILL;
1 WHEAT REAPER;
1 WHEAT RAKE;
1 MOWER;
1 WAGON BED, with Eliptic Springs;
2 HAY FRAMES;
1 ROLLER;
1 ORCHARD CULTIVATOR;

Fans Plows, Harrows, Cultivators, Corn Shellers, and such Machinery and Implements as are necessary for conducting a large farm.

8 to 10 Tons CLOVER HAY.

KITCHEN FURNITURE, UTENSILS, &c.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.

TERMS:—Purchases of Ten Dollars and under, cash; over that amount a credit of Nine Months, for approved, endorsed, negotiable notes, with interest added.

Terms to be complied with before the property is removed.

W. N. E. WICKES,
Admr. of Wm. Janvier, dec'd.
Dec. 1, 1876—tds.

New Foreign Fruits,
Raisins,
Currants,
Citron,
Nuts, &c.
For sale at
JAMES H. SMITH'S
CONFECTIONERY STORE.
Chestertown, Dec. 1, 1876.

AN ENTERTAINMENT
FOR
The Benefit of Angora School,
Will be given at Kennedyville,
WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 20TH,

The Programme consists of Music, Speeches, Dialogues, Dramas, etc.

Exercises begin at 7:30 P. M. Admission 25 cts. Children under 12 years 15 cts. The public are cordially invited
December 1, 1876—3t

To the Citizens of the Fifth District.

THE BOOKS of your Assessment have been returned, and will be closed DECEMBER 18, 1876. I will sit every day to hear com[illegible]
By order.
SOL. WRIGHT, Clerk
To Board of Control and Review.
Nov. 17, 1876—4t

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