Easton Star.

EASTON, MD.
TUESDAY, DEC. 5, 1876.

T. K. ROBSON, Editor.

The second session of the Forty Fourth Congress commenced yesterday. Samuel J. Randall is Speaker.

The gentlemen from the North who went to New Orleans to look after the Republican returning board, all agree that the business condition of Louisiana is deplorable in the extreme. The carpet bag thieves have about ruined the State. Taxes are unbearably high, and business is dead. Is it any wonder that the white people of that State, should make a desperate struggle to get their government out of the hands of the thieves?

THE COLOSSAL BRONZE STATUE OF VICTORY which stands in the Park, at Lowell, before the tomb of the first soldiers that fell in the revolution, is a lasting and beautiful tribute of art. It is one of the first objects sought by strangers visiting our sister city, which indeed many visit purposely to see this elegant object of high art. It was obtained from the King of Bavaria by Dr. J. C. Ayer, to whom his majesty was especially gracious in acknowledgment of what his remedies are reputed to have done for the suffering sick. It was donated by the Doctor to the City of Lowell as a permanent and speaking emblem of the victories both of Science and Arms.—*Hagerstown (Md.) Press.*

Hayes says "he will never take the presidency if it comes to him tainted with fraud or corruption." Grant is not so particular; he will take it on any terms, and support his claim with the bayonet

Judge Bond of the United States circuit court has nullified the laws of South Carolina, and set at liberty the perjured returning board imprisoned for contempt by the Supreme Court of the State. Judge Bond should be impeached, so that the facts in this infamous and unconstitutional proceedings can be properly ventilated by congress. President Grant, too, should be impeached for his flagrant violations of the constitution, in making war on the peaceable State of South Carolina.

The carpet baggers in Louisiana and Florida have been detected in numerous and most infamous frauds in the election returns, by means of which they are trying to count in Hayes & Wheeler. Their frauds are so flagrant, and are so hedged about with forgery and perjury, that even the visiting Northern Republicans have denounced them. Can Mr Hayes accept the presidency after having been counted in, in States that voted for Tilden, under such circumstances? Some say he will not; but we believe he will. We shall see.

The Louisiana return board has had a hard time of it for the last three weeks. Tilden's majority was 8,000, and it had to be counted out before the State could be given to Hayes. If any one will commence at 8,000, and count backwards, 8,000—7,999—7,998—7,997—7,996—7,995 &c, and so on for each elector down to 0, until the whole seven are counted out, going back to the beginning to commence again every time he makes a mistake, he can form some idea of the magnitude, and difficulty of the task imposed by the Republican party on the Louisiana carpet bag return board. By the aid of the two negroes who do not understand figures, it is believed, however, that Anderson and Wells are equal to the task, and will count Tilden's whole eight thousand majority out by to-day. This is the way Grant &c, elect a President.

It is said that the Governor of Oregon has decided to give the certificate of election to Mr. Cochran, one of the Democratic electors, on the ground that Watts, one of the Republican electors for President, being a Postmaster at the time of his appointment was ineligible under the Constitution This, if so, gives Tilden and Hendricks 185 votes, enough to elect them without either South Carolina, Florida, or Louisiana. The Governor's intepreter of the law is the same as the Republican have practiced. After the war, when Democrats elected ineligible Rebels to office, the Republicans invariably rejected them and admitted their Republican competitors, on the ground that votes cast for ineligible candidates were thrown away

Since the Republican thieves have had cause to doubt that Gov. Hayes has courage enough to play the bold part assigned him in their infamous programme to defraud Gov. Tilden out of the Presidency, after he has been elected there is now talk that the electors in the States counted for Hayes will cast their votes for Grant, and they rely on Grant holding on to power through the power of the sword This is the way the scoundrels are now working up the "Third Term" business. It wont work; and if Grant tries it, he will find Jordan a hard road to travel.

It is reported that Secretary Fish broke in Cabinet meeting on Friday with Grant, Cameron, and Chandler, and threatened to resign unless the war against the Democrats in South Carolina was stopped. The result was that orders were sent to Genl. Ruger, Commanding at Columbia, to stop his military operations in behalf of Chamberlain, and confine his operations hereafter strictly to maintaining the peace. So odious are the late military operations in South Carolina becoming every where throughout the country, that those responsible are endeavoring to "*crawfish*," Grant is throwing the blame on the Secretary of War; Don Cameron is trying to shift it on the commanding General; Sherman throws the blame on Genl Ruger; Genl Ruger says his orders were misunderstood, and throws the blame on the Corporal of the Guard at the South Carolina State House; the Corporal says one Jones is to blame; Jones says it was the fault of one Dennes; and Dennes says Gov. Chamberlain gave the orders Now the Devil's work is done, none of the Devil's children are willing to father it. No doubt they are all equally guilty; the Washington people for giving the order, and the Columbia subordinates for executing it.

The Republicans seem to think the colored people belong to them, and have no right to vote for any body else Because Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Arkansas under Carpet-bag rule, gave Republican majorities, but now, under the better Democratic rule, gives large Democratic majorities they claim they been carried by 'intimidation.' The colored vote, the Republicans think, should be counted for the Republican party, whether it is cast for the Republican candidates or not. They are fast finding out that the negroes do not belong to them, and will vote for their own best interests, precisely as white men do In Maryland the colored men have been duped by lies and false promises, and kept well together in the Republican party, because the Republicans are not in power, and the negroes have not discernment enough to see through their false promises. In the Southern States where they have felt the Republicans and they have by sad experience discovered their [illegible] and [illegible] leaving the Republican party. They will leave it also in Maryland in the course of time.

SOLUTION OF THE GREAT PROBLEM.

HON. CLARKSON N. POTTER'S VIEWS —THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES MAY ELECT THE NEXT PRESIDENT.

The New York *Herald* of Wednesday contains a long and singularly interesting letter from Hon. Clarkson N. Potter, a prominent Democrat of New York State, and a near neighbor and intimate personal friend of Gov. Tilden. He is an able lawyer and distinguished statesman—just such a man as Gov. Tilden would be likely to select as an exponent of his views of the purposes of the Democratic party and of the exigencies of the hour. Mr. Potter's letter, therefore may be looked upon as a proposed programme of action by the democratic party for all emergencies that may attend the count of the electoral votes in February.

The letter begins with a concise recital of Louisiana election frauds during the last four years. After which Mr. Potter assumes that the Democratic party in that State has been cheated at the last election, and on that assumption he discusses the proper and proposed modes of redress Preliminarily he maintains that the President of the Senate has no authority to count the votes and declare the result independently of the concurrent of both houses, but that he is subject to the direction of Congress as to how he shall discharge his duties at the opening of the electoral certificates. He then gives a concise budget of precedents on all occasions in our history when any difficulty has arisen in the count of the electoral votes, and says that "never since the government was established has any Vice President assumed to count an electoral vote except as the two houses permitted, nor failed to withhold or prevent returns, or to reject or renounce votes as the houses directed."

THE ESTABLISHED PRECEDENT

As at the time of the first election there was no Vice-President, and a person had necessarily to be appointed to count the votes, that occasion may be a precedent. But in 1793 the houses raised a joint committee to ascertain and report "the mode of examining the votes," and, in accordance with their report, named tellers, one for the Senate and one for the House, and when the houses were assembled the Vice-President broke the seals of the returns, handed them to the tellers, who, having examined and ascertained the votes, prepared and presented a list to the Vice President showing the state of the vote, which list was read to the two houses whereupon the Vice-President declared the result accordingly.

And this may be said to have been substantially the method ever since pursued:—On some occasions the records are fuller and more significant than others For instance in 1797 the Vice-President, John Adams, said: "By the report which has been made to me by the tellers appointed by the two houses to examine the votes, there are seventy one votes for John Adams," &c, stating the result, and then he proceeded, "In obedience to the constitution and laws of the United States and to the commands of both houses of Congress, expressed in their resolutions passed in the present session, I declare John Adams elected," &c

In 1817, when in the case of Indiana, the objection was first made to receiving a vote, Vice President made no attempt to decide the question, but the houses at once withdrew to consider it.

In 1821 the house directed how the votes of Missouri should be announced, and they were announced accordingly.

In 1857, on a suggestion that the whole of the certificates need not be read, the Vice-President said that, under the rule of the houses appointing tellers he considered that the counting of the vote devolved upon the tellers, and the decision of what should be read rested with them

In 1825 the Vice President refused to open the returns he had received from Louisiana and Tennessee, because so directed by the house

In 1869 he refused to consider objections to the votes of Louisiana and Georgia, because so directed by the houses

In 1872 he opened the returns and accepted without remark the decisions of the House, by which the votes from Georgia, Arkansas and Louisiana were rejected and the votes of Mississippi and Texas counted against objection.

And anyone who will read the debate in the Senate on February 6, 1865 on the adoption of the joint rule in regard to counting the electoral vote will see how general ly the idea that the Vice-President had even in the absence of legislation by Congress (as Judge Kent thought) any power over the court, was repudiated by Senators of both parties.

BOTH HOUSES MUST CONCUR

But if the counting of the votes be by constitution vested in the two houses of Congress it follows unavoidably that they must both concur in the count It is a necessary and elementary principle that when a power is given to two to be exercised by them conjointly both must concur in its exercise It is the essential feature of our system of government that both houses must concur in every act of legislation. Every such act by one house without the concurrence of the other is of no validity. To then give one house the vital power of determining, alone and without the concurrence of the other, the electoral vote would be against the whole spirit of our system.

Indeed, when this article of the constitution was reported to the convention by the committee of eleven it provided for the return of the votes to the President of the Senate, to be opened in the presence of the Senate alone, and "then and there counted;" and if there was no election the Senate was to choose the President. Then, on the vote of ten States to one, (Delaware) was altered the election in that contingency by the House of Representatives voting by States, and to opening the votes in the presence of the two houses, then to be counted. Granted that neither house ought to reject lawful votes the act of receiving, counting and reckoning votes is an affirmative act, and until received and counted no vote can be reckoned "It," as Mr Clay said, 'one house should say that the vote ought to be counted, and the other that it ought not, the vote would be lost altogether"

EACH HOUSE HAVING THE RIGHT TO OBJECT

And the houses have always acted upon this assumption. No electoral vote has ever been counted or assumed to be counted against the objection of either house. Uniformly, the houses have agreed upon some joint rule in respect to counting. The joint rule passed in 1865, so much spoken of, could, of course, add nothing to the constitutional power of the two houses. In effect it only expressed what had been embraced in previous joint orders, or in the former action of the houses; was a mere method of regulating the orderly proceedings of the bodies under existing law, and was a practical construction by the houses of their constitutional power in this respect. Necessarily, any joint rule, that no vote, objected to by either house, should be counted, must result either from the recognized want of power in one house to alone receive or count electoral votes against the other or else it must result from the willingness of each house although possessing the right to count the electoral votes alone, to voluntarily abrogate that most important function and to agree in advance to concur without hesitation in any objection the other house might raise—an alternative so utterly opposed to the rights and duty of a legislative body and of the oaths of its members as to be inadmissible.

If, then, neither house has constitutional power to receive and count the electoral votes against the objection of the other, it can be of no importance to that question whether the joint rule be now repealed or not.

So, too, the fact that, when objection has been raised to any vote from either house, the houses have at once separated to pass, each by and for itself, upon the objection shows their opinion of the necessity of a concurrence of both houses in receiving and counting electoral votes; and that, without such concurrence, neither house of itself, nor the joint convention, was competent to receive and count the vote objected to. If, as has been thought by some, the joint convention could act as a distinct body and decide upon the votes to be counted, then in February next the result will depend on the action of the Democrats, as their majority in the present House much exceeds the Republican majority in the Senate.

But how can a vote be received and counted by two, to [illegible]

To be sure, we could always take the lowest count. But, to that extent, they do agree; beyond that, and so far as they do not agree there can be no count.

And so it must result either that electoral votes cannot be received or counted without the assent of both houses of Congress or that the Vice President can count a President in, arbitrarily, and in defiance of Congress; or else that either house can alone direct that votes shall be received, which in the case of a double vote, might necessitate the absurdity of counting both returns and the vote of the State both ways.

I submit that alternatives so absurd leave us with no other conclusion than that electoral votes can be received and counted only with the concurrence or permission of both houses of Congress.

Undoubtedly the duty of receiving and counting the electoral vote is high constitutional duty, which the members of Congress must exercise upon their consciences and oaths of office; but of that duty they are the judges and for its discharge the constitution has not made them responsible to any power on earth.

HOW A FRAUDULENT RETURNING BOARD MAY BE DEALT WITH.

Assuming then that the returning board of Louisiana will reverse the popular verdict of that State, will it be conclusive upon the houses of Congress, or is their any fact beyond the face of the returns of which the houses can take notice? For instance, it is certainly known that Massachusetts has chosen Hayes electors They will presently meet and vote for Hayes. Suppose that by some fit of insanity or the perversion of memory the clerk who is to engross the certificates should write 'Tilden' instead of 'Hayes' and that this should be overlooked while the certificates were signed and until opened before Congress, would the houses be concluded by that mistake, or might they take notice of the historical fact, and at least reject the votes for Tilden if they could not count them for Hayes?

At any rate the houses have done similar things. In 1857 they took notice that the meeting of electors of Wisconsin had been prevented by storm on the day required by law and directed the vote to be separately counted. In 1872, on the objection of Mr. George Hoar, that Mr. Greely was dead and had died before the electoral college of Georgia met, and so was not a person within the meaning of the constitution, this being a historic fact, of which the two houses may properly take notice,' the votes of Georgia cast for Greely were rejected. At the same time the Senate refused to receive or consider an amendment declaring 'that the function of the two houses was ministerial merely, and independent of the question of the effect of the vote.'

But whether the houses might properly take notice of this arbitrary act of the returning board; whether having permitted the President to set up a military government without the authority of law in Louisiana, the federal congress are now powerless to go behind any false return of the electoral vote which that government, though kept up now only by military force, may make and ascertain the true result of the popular vote, would not the Congress at least have power to take notice of the public fact that the vote returned by the Kellogg electors was not the lawful vote of the State of Louisiana, and so decline to receive and count it?

What occurred in 1873 may, if the returning board arbitrarily reverses the popular verdict in that State, occur again. After that election the Greely electors, acting upon the returns showing their election, met and cast their votes for Gratz Brown, which McEnery certified, while the Grant electors, acting upon the returns of the returning board, met and voted for Grant and Wilson, which vote Kellogg certified; and both sets of votes were by the separate and affirmative action of each of the houses of that republican Congress, rejected and directed not to be and were not counted

WILL LOUISIANA HAVE CONTESTING ELECTORS?

So now, if the Tilden electors, acting on the duplicate returns made by the Kellogg officials to the Secretary of State, showing a majority for the ... of 8,099 with a certificate of their appointment from Gov McEnery, may meet and vote for Tilden and certify their votes; while the Hayes electors, certified by Kellogg, will meet and vote for Hayes And if the houses of Congress should act simply upon the republican precedent of 1872 both votes will be rejected. If the House of Representatives should, for any cause, resolve to count the electoral vote of that State for Tilden, it would be for the Senate to take the responsibility of rejecting and refusing to count it. If on the other hand, the House should alone refuse to count the vote for Hayes, that responsibility would belong to it. If, as some people are pleased to suggest, either house can insist on a vote being counted; we might then have the votes of Louisiana counted both ways, which would give the election to Mr Tilden—196 to 185 For it must be the necessary and consequential result of holding that either house can count the vote of a State, that, whenever there are two returns from a State, and the houses do not agree as to which is the real vote of the State; its vote will be counted both ways

ST. NICHOLAS FOR DECEMBER

Is the Christmas number this year, and is much larger than usual. It contains nearly one hundred pages, and more than fifty illustrations.

The frontispiece, called "The Heart of Winter," is a superb engraving, representing some exquisite bits of winter scenery and life. It is one of Thomas Moran's finest drawings.

William Cullen Bryant contributes an article entitled "The Boys of My Boyhood," and describing the amusements, studies, sports, occupations, and social life of the young people of his early years. This paper forms a remarkable feature in magazine literature.

Professor Richard A. Proctor, the eminent astronomer, is represented by an article entitled "A Clock in the Sky at Night," and giving clear and simple directions for telling the time by the position of certain stars.

J. T. Trowbridge, the great favorite of American boys, begins in this number his new serial, "His Own Master." The first installment contains some exceedingly interesting scenes.

Lucy Larcom is the author of the fine opening article entitled "Poems and Carols of Winter." It is illustrated by several excellent cuts, and it gives to young readers many admirable and seasonable selections from well-known poets.

The Christmas element is made very prominent. Edward Eggleston contributes a fine Christmas Fairy-show, and there are several splendid Christmas stories in the number by Susan Coolidge, Lucretia P Hale, Rebecca Harding Davis, Olive Thorne and others.

Still another striking feature is the description of the great stables of one of the prominent lines of New York street-cars. The article is entitled "The Horse Hotel," and describes the building, the rooms and attendants, the management of the horses, the arrangements for feeding and caring for them, and the various methods and means employed in the huge establishment. Its illustrations are from sketches taken on the spot.

The number's pictorial display also includes beautiful pictures by Miss Hallock and Addie Ledyard, some funny illustrations by Church, and some very curious drawings by a Siamese artist

Besides the Christmas poems, the number contains a pretty poem by Celia Thaxter, and a lively and amusing one by Mrs. Dodge

It is impossible to even touch upon *all* the merits of this brilliant number, but those we have mentioned will show that its list of features and contributors is certainly a remarkable one

Last week there was a lively time in Columbia, South Carolina They have two Houses their claiming to be the legal legislature; the bayonet House, without a constitutional quorum, and the legal House with three more than a quorum On the day for the House to organize, by orders from Washington, the Democrats, a majority of the House, were excluded from the Hall by Federal Soldiers The following day, Wednesday, the two Bodies met in separate halls On Thursday and Friday, they both met in the same hall, with two speakers, two clerks, and two Sergeants-at-Arms. There was a perfect pandemonium The Federal General in command of the U. S. troops there, gave orders on Thursday that on Friday, at noon, he would turn the Democrats out, but he did not do it. He was probably trying to scare somebody. The papers at the North, almost unanimously, condemn General Grant and the Republicans, for the outrageous course they are pursuing in South Carolina.

New Advertisements.

Centennial Exposition

IN EASTON.

IN a few days I shall have ready for exhibition and sale the most complete assortment of

HOLIDAY GOODS

ever displayed in our town. I have purchased entirely of the largest importers and manufacturers in our principal cities and at lowest possible prices My collection is too large and intricate to admit a general description, but an appreciative and liberal public may rest assured that notwithstanding the unsettled condition of our beloved country, I have spared neither pains nor money to prepare to lay before my numerous friends and patrons, an unusually large and attractive stock from which to select for the coming festive season, suitable mementoes of love and esteem. I have given special attention to the selection of

Bibles,
Prayer Books,
Hymnals, Juveniles, Miscellaneous
Books, Dissected Pictures,
Blocks, Games, Portfolios,
Portmonnaies Writing Desks, Ink
Stands, Paper Weights Gold Pens and
Pencils, Papeteries, Sheet Music, Music
Books, Musical Instruments, Work
Boxes, Card Cases, Jewelry, Vases,
Toilet Sets, China Goods and
Toys in great variety.
Also, a complete line
Foreign Fruits,
Nuts and Confectionery.

G. W. MINNICK,
opposite the Bank.
dec5

1876.

ALL READY
FOR THE
CHRISTMAS HOLLIDAYS.

A LARGE STOCK
A COMPLETE STOCK
AN ATTRACTIVE STOCK
OF

Fancy Goods

SUITABLE FOR

Christmas Presents

Just received and now being opened, consisting in part of Cut Glass Toilet Bottles, Toilet Stands, Bud Vases, Violet Stands, Pungents, Work Boxes, Writing Desks Toilet Boxes, Perfumery Stands, Cigar Cases, Cigar Stands, Smoking Sets, Russia Leather Pocket Books, Card Cases, &c.

Also a nice line of Toys suitable for the little ones.

Also a full assortment of Fruits, Nuts, and Confectionery, to all of which we cordially invite an inspection by our friends and the public, feeling that we can offer as great inducements as any house in the county.

R. J. TRIPPE
dec5

Order Nisi.

Charles H Gibson, attorney,
vs
Hynson F. Kirby and wife

In the Circuit Court for Talbot County,
In Equity.

ORDERED this twenty-eighth day of November, A D 1876, that the sale made and reported by Charles H Gibson, attorney and Trustee for the sale of the Real Estate in the proceedings in the above cause mentioned, be finally ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the twenty fifth day of January next. Provided, a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper printed in Talbot County for the space of three successive weeks before the twenty fifth day of December next

The report states the amount of sales to be $1750.00.

J. FRANK TURNER, Clerk.
True Copy. Test;
J FRANK TURNER, Clerk
Circuit Court for Talbot County
dec5 3t

Estray.

TALBOT COUNTY, TO WIT:
I hereby certify that J. G. Morris, of Talbot County, brought before me, the subscriber, a Justice of the Peace in and for said county, this Second day of December, in the year 1876, as ad estray trespassing upon his enclosure, a RED AND WHITE YEARLING BULL, marked with a cross in the right and underbit in the left ear.

A. W P. ROBINSON, J. P.

The owner of the above yearling, is requested to come forward, prove property, pay damages and cost and take it away

dec5 3w
J. G MORRIS

Stray Sow.

STATE OF MARYLAND,
TALBOT COUNTY, TO-WIT
I hereby certify that F. C. Goldsborough, has represented to me, the subscriber, a justice of the peace in and for the county aforesaid, that one WHITE SOW without mark came to his premises in Bailey's Neck some time last May, and is still trespassing within his inclosure as an estray. Dec. 2,1876.

N. E NICOLS, J. P.

The owner of the above sow is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges including this advertisement, and take her away

F. CARROLL GOLDSBOROUGH.
dec5 3w

FOR SALE.

A large quantity of prime Timothy Hay, also mixed hay (clover and timothy) of the best quality. Price per 2000 lbs, delivered in Easton, $18 for timothy, and $16 for mixed A reduction will be made to those taking five tons or more, Terms invariably Cash Also a first class barge suitable for oystering, or fishing, price with oars, rowlocks &c, $20 Apply to, or address

J. G MORRIS,
Miles River Neck.
3w

Easton National Bank of Maryland.

NOVEMBER 29, 1876;

NOTICE is hereby given, that the President and Directors of this Institution have declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., clear of United States, State and County Taxes, payable to the Stockholders or their legal representatives, on or after Monday, the 4th December prox.

dec5-3t
R. THOMAS, Cashier.

FLORIDA ORANGES! Florida Oranges in good condition, just received and for sale by
Henry & Goldsborough.

HEISKELL'S TETTER OINTMENT, for sale by Henry & Goldsborough.

TOOTH BRUSHES! Tooth Brushes.—A large assortment of best English manufacture, for sale by
Henry & Goldsborough.

Notice to Trespassers.

ALL persons are warned not to trespass with dog or gun on the lands of the subscribers, in Trappe district

Wm. R. Hughlett,
Alex Bowdle,
[illegible]
J. D. [illegible]
Edward Bowdle.
nov 28-4t

New Advertisements.

STATE OF MARYLAND,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS an Election was held in this State on the seventh day of November, 1876, for the election of Eight Electors for the State of Maryland to choose a President and Vice President of the United States, and it being the duty of the Governor in case of such election to ascertain the number of votes given for each person voted for from the returns of the Judges of Election, certified to him, and thereupon, by proclamation, to declare the result of such election;

And whereas by the returns now on file in the Executive Department, of the Judges of Election, so certified, and on an enumeration of the votes cast for said Electors of President and Vice President of the United States, it appears that Richard B Carmichael, Frederick Raine, James U. Dennis, Richard J. Gittings, Wm. Shepard Bryan, Charles G. Kerr, Fendall Marbury and Frederick J. Nelson received the greatest number of votes for Electors of President and Vice President of the United States;

Now, therefore, I, JOHN LEE CARROLL, Governor of the State of Maryland, do hereby declare and make known that RICHARD B. CARMICHAEL, FREDERICK RAINE, JAMES U. DENNIS, RICHARD J. GITTINGS, WILLIAM SHEPARD BRYAN, CHARLES G KERR, FENDALL MARBURY and FREDERICK J NELSON were duly elected electors for the State of Maryland for choosing a President and Vice President of the United States.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the State of Maryland, at Annapolis city this twenty third day of November, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and seventy six.

JOHN LEE CARROLL.
By the Governor.—R. C HOLLYDAY,
Secretary of State
dec5 3t

STATE OF MARYLAND,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS an Election was held in this State on the seventh of November 1876, for six Representatives from this State to the Forty-fifth Congress of the United States, and it is the duty of the Governor in the case of such an election to ascertain the number of votes given for each person voted for from the official returns of the Judges of Election certified to him, and thereupon by executive proclamation to declare the result.

And whereas by the said returns, now on file in the Executive Department so certified, and on an enumeration of the votes given for the several candidates as Representatives from this State in the Congress of the United States, it appears that Daniel M Henry received the greatest number of votes in the First Congressional District, Charles B. Roberts in the Second Congressional District, William Kimmell in the Third Congressional District, Thomas Swann in the Fourth Congressional District, Eli J. Henkle in the Fifth Congressional District, and William Walsh in the Sixth Congressional District;

Now, therefore, I. JOHN LEE CARROLL, Governor of the State of Maryland, do by this my proclamation declare and make known that the said DANIEL M HENRY for the First Congressional District, CHARLES B ROBERTS, for the Second Congressional District, WILLIAM KIMMELL for the Third Congressional District, THOMAS SWANN for the Fourth Congressional District, ELI J HENKLE for the Fifth Congressional District, and WILLIAM WALSH for the Sixth Congressional District, were duly elected Representatives from the State of Maryland in the Forty fifth Congress of the United States.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the State of Maryland, at the city of Annapolis, this twenty third day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six.

JOHN LEE CARROLL.
By the Governor:—R. C. HOLLYDAY,
Secretary of State.
dec5 3t

PUBLIC SALE

OF

Personal Property

In Bailey's Neck.

THE undersigned will offer at public sale, at "LLANDAFF FARM," in Bailey's Neck, on

Wednesday, December 13th, inst.,

if fair, if not, the next fair day, a large amount of

LIVE STOCK.

Farming Implements,

AND

Machinery.

Among the live stock are

8 Horses,
6 Mules,
130 Head of Sheep and
80 Lambs.

Among the Machinery are

Wheat Drill,
1 Buckeye Wheat Reaper,
1 Wheat Rake,
1 Farm Wagon,
1 Heavy Spring Wagon.

Among the implements are

Plows, Harrows, Drags, Rollers, Spades, Shovels, &c.
Also, 1 Family Carriage.

TERMS OF SALE.

The terms of sale are cash on all sums of $10 and under; on all sums over $10 a credit of 9 months, the purchaser giving note with approved security bearing interest from the day of sale

No property to be removed until terms are complied with.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock a m.

M T. GOLDSBOROUGH,
F. C GOLDSBOROUGH,
F. H JOHNSON.
Wm. K. Bathell, Auctioneer.
dec5-ts L

Order Nisi.

John H. Lowe, Trustee under the will of James M Seth, Assignee,
vs.
Ambrose A. White, and wife.

In the Circuit Court for Talbot County,
In Equity.

ORDERED this twenty-seventh day of November, in the year eighteen hundred and seventy-six, that the sales made and reported by John H. Lowe, Trustee under the will of James M. Seth, Assignee of Charles F. Mayer, Christopher L. Mayer and Samuel S. Linthicum, Mortgagees, be finally ratified and confirmed unless cause to the contrary be shown on or before the twenty-fifth day of January next. Provided a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper printed in Talbot County for the space of three successive weeks before the twenty-fifth day of December next

The Report states the amount of sales to be Three Thousand and Eight Hundred Dollars, ($3800.00).

J. FRANK TURNER, Clerk.
True Copy Test:
J. FRANK TURNER, Clerk
Circuit Court for Talbot County.
dec5-3t

BREAD, Pies and all kinds of Fancy Cakes can always be had fresh from my bakery at my store. [illegible]

Stoves, Stoves, Stoves!

THE BEST IN USE.

The Emerald,
Virgin Queen,
Virginia,
Welcome,
Sea-Bird,
and Advance

Cook Stoves; also a beautiful

6-Hole Portable Range,

with or without Warming Oven, for either wood or coal. A large variety of

HEATING STOVES,

including the new *Silver Light*, double illuminating, self feeding and self-cleaning grate. Also, the celebrated

FAME

Fire-Place Heater

The most Powerful, Durable and Economical Stove made, so conceded by all who have used them. Saves one-third the fuel, and will keep fire from the beginning to the ending of Winter without going out. This Stove is constructed upon an entirely new plan, taking its draft from the top, thereby throwing the heat to the floor, warming the rooms much more effectually than any other Fire-Place Stove

Don't buy until you have seen and examined this Stove.

T. C. NICOLS,
Easton, Md.

Carriage Robes,

Horse Covers,
Carriage,
Wagon
and Cart

HARNESS,

THOS. C. NICOLS

oct23,76

a handsome display and at lower prices than ever before.

General Feed and Provision Store.

Dover Street, Easton, Md.

Jesse H. T. Hubbard

informs the public that he has opened a GENERAL FEED AND PROVISION STORE, at his new storehouse, on Dover Street, and has for sale, at the LOWEST CASH PRICES,

FLOUR, BACON, LARD,
HAMS, BUTTER, CHEESE,
SUGAR AND COFFEE,
SYRUP, MOLASSES, BUCKWHEAT,
MACKEREL, SHAD, COD,
WHITE FISH, and HERRINGS.

Apples, Potatoes, Onions, Coal Oil, Corn Oats, Chops, and all kinds of horse feed Spices in variety, Smoking Tobacco, Chewing Tobacco Pipes and Cigars

His stock is large and prices cheap He invites his friends to call and see for themselves.

He has a full line of CHRISTMAS GOODS, to which he would direct special attention.

JESSE H T. HUBBARD.
Nov 28 '76 1y

Public Sale

THE subscriber will sell at public sale on the Carr property in Oxford neck on

Thursday, December 7, 1876,

at 10 o'clock A M, the following

LIVE STOCK,

and

Farming Implements,

1 very fine brood Mare,
1 very fine driving Mare,
1 young Horse,
1 mule,
Lot of Shoats and some
Farming Implements.

TERMS made known on day of Sale.
WM U. PRICE.
nov21ts

FAIR AND FESTIVAL

With Tableaux.

THE society of Earnest Workers of St. Michaels will hold a Fair and Festival with Supper in the Town Hall of that place on

Tuesday Evening, December 12th.

Proceeds to go to the fund for rebuilding Christ Church, St. Michaels.

The delicacies of the season will be served in abundance A series of brilliant and attractive Tableaux will be presented at intervals during the evening.

Admission 10 cents, Supper 50 cents.
Doors open at 6 o'clock.
First Tableau, 8 o'clock.
[illegible]

Centennial, 1876.

Big Bargains! Big bargains! 'Big bargains!

Are sold every day, in every class of goods by THOMPSON & KERSEY.

Save Your Money! Save Your Money! Save Your Money!

The Largest, Handsomest and Cheapest stock of Goods in Easton can be found by calling on

THOMPSON & KERSEY.

TUTHILL & AVERY,

1876.

STOVES

The Best,
The Star,
The Utility,
The Cricket,
The Carrol Cook,
The Excelsior Cook,
The Monumental Cook,
The Talbot County Cook,

The Ingleside Double Heater,
The Open Franklin,
The Lightning Heater,
The Sunny Side,
The Wildflower,
The Parlor.

These are but a part of the Stoves we keep in stock, representing the best foundrys in Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York Some of them made especially for us, and on which, we can give special figures. We warrant every Stove we sell!!!

We have a full and carefully selected

LINE OF

HORSE COVERS,
LAP ROBES
AND BUFFALO ROBES,

which we will sell as low as *any one here or in the city.*

Remember we have

A Foundry,
A Tin Shop,
A Harness Shop,
A Machine Shop,
A Blacksmith Shop,
A Wheelright Shop,

and the largest Stock of Hardware, Tin Ware, Machinery, Blacksmith and Carriage-Makers Supplies kept this side of Wilmington, and at prices that we warrant.

Having recently bought the stock, fixtures and goodwill of John T. Braby we will Make, Repair and sell Harness at prices that defy competition Try us, we will do you good. Respectfully,

TUTHILL & AVERY.
nov7-3m

THE VERDICT

of

Popular Opinion

is that

COVINGTON & BATEMAN

are the

Leaders of Low Prices

and that their stock of Ladies

DRESS GOODS

is large and complete, comprising all of the latest and most desirable styles, besides an elegant assortment of

Shawls!
Ladies Cloaks!
Boulevard Skirts, &c.

FOR GENTLEMEN

Their stock of

Cassimeres,

Gents' Furnishing Goods,

&c., is also very large and complete. It is only necessary for all to call and examine Stock and Prices in order to be convinced.

COVINGTON & BATEMAN.

Remember,

The Place to buy Goods Cheap is where Expenses are Light.

Covington & Bateman

1876. NEW GOODS. 1876.

J. W. CHEEZUM & CO.

Have received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and have now opened a large and complete stock of

FALL & WINTER GOODS

adapted to the present and approaching seasons. For Gentlemen

Cloths & Cassimeres

in great variety For Ladies,

DRESS GOODS

in the Latest Styles.

Brown, Black and Blue Waterproof Cloths,

MALLALIEU

Cassimeres, Kerseys & Flannels,

White, Shaker, Twill and Red Flannels.

Brown and Bleached

MUSLINS,

Ladies and Gentlemens' Underwear
a large and cheap stock.

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &C., &C.

All of which have been purchased at the late decline in prices on the best terms, and will be offered at a small advance for cash or punctual dealers.

J. W. Cheezum returns thanks to his old friends and customers for their kind patronage for the last [illegible] and solicits a continuance of the same.

[illegible]