Easton Star.

EASTON, MD.

TUESDAY, NOV. 6, 1877.

T. K. ROBSON, Editor.

Democratic Ticket.

For Comptroller of the State Treasury,
THOMAS J. KEATING,
OF QUEEN ANNE'S COUNTY.

For State Senator,
EDWARD LLOYD.

For the House of Delegates,
PHILIP F. THOMAS,
EDMUND L. F. HARICASTLE.

For Sheriff,
CAEEB GRIFFIN.

For County Commissioners,
CHARLES M. HUMP,
WILLIAM WILLIS,
JOSEPH HORNEY.

For County Surveyor,
JOSEPH A. ROBINSON.

The Democratic party expects every man to-day to do his duty.

Work while it is day, lest the night cometh, when no man can work.

Go to the polls early this morning, vote the whole ticket, and vote early, and then devote the balance of the day to getting the full vote in.

If the Democrats are defeated to-day, it will be because many of them fail to vote, or split their tickets. Let none fail to vote, and let every Democrat vote the ticket as printed.

J. F. Bateman, Eq., spoke the truth in his speech last Tuesday, when he said the man that cut his ticket hurt himself more by so doing than he could possibly injure any one else. Remember this, to-day, Democrats, and don't hurt yourselves by scratching your ticket. If you vote for principle, you will vote the nominated ticket, which represents your party principles. Democrats vote for principles, not men.

Let no Democrat be so busy to-day about other parts of our ticket as to forget our candidate for Sheriff. The Sheriff's office is a very important one, not only in a business sense, but as a party matter. Mr. Griffin is a good man, and will make a good Sheriff. Let him lose no democratic votes to-day; and Democrats should look out and secure him a Republican vote wherever one can be found. We not only want to elect him, but we want to give him a big majority, to prove that the Democratic party appreciates workingmen. Vote for Griffin.

Democrats, do not allow anything to disconcert you to-day. Keep cool. It is the coolest head that does the most effective work. Have no difficulty with anybody. Go right for the mark, and keep up the fire until sunset. Do not leave the field to the enemy as long as there is a vote to poll. Work, work, work, to the last moment. That is the way to win. Many an election has been lost by the worsting men of the party ceasing their efforts after the first excitement of the day had passed. Give the whole day to the cause, and success is certain.

There will be found a great many Republicans in the county to-day, who want to vote the Democratic ticket, but who feel timid about so doing. These voters should be treated with great consideration and encouraged in well doing. A little judicious diplomacy will bring them over, and they will largely help to swell our majority. Let them come to us; they are heartily welcome. Invite them to attend our jollification to-night over our great victory, and extend to them the hand of a brother. The most of them will cheerfully vote the Democratic ticket.

To the Polls!

The time for argument is past; the time for action has arrived. If every Democrat will do his duty to-day the Democratic party of Talbot will gain a glorious victory. The first duty of every Democrat is go and vote. Then go to work and see that our full party strength is polled. See that the sick, the lame, the aged, and the infirm are brought out to vote. If they have not a conveyance of their own provide the means to bring them out. If any are halting between two opinions, persuade them to vote, and to vote the whole ticket. Let every man give the day to the cause.

Democrats, look out for the doubtful vote to-day. There are always some men on the fence on election days. They can't make up their minds how to vote. Look out for these, explain the situation to them, and impress upon them the superiority of Democratic principles, and the Democratic candidates, and if they really want to vote right, they cannot fail to vote the Democratic ticket. Hunt them up early. You will find them standing on the street corners, or about the store doors, in a profound state of meditation, halting between two opinions. Help them out of their difficulties, and help them to a Democratic ticket.

We do not intend to say a word to detract from the well-earned reputation of the present board of county commissioners; but we will venture to say this: Mr. Jump will make as good a commissioner as Mr. Dixon; Mr. Willis will make equally as good a commissioner as Mr. Fountain; and Mr. Horney is equal to Mr. Davis in every respect. No Democrat, therefore, will err in voting for our candidates for commissioners. It is a good ticket, and, if elected, they will make a good board of county commissioners. No Democrat will fail to vote for them. The affairs of the county will be perfectly safe in their hands. They are all gentlemen of property, and have a direct interest in administering the affairs of the county economically. They should all receive the full vote of the party. Democrats, vote the commissioners' ticket.

Mr. Charles R. Mullikin is of the opinion that the term "preacher" in our State Constitution means *priest*. The legislature, which is the tribunal that must pass upon the question, will decide what is the meaning of the constitution. Our purpose in calling attention to the subject, was simply to give *notice* to all who may vote for Rev. Mr. Mullikin, that the constitution holds all religious "preachers," of whatever kind or description, ineligible to a seat in the legislature; and being ineligible, after proper notice before the election, those who vote for them, simply throw their votes away, and the next highest voted for takes the seat for which he is a candidate. But we do not think the question will arise in the legislature, for Mr. Mullikin will not be elected; but should he be so returned, we wish it distinctly understood that it would not be "trickery" for one of his opponents to contest his seat after his persisting in running for the legislature in flagrant violation of the constitution.

Mr. Hayes has raised the rory "Old Nick" among the machine politicians of Pennsylvania, by refusing to appoint Simon Cameron, and appointing Mr. John Welsh of Philadelphia, Minister to England. Mr. Welsh is a retired merchant, and pre-eminently fitted for the English mission. He was the President of the Centennial Company, and to his great executive abilities the success of that grand enterprise is largely attributed. It is fortunate for the country that the quarrel over General Cameron has resulted in so excellent an appointment. Mr. Welsh will not speculate on his position, as Schenck did, and will not make a fool of himself, as Pierrepont has done, but will attend to the business of the embassy in a business-like manner, and by his eminent respectability, integrity and practical good sense, will maintain the honor of the country at the most important, and the most accomplished court in Europe.

Congress.

Speaker Randall has announced the standing committees of the House. Fernando Wood is chairman of the committee on Ways and Means. We have not the space this morning to publish the the committees.

On Wednesday, the committee on Banking and Currency, through Gen. Ewing, reported a bill to repeal the third section of the act of January 14th, 1875, providing for specie resumption January 1st, 1879. There was a test vote on the question, which developed the fact that there was in the House 138 in favor of the repeal, to 118 against it.

The committee on Appropriations has reported in favor of retaining and paying the army as it is, for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1877, leaving the question of increasing or reducing the army to be settled at the regular session.

Much of the time of the Senate has thus far been taken up in considering Mr. Hayes's appointments, some of which—those of the diplomatic corps—have been confirmed.

At the Mayor's election in Baltimore last Wednesday week, FOUR THOUSAND COLORED MEN VOTED THE DEMOCRATIC TICKET. They not only voted for Col. Kane, but many of them openly electioneered for him all they could. We wonder if there are not hundreds of colored men in this county, who intend to follow their example, and vote the Democratic ticket to-day. If there are such, Democrats should see that they are protected in voting the ticket they want to vote. Some over officious individuals about St. Michaels got into a scrape at last court for interfering with a colored voter, who voted the Democratic ticket last fall. Let all such take warning from that case. If any more such cases come before the court, their punishment will be severe. Colored men have a right to vote the Democratic ticket if they want to, and nobody has any right to interfere with them. This is the law, and it should be understood by all. The Republican party has done nothing for them and has forfeited all the claim it ever had on them. Let the colored men now try what the Democrats can do for them, by voting the Democratic ticket.

What is the use of voting to send Republicans to the legislature? They will be powerless in a Democratic legislature to be of service to their constituents, if elected. In a letter to THE STAR, soon after the adjournment of the last legislature, Mr. H. C. Dodson, now a candidate for re-election, admitted his inability to serve his constituents in an important case, because he was a Republican. He was right. Three or four Republicans in a large Democratic House, are of no account influentially whatever. The next Legislature will be largely democratic. Mr. Dodson and Mr. Mullikin, or Mr. Tharp, would be of little or no account in such a body. If the people of Talbot would have Delegates, or a Senator, that would be of use to them, they must elect Democrats, who would exercise influence. This is as plain as the nose on a man's face. In a party sense, the Republicans would be of no use, if elected, and in a business sense, they would be worse than useless. They would be like fish out of water. If you would promote the interests of the county, like sensible men, Democrats and Republicans, you will all vote to elect the Democratic legislative ticket.

Death of Senator Morton.

Oliver P. Morton, Republican United States Senator from Indiana, after a protracted illness, died at Indianapolis last Thursday, in the 54th year of his age. Senator Morton was the ablest of all the bloody shirt prophets. He could whiffle, and turn about any way, at any time, as the exigencies of the Republican party required. He was the most radical of the Radicals, and his commanding talents made him the leader of his party in the Senate. His statesmanship was narrow and contracted, because he never once looked above party. His death is a great loss to the Republican party, but will be no great loss to the country. He will be succeeded in the Senate by either Hon. Daniel Voorhees, or Hon. William S. Holman, Democrats. Senator Morton has done more, perhaps, than any other man in the country since the war, to stir up and keep alive sectional animosities. The Presidency was his great ambition, but his ultraism wrecked his hopes. He is gone; let the evil he has done be buried with his body. He was born in the State of Indiana, and commenced his political life as a Democrat. Like Henry Clay, he missed the Presidency by leaving the Democratic party, to go elsewhere to secure it.

The Democrats are confident of carrying Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York, and Massachusetts to-day. Virginia and West Virginia of course will go Democratic. Maryland will be all right. Baltimore will give 20,000 Democratic majority. The Republicans will be Waterlooed everywhere, as they were in Ohio and California. Now, what is old Talbot going to do about it? A pull, a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether, will bury the Radical party so deep here to-day it will never be heard of again. Let it be buried, and let *fraud* and *perjury* and *faithlessness* be inscribed on its tomb-stone.

President Hayes went to Richmond, Virginia, last week on another junketing bout. He appears to have had a good time generally.

A CLERGYMAN'S OPINION.—Having had an opportunity to test the excellent qualities of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup, I hesitate not to say, it is the best remedy I have ever used in my family.—*Rev. Wm. H. Chapman, Pastor M. E. Church, Georgetown, D. C.*

Hogarth.

Hogarth's line of beauty was the curve, which in all material structure breaks monotony of effect and pleases the eye. Compared with the grandest monuments of architecture man's frame is supremely beautiful; but when the human form divine is all contorted and angular with Rheumatism and other painful diseases of similar nature, admiration is lost in pity for the sufferer. All afflicted with such terribly painful complaints as Rheumatism, Sciatica, etc., should use Keller's Roman Liniment, and be relieved and cured.

GOV. TILDEN SERENADED.

His Speech to his Visitors—The Great Fraud Denounced.

Mr. Governor Tilden was tendered a serenade in front of his residence in Gramercy Park, on Saturday night week. About 95 Hendricks men, headed by a band, marching at the head of the members of the Young Men's Democratic Association, by whose arrangement the serenade was given, left the doors of the Manhattan Club, on Fifth avenue, and by the time the serenading party reached Gramercy Park, a crowd had gathered in front of Mr. Tilden's house. The band passed into the park, and the members of the association ascended the steps of Mr. Tilden's residence two by two. The door was promptly opened to them, and they were cordially received by the inmates of the house. The parlors were already well filled with ladies and gentlemen, but Mr. Tilden remained up stairs until a few minutes before the time he was expected to make his appearance before the assembled multitude. Four or five calcium lights had been so placed as to throw their rays of light straight against the front of Mr. Tilden's house, all the rooms of which were brightly lighted. The band continued to play, and before Mr. Tilden had shown himself there were at least 5,000 persons assembled in Twenty-fourth street. Loud calls were made for "President Tilden," "Governor Tilden," &c., and the band played "Hail to the Chief" several times before any chief appeared.

Mr. Tilden finally made his appearance at the door, being escorted by Mr. Van Wyck, President of the Young Men's Democratic Association. As the crowd caught the first of him a roar of cheers and applause went up, which continued for a long time. Mr. Augustus Schell advanced in front of the group assembled on the front steps. He said that Mr. Tilden had a warm place in the hearts of his countrymen. He had been fairly and honestly elected President by the people of the United States, but he had been deprived of the office by a series of fraud, and by that same fraud the country had been deprived of his services. It was a fraud that could not be condoned, and one which Mr. Tilden himself had said could never be repeated without disastrous results. Mr. Schell's remarks were applauded, and then came calls for Mr. Tilden. Mr. Tilden was standing bareheaded in the middle of the group. He descended the steps and took his position on top of a large stone supporting the left side of the stoop. The crowd cheered again, and it was a long time before Mr. Tilden could proceed. His face seemed pale as he stood beneath the glare of the calcium lights, though his health is said to have become robust during his trip abroad, but he spoke with unusual warmth and vigor, the crowd frequently interrupting with questions, all of which he noticed and replied to. He said:

GENTLEMEN OF THE YOUNG MEN'S DEMOCRATIC CLUBS: I thank you for your kindly welcome. My summer excursion now just closed had for its object a season of physical activity, in the open air, in a moderate climate and amid scenes interesting by their associations with our literature, with our juris-prudance and with the origin and growth of representative institutions. It has repaired as much as three months could the waste of six years consecrated to an effort for governmental reform in the city, State and nation. I do not forget that in 1871 you joined in the work, and have never since been wanting to it. I am glad here to-night to mingle my congratulations with yours on what has been done, on the good augaries for the future, and, above all, on the resolute purpose of the young men of our country that the republic shall be completely restored and re established according to its original ideals. (Cheers.) The contrast which strikes the American eys between the British isles and our own country in the supply of food and especially cereals ought to be the basis of profitable exchanges and inestimable mutual benefactions. The wants of our British cousins—already enormous—will rapidly increase. They grow, not only with population, but by an incessant diversion of labor towards the most profitable employments. Our means of supply are boundless. We have immense areas of fertile soils—cheap—peculiarly fitted for the use of agricultural machinery, and connected with the centres of foreign commerce by great rivers, by vast inland seas. and by 75,000 miles of railway. We have a sun in our heavens which, in the season of agricultural growth, pours down daily floods of light and warmth, making the earth prolific, giving abundance and variety of fruits, assuring the wheat crop, yielding cotton in its zone, and ripening corn everywhere, even to the verge of the farthest north. I predict a great increase in the consumption of our corn by Great Britain over the 60,000,000 bushels which it reached last year. It is the most natural and spontaneous of our cereal products. Our present crop ought to be 1,500,000,000 bushels, against 300,000,000 bushels of wheat. It is but little inferior to wheat in nutritive power. It costs less than one-half on the sea-board, and much less than one-half on the farm. It can be cooked, by th se who consent to learn how, into many delicious forms of human food. Why should not the British workmen have cheaper food? Why should not our farmers have a great market? Why should not our carriers have the transportation? Let us remember that commercial exchanges must have some element of mutuality. Whoever obstructs the means of payment obstructs also the facilities of sale. We must relax our barbarous revenue system so as not necessarily to retard the natural processes of trade. We must no longer legislate against the wants of humanity and the beneficence of God. The election now impending involves the choice of the State officers who compose the administrative boards. Governor Robinsoh's administration has been characterized by incorruptible integrity, by wisdom and ability, and by unswerving fidelity to the reforms that have reduced the State taxes one-half; that are rapidly extinguishing the State debt; that have retrenched $1,500,000 a year of the expenditures upon public works; and have purified our great official trusts. He needs and has a right to have the cordial co-operation of those officers, who, in the Government of the United States and other systems, form the Cabinet of the chief executive. In my judgment the gentlemen in nomination will co operate—(applause)—in the reform policy which I had the honor to inaugurate, and which Governor Robinson is consummating. I think that their election and the changes that will take place from the constitutional amendments, adopted in 1876, will give him a more united support in the Canal board than I was able to receive during my administration. I have the more satisfaction in avowing this conviction because I believe that any nominations that did not promise such co-operation would be disowned by the Democratic masses. The election, although for State officers, has relations to national politics to which I know you will expect me to allude. The condemnation by the people of the greatest political crime in our history, by which the result of the Presidential election of 1776 was set aside and reversed, is general and overwhelming.

A Voice—We know you got robbed.

Mr. Tilden (excitedly)—I did not get robbed. The people got robbed. (Cheers.) I had before me on one side a course of laborious services on which health and even life might be perilled, and on the other a period of relaxation and ease. But to the people it was a robbery of the dearest rights of American citizens. (Applause and cries of "That's so!" "That's so!" from the crowd.)

"Her sister States" continued Mr. Tilden, "might afford to have the voice of New York frittered away or its expression deferred. It could not change history; it could not alter universal judgement of the civilized world; it could not avert the moral retribution that is impending. But New York herself cannot afford to have her voice unheard. The Declaration of Independence, the bills of right and the State constitutions all contain assertions of the right of the people to govern themselves and to change their rules at will. These declarations had ceased to have any meaning to the American mind. They seemed to be truisms which there was nobody to dispute. The contests known to us were contests between different portions of our people. To comprehend the significance of these declarations, it is necessary to carry ourselves back to the examples of human experience in view of which our ancestors acted. They had seen the governmental machine and a small governmental class, sometimes with the aid of the army, able to rule arbitrarily over millions of unorganized, isolated atoms of human society.

In forming the Government of the United States they endeavored to take every precaution against the recurrence of such evils in this country. They kept down the standing army to the nominal amount. They intended to limit the functions of the Federal Government so as to prevent the growth, to dangerous dimensions, of an office-holding class and of corrupt influences. They preserved the State governments as a counterpoise to act as centres of opinion and as organized means of resistance to revolutionary usurpation by the Federal Government. Jefferson, the leader of liberal opinion, in his first inaugural recognized this theory. Hamilton, the representative of the extreme conservative sentiment, in the Federalist expounded it with eloquent argument. Madison, the father of the Constitution, enforced these conclusions.

A Voice—How about the Returning Board?

Mr. Tilden—There were no returning boards in those days. The people elected their own President and there were no Louisiana and Florida returning boards to rob them of their rights.

Several voices—"Let's have the election over again!" "We want a fair show!" "Go for 'em again!"

Mr. Tilden—The increase of power in the Federal Government during the last twenty years, the creation of a vast office-holding class, with its numerous dependents, and the growth of the means of corrupt influence, have well nigh destroyed the balance of our complex system. It was my judgment in 1876 that public opinion, demanding a change of administration, inclined to balance two-thirds of the people at the beginning of the canvass, in order to cast a majority of votes at the election. That tendency was not arrested. The inevitable result will be the practical destruction of our system. The Federal Government with power over the great corporations of our country and acquire the means of addressing their interests and their fears, let it take jurisdiction of riots which it is the duty of the State to suppress, let it find pretexts for increasing the army, and, from those in possession of the Government will have a power with which no opposition can successfully compete. (Applause.) The experience of France under the Third Napoleon shows that, with elective forms and universal suffrage, despotism can be established and maintained. In the canvass of 1876 the Federal Government embarked in the contest with unscrupulous activity. A member of the Cabinet was the head of a partisan committee. Agents stood at the doors of the pay offices to exact contributions from official subordinates. The whole office-holding class were made to exhaust their power. Even the army, for the first time, to the disgust of the soldiers and many of the officers, were moved about the country as an electioneering instrument. All this was done under the eye of the beneficiary of it, who was making the air vocal with professions of civil service reform, to be begun after he had himself exhausted all the immoral advantages of civil service abuses. Public opinion in some States was overborne by corrupt influences and by fraud. But so strong was the desire for reform that the Democratic candidates received 4,300,000 suffrages. This was a majority of the popular vote of about 300,000 and of 1,250,000 of the white citizens. It was a vote 700,000 larger than General Grant received in 1872, and 1,300,000 larger than he received in 1868. For all that the rightfully elected candidates of the Democratic party were counted out and a great fraud triumphed which the American people have not condoned and will never condone. (Prolonged applause and cheers) Yes, the crime will never be condoned and it never should be. I do not denounce the fraud as affecting my personal interests, but because it stabbed the very foundations of free government. (Loud cheers) I swear in the presence of your all, and I call upon you to bear witness to the oath to watch, during the remainder of my life, over the rights of the citizens of our country with a jealous care. Such an usurpation must never occur again, and I call upon you to unite with me in the defence of our sacred and precious inheritance. The Government of the people must not be suffered to become only an empty name. (Loud applause.) The step from an extreme degree of corrupt abuses in the elections to a subversion of the elective system itself is natural. No sooner was the election over than the whole power of the office-holding class, led by a Cabinet Minister, was exerted to procure, and did procure, from the State canvassers of two States illegal and fraudulent certificates, which were made a pretext for a false count of the electoral votes. To enable these officers to exercise the immoral courage necessary to the parts assigned to them, and to relieve them from the timidity which God has implanted in the human bosom as a limit to criminal audacity, detachments of the army were sent to afford them shelter. The expedients by which the votes of the electors chosen by the people of these two States were rejected, and the votes of the electors having the illegal and fraudulent certificates were counted, and the menace of usurpation by the President of the Senate of dictatorial power over all the questions in controversy, and the menace of the enforcemeet of his pretended authority, by the army and navy, the terrorism of the business classes and the kindred measures by which the false count was consummated, are known. The result is the establishment of a precedent destructive of our whole elective system. (Applause.) The temptation to those in possession of the government to perpetuate their own power by similar methods will always exist, and if the example shall be sanctioned by success, the succession of government in this country will come to be determined by fraud or force, as it has been in almost every other country; and the experience will be reproduced here which has led to the general adoption of the hereditary system in order to avoid confusion and civil war.

The magnitude of a political crime must be measured by its natural and necessary consequences. Our great republic has been the only example in the world of a regular and orderly transfer of governmental succession by the elective system. To destroy the habit of traditionary respect for the will of the people, as declared through the electoral forms, and to exhibit our institutions as a failure, is the greatest possible wrong to our own country. It is also a heavy blow to the hopes of patriots struggling to establish self-government in other countries. It is a greater crime against mankind than the usurpation of December 2, 1851, depicted by the illustrious pen of Victor Hugo. The American people will not condone it under any pretext or for any purpose. (Cheers.) Young men! in order of nature we who have guarded the sacred traditions of our free government will soon leave that work to you. Within the life of most who hear me our republic will embrace a hundred millions of people. Whether its institutions shall be preserved in substance and in spirit as well as in barren forms, and will continue to be a blessing to the toiling millions here and a good example to mankind, now everywhere seeking a larger share in the management of their own affairs, will depend on you. Will you accomplish that duty and mark these wrong-doers of 1876 with the indignation of a betrayed, wronged and sacrificed people? (A voice—"You bet we will. Laughter.) I have no personal feeling, but thinking how surely that example will be followed if condoned, I can do no better than to stand among you, and do battle for the maintenance of free government. I avail myself of the occasion to thank you, and to thank all in our State and country who have accorded to me their support, not personal to myself, but for the cause I have represented, and which has embraced the largest and holiest interests of humanity. (Continued applause.)

When Mr. Tilden ceased talking, after having bid his friends "good night," he turned to ascend the steps. Mr. Henry L. Clinton caught his arm and many gathered about him, congratulating him on his speech. For several minutes Mr. Tilden was lost sight of, having retired to the dining-room, but he was soon in the midst of the throng of ladies and gentlemen in the parlors, and appeared in good spirits. The ladies were afraid he had taken cold by standing so long in the cold night air with his head uncovered, but he laughed and refused to have an overcoat thrown over his shoulders. The band continued to play in the Park for about half an hour, winding up with "Home, Sweet Home."

Marriages.

HOFFECKER—STEWART.—On the 30th of October, at the house of the bride's parents, by Rev. Charles Hill, assisted by Rev. T. L. Tompkinson, Rev. E. H. Hoffecker of the Wilmington Conference, to Miss Annie M. Stewart, daughter of Samuel Stewart, Esq., of Talbot county.

WOOTERS—DUKES.—At St. Luke's Church, Baltimore, on the 24th of October, by Rev. Dr. Rankin, Charles E. Wooters of Talbot county, and Miss Carrie H. Dukes of Baltimore, formerly of this county.

Deaths.

KIRBY.—On the 12th of October, 1877, Lydia Sabel, aged 4 months, the only and beloved child of William W. and Eliza C. Kirby.

A FAVORITE REMEDY.

Simmons' Liver Regulator is one of the most meritorious and popular preparations offered to the public. It is entirely free from injurious mineral substances, and as a vegetable preparation, stands at another jackass, heads it a sovereign remedy for all liver and bowel complaints. The merits of this remedy commend it to the public as a standard to be kept constantly in the family. It has the most unqualified testimony of thousands of our most prominent citizens in all parts of the country, who have used it and testify to its excellent medical and curative qualities.

Purchasers should be careful to see that they get the genuine, manufactured only by J. H. Zeilin & Co., Philadelphia.

New Advertisements.

The Grand Vocal, Instrumental & Literary Entertainment,

By Peale, Andrews and O'Connor,

Wednesday, Nov. 7, 1877,

at the Town Hall in Easton. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Concert begins at 8 o'clock P. M. Admission—Adults, 25 cents; Children, 15 cents. Tickets can be procured at any of the Drug stores. Front seats especially reserved for Ladies and their escorts.

nov6 1t

Boots and Shoes

Groceries and Provisions

Notions and Dry Goods.

HAVING enlarged and refitted my store on Market space, and largely added to my stock of Boots and Shoes, Groceries, Provisions, Notions and Domestic Dry Goods, in response to my increasing trade, I am now pleased to offer my customers and the public better bargains this ever. In Boots and Shoes I defy competition. Everything in my store is bought at the lowest cash prices, and are offered at a very small profit. The public are invited to call and see for themselves. All kinds of family groceries very cheap.

nov6yr JACOB WILLIAMS.

Notice.

MR. WM. J. MARSHALL, who has been driving my Omnibus and transacting business for me, is no longer in my employ. All orders for Carriages, or passage to boats or cars should be left at my office on Railroad av nue.

L. W. COVEY.

nov6-1t

Public Sale

OF VALUABLE

Personal Property

HAVING declined farming, and being about to remove from the State, I will offer at public sale, at "Plimhimmon," in Oxford Neck, on

Thursday, Nov. 15th, 1877,

all of my

LIVE STOCK.

Farming Implements and Machinery,

Household and Kitchen Furniture!

Among the live stock, are 6 valuable Work Horses, 3 fine Driving Horses, all young; 1 very promising 3-year old colt, 7 3-year old steers, 5 milch cows, 80 head of sheep, 10 fine shoats.

Also: 1 interest in a Steam Engine and Threshing Machine, in complete order; 1 McCormick harvester, reaper and mower; 1 McCormick self-rake reaper and mower; 1 Hagerstown wheat rake, 3 scythes and cradles, 2 carts, 1 farm wagon, 1 York wagon, 1 Dearborn, 1 corn fan, 1 corn planter, harrows, plows, drags, spades, shovels, hoes, rakes, &c.

Also a lot of plow gear, cart harness, and a great variety of other property usually found on a farm.

TERMS OF SALE:

The terms are cash on all sums of $20 and under; on sums over $20 a credit of 6 months, the purchaser giving note with approved security, bearing interest from day of sale. No property to be removed until the terms are complied with. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock a.m.

C. C. NICKERSON.

Matthias Merrick, auctioneer.

nov6-2t

For Sale

BY mutual consent of the parties interested and competent authority therefrom, I will sell at *Private* Sale for cash, or on credit, the following very desirable property:

A Fine Bay Mare, 7 years old, (supposed to be with foal by Mr. Rawlins's Horse); one Bay Horse, 7 years old, a stylish work animal; 4 splendid young Milch Cows, two of them Devons; 1 sow and eight hogs; a good wood wagon and double harness; one Dearborn; a York wagon and harness; Household furniture; farming implements; some wheat and crop of corn.

Mr. W. A. Foreman on the premises adjoining the lands of Mr. Richard Frampton and others, in Chapel district, will exhibit the property. For further particulars call on me at Easton. W. E. STEWART, Attorney.

N. B.—If the property is not sold at private sale before

Saturday, Nov. 24th, 1877,

it will on that day at 11 o'clock a.m., be disposed of, on the premises, at Public Auction. Terms of sale made known on day of sale.

nov6ts L

STOVES! STOVES!

TIN! TIN!

—AND—

SHEET IRON BUSINESS!

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has opened a new

Stove and Tin Store,

at Basin's old stand, opposite Railroad Avenue, on Washington Street, next door to Mr. Minnick's book store.

Shall always keep on hand a full line of Fireplace, Parlor and Cook Stoves; Cooking Ranges and Stove Fixtures; Tinware of all kinds.

Special attention called to the Fireplace Stove called the

GOLDEN SUN,

believed to be the best stove of the kind ever made. The sales have been large, and they give entire satisfaction.

Roofing and Guttering done to order. All kinds of Repairing done promptly to order.

Prices satisfactory, and a share of the public patronage solicited. Being a practical workman, I warrant my work to give satisfaction.

octs 77 GEORGE W. BECK.

I can beat the state on Stoves for Cooking or Heating purposes. The most desirable styles now on hand and at lowest possible prices. Come and see.

T. C. Nicols.

Cooley's Cork Corset

COOLEY'S CORK CORSETS can be found at my store for sale as low as the lowest.

E. V. HIGGINS.

No Quinine!

No Mercury.

Dr. Berg's German Ague Pills!

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

Address,

GEO. W. WILLIAMS & Co.

Sole Proprietors and Manufacturers,

913 Spring Garden st., Phila., Pa.

nov6,77-yr

Manufacturing.

I HAVE made an arrangement with a well known and celebrated Boot & Shoemaker of Baltimore, by which I can have any style of HAND MADE BOOTS & SHOES made to measure, as low as the lowest. These Goods will be made of the Finest French CALF and warranted to fit. I invite all to call.

G. M. M. Higgins.

Sewing Machines.

I HAVE accepted the agency for the "Improved Home Machines," and desire the public to call and examine them before purchasing. I shall sell them for "cash only" and will not allow anyone to undersell me.

G. E. V. Higgins.

LORD & TAYLOR,

NEW YORK.

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

OUR IMPORTATIONS OF THIS SEASON GIVE US AN UNEQUALED STOCK OF GOODS.

BLACK SILKS, handsome and durable, all widths, $1.00 to $3.50. The GREAT AMERICAN INDESTRUCTIBLE SILK $1.20, $1.33, $1.50.

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

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

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

NOVELTIES IN DRESS GOODS

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

The mixed CORTICHE CHOTTES range in price from 50c. a yard to $8.00, and on low-priced Dress Goods from 10c. a yard up, many of them being as effective as the heavier fabrics.

SHAWLS, MANTLES and WRAPS.

India Valley Cashmere Shawls from $100 00 up. India Filled Centers at $50.00 and up.

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

Ladies' and Children's Suits and Ine Under Clothing

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

HOSIERY.

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

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

GLOVES.

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

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

ALSO,

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

MOURNING DEPARTMENT.

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

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

DOMESTIC and HOUSEKEEPING GOODS

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

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

FURS

Alaska Seal Sacques, from $65.00 up.
Alaska Seal Muffs, from $6.00 up.
Alaska Seal Boas, from $6.00 up.
Mink Muffs and Boas, from $12.50 a set, up.
Silk Fur-lined Garments, from $65.00,
Alaska Sable Sets, from $7 50.
A good set of Furs as low as $5.00.

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

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

—:O:—

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

nov6-3m

GOULD'S HOTEL.

Terms reduced to Specie Basis.

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

Transient Rates, $2.00 per day.
Transient Board and Room $7 to $10 per week.
Table Board, $5 per week.
Dinner, 50 cents.
Rooms, 50c to $1 per day.

WM. WHITNEY, Manager.
Late of Ridgway House

Philadelphia, Pa., nov6-3m

FALL OF 1877.

—:O:—

The undersigned has again the pleasure of offering to the citizens of Talbot and adjacent counties,

INCREASED ATTRACTIONS

over any past season, and solicits an inspection by all. My stock of

HARDWARE

is complete in all respects.

HORSE COVERS

AND

CARRIAGE BLANKETS,

in larger supply, more complete assortment and lower prices than ever heard of here.

Cooking and Heating

STOVES.

in great variety, embracing some of the handsomest as well as cheapest known. For a

Fire Place Heater,

I have the

"GOLDEN SUN"

AND

"FAME,"

both guaranteed in all respects. I am prepared to put up

FURNACES

promptly and Cheap. In

TINWARE,

my stock is complete. Any description of Tin Work promptly done and satisfaction guaranteed.

Roofing, Spouting, &c.,

done promptly in any part of the county.

I solicit a continuance of the patronage of Farmers, Mechanics and Tradesmen of this section, and will always be found fair in all dealings, lowest in all prices and most liberal in all my business affairs.

THOS. C. NICOLS

LECTURE.

THE Rev. Father Boyle, of Washington, will deliver a lecture at the TOWN HALL, in Easton, on

Tuesday, November 20th.

SUBJECT:—"Recollections of a Chaplain in Hospitals around Washington."

The proceeds will be appropriated to payment of the debt still existing on the Pastoral residence adjoining the church of SS Peter and Paul at Easton.

ADMISSION.....35 cents.
RESERVED SEATS.....50 cents.

To be had at *Prof. Minnick's* store, where a plan of the hall can be found.

Doors open at 7 o'clock. Lecture commence at 8 o'clock. oct25-4t

$1,000 REWAR !

A REWARD of $1,000 is offered by the undersigned for the apprehension, conviction and hanging of the murderer or murderers of James Fitzjarell and Ann Fitzjarell, who were brutally murdered at Jarrell town, in Chapel District, on Friday night September 7th, 1877. N. CLARK.

REFERENCES: Sacramento Savings Bank, Odd Fellows' Bank, and Capital Bank, all of Sacramento city, California.

oct30-4t

Fire Place Stoves—

The Fame and Golden Sun promptly furnished and satisfaction guaranteed.

T. C. Nicols.

Sportsmen—

Your time is comming. I can furnish you all you need except dogs and game.

T. C. Nicols.

Buffalo Robes—

Did you ever see a Buffalo Robe for $5? I have got them and nice Robes they are—nice lined robes $8—superior robes $8 to $10.

T. C. Nicols

Dress Making.

MRS. M E BRUFF wishes to announce to the Ladies of Easton and elsewhere, that she has just returned from the cities with the latest styles of d