The Transcript,

CHESTERTOWN, MD.

Friday Morning, Sept. 15, 1876.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC TICKET.



FOR PRESIDENT,

Samuel J. Tilden,

OF NEW YORK,

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

Thos. A. Hendricks,

OF INDIANA.

FOR CONGRESS,

Daniel M. Henry,

OF DORCHESTER COUNTY.

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

NEW YORK, Sept. 11.

THE VERMONT ELECTION.

The Radicals committed the ir habitual fraud in reporting the Vermont returns. Instead of making a comparison with the large votes of Presidential years, they compared with '74, when the vote was small, and the election of no especial moment, and claimed all increase over their vote then as a gain, without regard to the Democratic gains, which were much larger in proportion. They started out by claiming a majority of 30,000, and dropped to 23,000, which is 9,000 less majority than Grant received, although the total vote this year was 10,000 more; and, if the Republicans had held their own, their majority would have been 36,000. The Radical leaders put on a bold front to the public, but admit to each other that their chances are desperate as things stand to-day.

The reduction of the Republican majority in Vermont from 32,000 to 23,000 in so full a poll means simply the election of Tilden and Hendricks.

Democrats should bear in mind that to arrive at correct results heavy votes only should be compared with the returns of this year, and that no fair contrast can be made by comparing the small votes of off years with the immense poll of the Centennial Presidential year. Democrats, therefore, will distrust first reports. The Radicals will falsify the elections of other States as they did that of Vermont. They always manipulate the returns. Take your political almanac, and each one may make the comparison fairly for yourself, and then go out and tell the truth to your neighbors.

THE NATIONAL YACHT CLUB.

The departure of the elegant little "Despatch," which came here with Secretary Robeson and his family on their annual pleasure tour, was followed by the arrival of the U. S. steam Frigate Talapoosa, with Col. Fred. Grant and a large party of friends. The Despatch is very handsome and very fast, but is now used only for Mr. Robeson's excursions. It costs, all told, about $2,500 a day to run the Talapoosa and Despatch at excursion speed. If the people will stand such things now at the hands of so mean a defrauder as Robeson, who starves officers' families to cover up his embezzlements in the hopes of making people believe a lie about Congress, there is no hope for the purification of the government.

TAFT, CHAMBERLAIN AND TRADE.

It is a noticeable fact that, before either the press or the legal profession had comprehended the effect of Taft's infamous order, or Chamberlain's subserviency to the Bloody Shirt programme, as evidenced by the shipment of 20,000 guns to Charleston and the riot there on the 7th, the gold and cotton markets felt the full significance of the initiation of the bloody programme. Gold is one per cent. higher than last week, the commercial markets are unsettled, the negotiation of the loan suspended for the present, and merchants who had become cheerful and hopeful from the signs of renewed prosperity are grieving timorous again. Such is the practical effect of the bloody shirt.

THE RADICAL CORRUPTION FUND.

The assessments upon Federal office-holders are being vigorously collected. All have been forced, under the example of President Grant, to pay two per cent. on their salaries for the September and October elections, and are called upon for a further contribution of three per cent. for the general contest in November. Putting the number of officials at only 80,000, and their average salaries at $1,500 per year, we have a result of $18,000,000 paid in salaries, on which the assessment of five per centum yields a fund of $900,000. The Radicals, therefore, have for their general campaign purposes a sum of $600,000 without counting the voluntary subscriptions they will receive. They are spending this money lavishly. In Indiana alone they have purchased three newspapers within the last ten days, paying $7,500 cash, in advance, for the sole of the defunct of one paper until after the election. They have organized and are carrying on an extensive and corrupt system of [illegible] and consent of Gen. Hayes. These are not conjectures, but facts, to be proved in the proper time and place. But, like Tweed, Robeson and other corruptionists, Mr. Chandler and his associates mistake the times and the temper and virtue of the mass of the people. Their money will be squandered by dead beats, every subsidized or imported vote will be met by those of ten indignant converts from Republicanism, and this election will demonstrate again the great truth that no amount of money can permanently corrupt or demoralize a free and intelligent people.

CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION.

From our Special Correspondent.

PHILA. Sept. 11th. 1876.

Mr. Editor:—The Orange Free State is a republic in South Africa, which was established in 1854 by the Dutch. It is now in a flourishing condition, and in that far off distant land is shedding the benign and softening influences of Christian civilization over a region that was formerly occupied by roving races which were sunk in the depths of barbarism so deeply that according to Governor Janssens, many of them were even unacquainted with the construction of huts, and if possible, farther removed from civilization than the Digger Indians of North America.

Prior to the date of definite history tradition states that the country was overrun by marauding bands of Kaffirs, Bushmen and Gorannas, as well as many nomadic pastoral tribes, the latter resting in one spot only long enough to pasture their flocks and herds and leaving it for a fresher tract as soon as the grass or herbage was devowered or became scanty. To the cultivation of the ground they devoted no care. Agriculture never flourishes in a country where the title to land is precarious or contingent, and consequently little attention was given to that art, which seems to be the first sure step from barbarism, as it was uncertain how long the tillers would be allowed to call the soil their own, and the danger of having a stronger tribe harvest the crops was always imminent.

But the country was rescued from the ravages of these barbarous hordes by the enterprise and energy of the sturdy settlers from the Netherlands. "The wilderness and the solitary place shall be glad for them; and the desert shall rejoice and blossom as the rose." Cities now dot the plains where but a few years since, wild beasts roamed and Savages wandered; broad farms yield their increase, "the pastures are clothed with flocks, the valleys also are covered over with corn, they shout for joy, they also sing." Agriculture, Commerce and Manufactures go hand in hand: popular government has been established and European civilization introduced in Afric's very centre. The Republic takes its name not from the Dutch House of Orange, as many would suppose, but from a river of that name which flows through the territory. It is situated about 800 miles North of Cape Town, and has an area of about 70,000 square miles, the white population may be estimated at 75,000, the colored or native 25,000.—The country is divided into fourteen districts, and Bloemfontein is the chief town and Capital of the State. The form of government is essentially and preeminently Republican, and the Constitution vests the executive power in a President, whose term of office lasts five years, and as the people have not as yet been frightened by the ghost of Cæsarism or suffered from a fancied insecurity resulting from a threatened dictatorship; the executive is eligible for re-election so long as he fills the office with credit to himself and with honor to the Nation. Candidates for the Presidency are generally recommended by the Volksvaod, the legislative power of the State, and are never nominated by party conventions. I have, however, been unable to find in the little book that was so kindly furnished me by one of the Commissioners, how the Legislature makes choice of the nominees; if the unfair caucus system prevails it would be advisable for their Statesmen to take a lesson in the early history of our nation, and dispense with it at once, before the Hydra grows too powerful.

Civil Service Reform is evidently believed in religiously and is carried to a dangerous extreme, as the members of the President's Council are the same after his election as before, and cannot be removed prior to the expiration of their term, except for maladministration in office, and then only by the Legislature.—The Republic in the course of time, no doubt will find it proper to clothe the executive with the power of choosing his own personal advisers and grant to him the right of naming his Cabinet Ministers, with the advice and consent of the Volksraad, in the same manner as Presidential appointments are made under the Constitution of the United States. The system in vogue in the African republic is a dangerous one, and certainly calculated to foment strife and create trouble between the President and his Council and the upper departments of the Government, it will tend to make the servant assume the role of master, and there is nothing to check him, as it is out of the province of the prerogatives of the President to compel the retirement or demand the surrender of the portfolio of a single Cabinet officer. The bare possibility that the Council of the executive may be filled with his political and personal enemies is sufficient to call the attention of the State to the consideration of the matter in order to remedy it at once by properly amending the Constitution.

The legislative power, as I mentioned above, is vested in a single house which is called the Volksraad, the members of which are elected by their constituents for four consecutive years, and meet in session annually, at Bloemfontein, unless oftener called together specially by the President. Here again is another defect in their Constitution, as the language of experience speaks in no uncertain tone which it were a fatal of the danger to be [illegible] from the [illegible] of the [illegible] power in the hands of a single [illegible] assembly. The object of vesting the law making power in two houses is to prevent hasty legislation, which may be the result of excitement, passion or party intrigue, in times of great political power. The good that is sure to flow from and the evil that is to be avoided by the establishment of two bodies, the one acting as a check upon the other, are so obvious that any argument in favor of the support of the plan is useless. The upper house being always smaller in numbers, its deliberations are necessarily more solemn, and it serves to prevent that precipitate action which in many cases would result disastrously or seriously affect the stability of the government. That cluster of republics that flourished in Italy during the middle ages were all alike constituted with a single house "and all perished miserably," and the great cause of their utter destruction was the turbulence and violence that characterized the deliberations of their unbalanced legislative assemblies. The stormy sessions of the National Assembly of France during the revolution taught the people the danger of such a mode of legislation, and upon the subsidence of the gale the council of Ancients was called into being, and from that date France has never been without an upper house. It is to be hoped that the Orange Free State will take warning. The law of the land is the Roman Dutch, and the Constitution Church is the Dutch Reformed, although all other religious are tolerated. The education department of the country is receiving that attention it merits, and a common school system, under the care of the State, is being established.—The commerce of the country is increasing; the great drawback, however, is the fact that the nearest sea port is 400 miles distant, and all the merchandise imported and exported has to be carried upon heavy wagons drawn by oxen, through a comparatively wild country, which is interested with so many rivers which in certain seasons of the year become swollen and impassable, that delays are numerous and travel at times is beset with many difficulties. These inconveniences in the course of time will be overcome, and the republic will be joined to the ocean by bands of steel over which the locomotive will go dashing along at the rate of 40 miles an hour

"Singing through the forests,
Rattling over ridges,
Shooting under arches,
Rumbling over bridges,
Whizzing through the mountains,
Buzzing o'er the vale—"

Scaring, with the shriek of its whistle, the wild beasts from the jungles and the birds from the thickets, while the savage Bushmen will peep through the copes with fear and trembling and look upon the mighty monster with as much surprise as did the Red Man of the far West when the first train rushed over the Union Pacific. Everything is possible with those hardy Dutch pioneers who have penetrated the wilds of Africa, as did the forefathers of our nation the wilds of America, for the purpose of establishing a republic. They are the descendants of a Nation "whose merchants were princes and whose traffickers were the honorable of the earth." A nation that flecked the oceans with the white sailes of her freighted argosies, that crowned the harbors and ports of the commercial world with her forest of masts, and whose ensign was known wherever civilization extended.—The sons of Holland are a brave and determined race and never stop for trifles. The time lasting contest they have with the ocean to save their land from inundation, and the success they have met with in the encounter, prove them to be equal to any and to every emergency. Who knows but that in 1954 the Orange Republic will invite all the Nations of the Earth to join with her in celebrating the one hundredth anniversary of her birth as a nation, when she may be able to show as many triumphs as we do in this our Centennial year. America welcomes to the sister of Republics The Orange Free State of South Africa; may she be "a government of the people for the people and by the people," and therefore destined not to perish from the earth, and may the heartfelt prayer of every lover of popular government be "Esto perpetua." The Republics of antiquity were so only in name, not in spirit. Athens, Sparta, Thebes, Carthage and Rome, have all perished upon the shoals of time, and their ruins stand as silent monitors of the past, reminding us of their departed splendors; let us avoid the rocks upon which they foundered and learn from their histories the causes that led to their decay.

The exhibits of the South African Republic are clustered in the South Western corner of the Main Exposition Building, and through the kindness and politeness of Mr. Wm. H. Gale, Secretary of the Orange Free State Commission, I was taken through the pavilion and shown everything of interest.

A small glass case containing specimens of diamonds taken from the river washings as well as the dry diggings, stands in the centre of the Court, and of course attracts the attention of the ladies, especially. The yield is enormous and the stones on exhibition range from ¼ to 34 karats: one large and very brilliant is valued at $2,500.

Ostrich feathers are one of the most important articles of export, and some of the largest and most graceful I have ever seen are displayed to advantage. They were brought in by the natives, who captured them from the ostrich in his wild state, and it is claimed by those who profess to know, that the feathers from the wild bird are much handsomer as a rule than those which are plucked from domesticated birds. The greater part of the country is used for grazing purposes, and the bales of wool on exhibition will compare favorably with any sheared from the South down or other celebrated breeds of England and France. The Angora Goat is raised in numbers, and the fleece is claimed to be equal to that grown in Turkey and Asia Minor. Several robes are hanging up in the section, and judges will have every opportunity to compare the African and Asiatic varieties, as in the Turkish department are to be found many samples of the latter breed.

Leather made from the hides of the Kaffir Cow, Harts beest and blue buck, is used in the manufacture of harness, boots, shoes, &c. Ram hides of the rhinoceros and giraffe, called riems, are made into thongs and ox goads.

I noticed a pair of robes, each containing nine skins of the gold and silver jackal, which were very pretty.

Baskets formed of water grasses woven so closely that they are used for carrying water, are upon exhibition; many of the natives are very expert in weaving these baskets and a deal of skill is shown in their manufacture.

Olive wood, which is susceptible of a very fine polish and used extensively in veneering, is found in abundance and differs in no particular from that grown in Syria.

Ivory is a valuable article of commerce, but as civilization advances the elephants disappear and the natives do not bring the tusks into the State in such quantities as they formerly did. That on exhibition however, is very fine, and equal in quality to any in the entire exposition A small case resting on a centre table, contains a vegetable curiosity which has been the subject of close study to chemists and scientists generally. It is a gourd, holding many seeds, each one surrounded by a light pink pulpy substance which contains all the qualities of Cream of Tartar. The fruit grows wild, close to the ground upon a running vine, and the attention of the European settlers was called to it by the natives who used it as a laxative medicine. It is called Cream of Tartar fruit, and is destined to become the source of considerable revenue to the State. Several very large glass cases are filled with almost every species of birds known in that country. I shall, however, be able to describe only two or three kinds, the rest I will merely name: Crowned, Spoonbill and Stanley blue Cranes, Parrots, Paraquets, Cockatoos, Bitterns, Finches, Herons, Cormorants, Egrets, Sunbirds and Golden Orioles are the most worthy of notice. The widow bird, about the size of an American robin, with a long, black graceful tail about one foot and a half in length, its wings tipped with scarlet and it's body feathers dashed occasionally with white, is one of the prettiest of the little warblers in the feathered kingdom. The Icaracus is a bird of exceedingly brilliant plumage: it has a bright black eye, and its head is crowned with a tuft of green feathers, while the light green of its neck and the upper portion of its body gradually grows darker as it approaches the tail, until it blends most beautifully into a rich dark blue; the breast is black and the bill scarlet: it is one of the prettiest birds I ever saw in my life, robed as it is in all the colors of the rain-bow. As a rule, however, those birds that are bright in plumage are silent in song.

There is a specimen of the Sacred Ibis, which in ancient times was worshipped in Egypt and called Hac or Hib, by the modern Egyptians it is called Abon Haunes, which means Father John: it is white and black and in a measure resembles the crane. Its feathers were supposed to scare and even kill the crocodile." It appeared in Egypt at the rise and disappeared at the inundation of the Nile. It drank only the purest waters, and many fanatics in the priesthood would quench their thirst only at those pools where it had been seen. To kill it was punishable with death, and an Egyptian would no more dare to do such a thing than a sailor would attempt to shoot one of Mother Carey's chickens.

There are many other things on exhibition which I have not even refered to, and as I have extended this letter to an unusual length I will close by saying that no one should visit the Centennial Exposition without making a special visit to the Pavilion of the Orange Free State. I dare say there is no single section that has been so closely examined and that has given more surprise and pleasure, as the vast majority of people were not even aware of the existence of the republic.

F. W. C.

☞ The riot which occurred in Charleston on Thursday night was not entirely unexpected to those who have watched the condition of affairs in South Carolina, and it may justly be regarded as one of the first fruits of Grant's bayonet order. Egged on by the bad advice of their carpet-bag leaders, the Republican negroes of South Carolina have declared open war against all colored men who dare join Democratic clubs, and against any of the whites who undertake to protect colored Democrats from mob violence. Open threats of an attack upon the late State Democratic Convention were made by turbulent negroes, and when the Democrats of Charleston, a few weeks ago, for the first time in eight years; determined upon having a torch-light procession, a riot was feared, as that was a species of demonstration that the Republican negroes assumed to claim as a right belonging exclusively to themselves. As the whites were in very strong force, however, no attack was made upon the procession, though many threats were made. In other parts of the State the assaults upon colored Democrats have been numerous, and since the promulgation of the bayonet order the aggressiveness of the Republican negroes against colored and white Democrats has increased, as they believe that the pending political campaign is to be fought strictly upon the color line, and that Grant will send Federal troops to assist them in chastising deserters from their party ranks. The affray of Thursday night was caused by an attack upon white men who were escorting home the members of a colored Democratic club in order to protect them from assault.—The negro supporters of Hayes, however, attacked the procession with great fury, and largely outnumbering the whites, overcame them, killing one man and seriously wounding others. Having gained possession of the principal streets they fell upon every white man they could find, using clubs, stones and pistols as weapons of assault. We earnestly hope that the whites of South Carolina will not permit themselves to be drawn into measurs of illegal retaliation. It is the only hope of the Hayes party to provoke race disturbances in the South which can be misrepresented at the North for political effect. If the whites by forbearance and self-command can defeat this atrocious design, the domination of the present corrupt Republican party will come to a speedy end.—*N. Y. Sun.*

For the Transcript.

WASHINGTON COLLEGE.

MR. EDITOR:—The interest we all feel in the success of home educational institutions induces me to ask a short space in the *Transcript* for a notice of the advantages afforded in the Preparatory and Special classes apart from the regular collegiate classes of Washington College.

Let me just say that the recently appointed assistant professor is a graduate of Princton, is highly recommended by its faculty, is experienced in teaching, has taught during the past year in Kent county, and has adopted teaching as the business of his life. While he will teach the Preparatory class, yet the old professors superintend and assist in instructing this class. What better school—what better training could the boys of our county have anywhere?

The studies of the Preparatory class require one or two years according to the ability and previous advancement of the student. In some cases equivalents have been studied and only a portion of the following course is needed before entering the Freshman class:

English Grammar—Smith's or Hart's New Grammer and Analysis—Swinton's Word Analysis—Reading, Penmanship, and Declaration and English Composition.

History of Maryland, Onderdonk's; Holmes' or Barnes' Brief History of the United States; Markham's History of England.

Geography, Monteith's, Cornell's or Swinton's.

Arithmetic, Davies', or Ray's Practical, or Olney's Elements.

Algebra, Davies' Elementary to Quadratic Equations.

Latin, Gildersleeve's Primer or Harkness' Grammer and Reader.—Gildersleeve's Reader or Casar's Commentaries begun.

Greek, Harkness' First book in Greek, or Kendrick's Bullion's Grammer and First book of Xenophon's Anabasis.

In this class English Composition is very frequent as an Exercise in syntax, Spelling and punctuation. With the same design there are frequent written translations of Latin and Greek.

Passing by the extensive four years' collegiate course ending with graduation as Bachelors, we must say that a selection of studies is permitted to the Special or Practical course student. Young men who have not time or the pecuniary means for a full course, may study English composition, Book-keeping, Commercial Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry' Trigonometry, Mensuration and Surveying, History, Rhetoric, English Literature, Mechanical Philosophy and Chemistry (illustrated by experiments,) and the French or German language.

The Board of Visitors have done all that can be expected of them. The halls are open, the books are here, the blackboards are ready, the benches are arranged, the stoves are burning, the Professors are at their desks. It remains to be seen if the good people of the Eastern Shore are ready to sustain the Board of Visitors. The last Commencement should be evidence enough of what the Professors are able to accomplish. Let there be a large accession of students at once, and continually.

R.

THE TURNING POINT.—The New York Herald does not believe that New York is the pivotal point on which the presidential election will turn. It insists that Indiana is the true pivot. Curiously enough it contends at the same time that if the democrats carry Indiana it will not make their chances any better; but that if the republicans carry they may shout victory all along the line. Is not this arguing rather too much on the principle of heads I win, tails you lose?—*Baltimore Sun.*

BALTIMORE GRAIN MARKET

From the Sun of Wednesday.

WHEAT.—Receipts to-day 13,000 bushels Southern Wheat, 10,400 bushels Western do.; 1000 bushels Southern Corn, 117,200 bushels Western do.; 2100 bushels Oats, and 400 bushels Rye. Stocks in Elevators 67,978 bushels Wheat and 769,845 bushels Corn. The offerings of Wheat are comparatively light, and the market is buoyant and strong for the high grades, real choice samples commanding 1a2 cents advance on best prices obtained to-day. The sales were 1000 bushels prime white at 1 28a$1 25; 3000 bushels prime amber at 1 27a$1 28; 5000 bushels prime red at 1 23a$1 25; 2000 bushels good do. at 1 20a$1 22, and 2000 bushels inferior to fair at 1 05a $1 18; also, 600 bushels prime red Pennsylvania at 1 22a$1 25.

CORN.—The supply of Southern Corn is confined to small lots, and the only sales are 600 bushels fly-cut white at 60a 61 cents, and 400 bushels prime yellow at 56 cents. For Western the market was excited and strong at an advance of 1c. on spot and 1c. on October. The transactions were 4000 bushels steamer at 53½ cts.; 3000 bushels No. 2 white at 56 cts.; 800 bushels mixed at 56 cts. and 60,000 bushels at 55½ cts., all spot; 5000 bushels September and 22,000 bushels October at 75 cents. In the afternoon there were sales of 31,000 bushels mixed spot at 55½ cents, the market closing quiet.

Marriages.

PHILLIPS—JONES.—At the residence of the bride's father, on Tuesday, September 5th, by Rev. E. W. Gaylord, THOMAS A. PHILLIPS, of Fauquier county, Va., to Miss H. ANNIE JONES of Galena.

WROTH—KELLEY.—On the 8th of September, at the residence of J. T. Gale, Esq., 605 Cumberland st., Philadelphia, by Rev. Mr. Fernly, W. F. WROTH to Miss FLORENCE KELLEY—both of Kent county.

Deaths.

JOINER.—In Chestertown on the 8th inst., FRANK C., infant son of Jefferson and Sophia Joiner, aged 1 year 8 months and 27 days.

New Advertisements.

Tilden & Hendricks CAMPAIGN CLUB.

ALL THOSE FAVORABLE to the formation of a *TILDEN and HENDRICKS CAMPAIGN CLUB*, for the Fourth Election District, will meet at the TOWN HALL, on

TUESDAY EVENING NEXT

AT EIGHT O'CLOCK.

Sept. 15, 1876.

A MEETING of the First District Teachers' Association will be held at MASSEYS, on SATURDAY NEXT, 16th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. We hope for a large attendance.

T. B. LONG, Sec'y.

Sept. 15, 1876.

WOOD FOR SALE.

THE undersigned has a lot of superior *HICKORY and OAK WOOD* for sale, and will be delivered at short notice.

JOHN W. RASIN.

Sept. 15, 1876—tf.

To the Citizens of the First District.

THE BOOKS OF THE ASSESSMENT Of the First District have been returned, and the Board of Control and Review will sit every day to hear any appeals. By order.

SOL. WRIGHT, *Clerk to Board of Control and Review.*

Sept. 15, 1876—tf.

Examiners' Notice.

THE undersigned, Examiners, appointed by the Honorable County Commissioners for Kent county to examine and determine whether the public convenience requires the opening of a

PUBLIC ROAD

IN THE THIRD ELECTION DISTRICT OF KENT COUNTY,

commencing at "Ashley's Run," and running from thence through the lands of the late Thomas H. Stephens and George R. Stephens until it intersects "Churn Lane," near the School House, —hereby give notice that they will meet on

THURSDAY, The 19th day of October,

1676, at nine o'clock, A. M., at Ashley's Run, to discharge the duties devolving upon them by said appointment and commission.

SAMUEL BECK,
HENRY T. JUMP,
RICHARD C. SMYTH,
Examiners.

Sept. 15—5t.

The Registration.

FOURTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

Newly Registered Voters.

WHITE.

A
Armstrong, J C — Ashley, Abraham

B
Biscoe, Wm. Albert — Bramble, John T
Brown, Charles T

C
Cross, Robert B — Copper, George W
Copper, Wm H — Copper, John C
Coleman, Wm B

D
Davis, Samuel A

F
Fisher, Samuel, sr. — Fisher, Samuel, jr.
Fiddis, Thornton A — Faulkner, Andrew J

H
Howard, Frank H — Hall, George G
Hines, Thomas L — Hudgins, Jacob G
Hepbron, Sewell — Hickey, William H
Hazzard, James S — Hopkins, Edwin

J
Jones, Robert G

K
Krall, George B

L
Lambert, Edward — Lamb, George A.
Legg, Moses

M
Mann, Thomas J — Medders, Philip

O
Orr, Alexander

P
Price, Lewis — Plummer, Wm B
Perkins, Jno Wesley

R
Ringgold, Wm F — Reed, Joseph
Register, Wilson

S
Seguin, Charles H — Stokes, Walter H
Smith, Daniel — Shirley, John J
Applington, John H

T
Turr, [illegible] — Thompson, Jos H

New Advertisements.

W
Wheatley, Wm A — Wallis, Wildie

COLORED.

A
Anderson, Aaron W

B
Butler, Samuel G — Barnes, Jas. Henry
Butler, George — Baker, Isaac
Bowser, Charles — Bordley, Rich'd Jas.

C
Cooper, Ezekiel, — Carr, Joseph
Corse, Alex. No. 1 — Cotton, Alfred
Corse, Alex. No. 2 — Cann, William
Chambors, Perry, jr.

E
Elias, John Wesley

F
Fields, John

G
Giles, George Wm — Gilbert, William

H
Hamilton, Gen. Burton Asbury — Hackett, Emory D
Hebrew, John B — Hynson, Gustavus
Hunter, Samuel — Hicks, Wm Thomas Henry

J
Jones, Charles

K
Key, Wm R

M
Miller, Henry

P
Perkins, Wm J

R
Reese, Chas. Henry — Riley, James
Reese, Jeremiah — Ringgold, Lewis
Rodgers, Emanuel

S
Smith, Samuel — Sheppard, Emory
Strickmine, Elijah — Seeney, Richard
Sterrett, John — Stevens, Henry

W
Wright, Thomas W — Walker, Jacob
Ward, George — Wilson, John Emory

I hereby certify that the above is a correct list of the voters registered by me at the sitting on the 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th days of September, 1876.

E. T. WILLIS,
Register 4th Election District.

Deaths, Transfers and Removals.

WHITE.

A
Anthony, Wm H

B
Byron, J M J — Brown, John T
Buchanan, Robt. E

C
Comegys, John M — Chatham, Francis M
Colgain, Robert E

D
DeFord, James — Diehl, Eugene

E
Erdman, Millard F — Estes, Samuel R

F
Ford, George B

G
Gleaves, Samuel C — Gray, Alexander

H
Hecht, Leibman — Hanson, George A
Hynson, Franklin P

K
Kendall, Luther A — Keating, William
Keyser, Edwin S — Kirby, Samuel W
Kennedy, Thomas

M
Massey, Wilbur F — Marchbank, Robert
McKee, Charles

N
Newcomb, J Frisby

P
Plummer, Edward

R
Redgrave, Samuel — Rutter, John T
Russell, Alfred H — Russell, John

S
Sparks, Henry A — Strauss, Benjamin

T
Tarbutton, Wm J

W
Wilkins, James D — Willis, John K

COLORED.

Berry, Moses, jr. — Boyer, Cornelius F.
Bailey, John C

G
Graves, Wm. sr. — Gould, John
Gilbert, Daniel — Goodin, Archer

H
Houston, Thomas — Hynson, Isaac H

J
Johnson, Robert

K
Kellum, Henry

L
Lee, William — Lee, Aaron

M
Miller, Horace

R
Riley, Jas H. No. 1. — Riley, Jas H. No. 2.

S
Scott, Thomas

W
Woolford, Robt. M

I HEREBY CERTIFY that the above a correct List of Deaths, Transfers a Removals, stricken from the Registe List at the sitting on the 6th, 7th, 7th and 8th days of September, 1876.

E. T. WILLIS,
Register 4th Election District.

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