The Transcript,
CHESTERTOWN, MD.
Friday Morning, Sept. 29, 1876
Only One Dollar a Year, in advance

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. 25, 1876.

THE COMING POLITICAL BLAST.

Everything indicates a political blast, which will rival Newton's exploit yesterday at Hell Gate. The Republican Reef, on which so many of our hopes have been wrecked, is so thoroughly undermined by its own iniquities, and charged with the giant powder of popular indignation, distributed in small cartridges among communities and individuals, that when the blast comes the ugly rock will disappear with as little noise or shock as did Hallett's Point Reef yesterday.

There has been a most decided change in public feeling during the past week.—One week ago Republicans were confident of success and offering large odds on everything. Now you can't find a Republican that is willing to bet a dollar on Ohio or Indiana. Indeed most of those who are in a position to know are willing to admit that Ohio will go Democratic, and very few of them express any hope of carrying Indiana. The publication of whiskey-ring Babcock's letter to Ingersoll, the blasphemer, begging him to go to Indiana to speak, as that State was likely to go Democratic, has filled the enemy with consternation. Added to Kilpatrick's testimony, and Schurz's declaration that the Germans had abandoned the Republican party, it makes a strong showing, and has given Democrats here great cause for rejoicing.

The National Committee are in daily receipt of the most encouraging advices, and feel certain of success.

LOOK OUT FOR FRAUDS.

The last desperate resort of the Republicans, there is every reason to believe, will be frauds—systematic, wholesale frauds. The plans have been fully exposed, but the caution cannot be too often given. In Ohio and Indiana every manager should be watched, and in every polling district three or four trusty men should be detailed to watch the Republican inspectors and judges of election.—Don't leave them unwatched for one moment. The scheme is to drop fraudulent Republican votes into the boxes, and then when the votes are counted they will offer to withdraw an equal number of Democratic and Republican ballots. It appears fair on its face, but if permitted will lose us the election.

THREE THOUSAND ROUGHS

are to go to Ohio and Indiana from New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Three hundred leave New York to-night on a special train for Indianapolis, and more will leave for Ohio to-morrow. These men are well dressed, plausible looking fellows, some of them, but they are political cutthroats, whose mission it is to secure Republican success at all hazards. The notorious Theo. Allen, whose keno bank was recently broken up by the police, has been for many years a leader among the Republican roughs here. It is supposed that he will have charge of a detachment.

The people of Ohio and Indiana owe it to themselves to see to it that these officers are detected in their mission.—Any man detected in an attempt to interfere with the purity of an election should be summarily dealt with. Should some of these gentlemen find darkness or final resting-places in Western soil, there will be little grief felt here.

GEN. MORGAN'S REPUTATION IS NATIONAL.

Although E. D. Morgan is running for Governor of this State, the question of his election is not merely a local one, because he is a type of the Republican [illegible] and because he is a Senator of the United States as well as while Governor [illegible] the leading [illegible] of the President Grant [illegible] and a bag of [illegible] Tilden [illegible] and [illegible] South [illegible]

business in later years. The whisky tax was to be advanced to $2 per gallon, and the great question was whether the advance should apply to the stock on hand or not. Coarser operators, who had as immense stocks as Messrs. Morgan, Weed Shook & Sherman, would have insisted from the first that the advance should not apply to the stock on hand, but the eminent house did better. They insisted that it *should* apply, frightened all the whiskey men into selling out to their agents, actually allowed the bill to pass in shape to tax the stock on hand, and then, when their net was full of fishes and everybody else pretty empty, their distinguished Washington partner, Hon. John Sherman of Ohio, neatly manipulated a reconsideration, and their cool million was quickly landed in an operation of 30 days.

OAKS AMES, MORGAN AND CO.

Those who have done Mr. Edwin D. Morgan the injustice to suppose that he had for late years retired from his well established business as a Legislative Jobber will be pleased to know that his activity is as great as ever, and his enterprise vast enough to take in the most distant points, and most remote Legislatures of our broad land. His great force is shown by the success of his operations, and the wonderful tact by which he has of late concealed his connection with them. Yet, it is a fact that neither Schuyler Calfax nor Blaine, nor any other of the Christian statesmen, were so closely connected with the operations of Mr. Oaks Ames as was Edwin D. Morgan. In fact, there is some doubt whether Morgan is not justly entitled to be considered the head of the firm, during Ames' life, as he now its administrator and survivor since Ames' death. One of the neatest of their operations was the purchase of the Louisiana and Texas Legislatures, incidental to the great scheme of the New Orleans, Mobile & Texas Railroad Company.

THE NECESSITY OF A CHANGE.

[*From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.*]

The Democratic candidate for Governor of New York puts this pertinent question in his Albany speech: "Is it anywhere recorded in the political history of this country that any party, corrupted by the long possession of power, ever reformed itself and corrected its own abuses? It has never been done, and will not be without a change of Administration." This is, or ought to be, the key-note of the campaign. It is the thought which most impresses the minds of the great, independent, honest body of voters who sincerely desire a thorough reform in the Administration. If the opposition speakers and editors would abandon their abuse of Republican candidates—leaving libels and harsh epithets wholly to the other side—and make their fights on the issue so well phrased by Mr. Robinson, they would gain doubtful votes from this time on to the election.

"History," says the proverb, "is philosophy teaching by example." Mr. Robinson safely appeals to its records in the United States—and he might have added England—for a single instance of the voluntary purification of itself by a party steeped in corruption and abuses. No such miracle has ever occurred, nor will it ever happen. It would be contrary to what we know of human nature and the laws of party organizations. The longer a party remains in power the more hopeless are the efforts of its best men to reform it. Every year adds to the bad precedents that must be followed. These cannot be repudiated without self-condemnation. Every year intrenches the position of the office-holders, who have elected and sustained the Administration, and upon whom it depends for support. These men cannot be turned out of office without breaking up the party—for they are the party, or the life and soul of it.—Only by a revolution of the executive power can any but superficial reforms be achieved. This is well understood in England, and it is a pity we have not an equal facility of shifting the political control of things here. When a tory ministry is defeated by a majority of the House of Commons the Premier does not try to mend matters by forming another Tory ministry who may be less objectionable, but he and his associates all bundle out and let the Liberals take their turn. This radical step and this alone secures the correction of abuses and the adoption of reforms demanded by the people through the House of Commons. And so in this country the only process by which the executive department of the Government can be reformed is not by substituting one Republican administration for another—even though the chiefs of the second may be a great improvement on the first but by giving the innings to the other party. That party is not bound to follow bad politics and perpetuate abuses because they have existed for the past sixteen years, or to retain dishonest and incompetent men in office because they have claims on the Administration or are in its secrets. Being thus free to introduce a new order of things, and its candidates being fully equal to those of the Republicans in all desirable respects, it seems to us that a change must commend itself to all discerning men.

NO CHANCE FOR A RAID.

The orators and newspapers of the republican party are unceasing in their efforts to persuade the country that if Tilden is elected the Southerners will claim pay for their slaves liberated and their property destroyed by the war. The Cincinnati Commercial pertinently rejoins that [illegible] of republicans who, [illegible] Tilden [illegible] and [illegible] South [illegible]

From the N. Y. World.

INDEPENDENTS FOR TILDEN AND REFORM.

We print the following list of Tilden men, which comprises the names not only of those who have lately been classed as "Liberal-Republicans" and "Independents," but a number of gentlemen who have until the present canvass been actively identified with the republican party:

Charles Francis Adams, of Massachusetts.

Andrew G. Curtin, Pennsylvania's war Governor.

Ex-Senator Trumbull, of Illinois.

David A. Wells, of Connecticut.

William Cullen Bryant, of New York.

Parke Godwin, of New York.

Gideon Welles, President Lincoln's Secretary of the Navy.

Justice David Davis, of the Supreme Court, United States.

Ex-Governor Austin Blair, the "War Governor" of Michigan.

Ex-Governor B. Gratz Brown, of Missouri.

George W. Julian, candidate for Vice President on the Free Soil Ticket, 1852.

Cassius M. Clay, of Kentucky.

General John M. Palmer, ex-Governor of Illinois,

General William F. Bartlett, of Massachusetts.

Professor W. G. Sumner, of Yale College, who wrote the Republican State platform of 1874, and who has now written the strongest letter of the kind yet published in behalf of Tilden.

Professor A. L. Perry, of Williams College, the distinguished political economist.

Colonel Augustus H. Fenn, the Republican candidate for Lieutenant Governor of Connecticut last year.

Frank W. Bird, of Massachusetts, the founder of the Republican party.

Ex-Congressman John F. Farnsworth, of Illinois.

Charles Francis Adams, Jr. of Massachusetts.

Henry Brooks Adams, Massachusetts.

Colonel Nicholas Smith, representing the Greeley family.

George W. Fenton, of Chautauqua, brother of Senator Fenton.

Colonel Fred. A. Conkling, of New York, brother of Senator Conkling.

"Fighting Joe" Hooker.

Charles A. Dana, editor of the *Sun*.

Colonel Alex. K. McClure, editor of the Philadelphia *Times*.

Judge Henry R. Selden, of New York.

Howard Potter, of New York.

Charles G. Davis, of Massachusetts.

Ex-Senator Ross, of Kansas.

Ex-Senator Tipton, of Nebraska.

Ex-Senator Cowan, of Pennsylvania.

E. S. Cleveland, late Republican Postmaster of Hartford, Conn.

D. D. S. Brown, of Monroe county.

General E. F. Jones, of Broome county.

Judge Edwin A. Reynolds, of Orleans county.

Colonel Charles James, of Orleans county.

Porter Sheldon, of Chautauqua county.

Ex-Governor David P. Lewis, the last Republican Governor of Alabama.

Judge Daniel S. Gooding, Lincoln Elector-at-large in Indiana, 1864.

Ex-Congressman James M. Ashley, of Ohio.

General Jacob Brinkerhoff, of Ohio.

Judge Hoadley, of the Supreme Court of Ohio; supported Hayes for Governor last year.

E. W. Kittridge, the eminent lawyer of Cincinnati; supported Hayes last year.

Charles Reemelin, of Cincinnati, who supported Hayes last year.

Emil Hoffman, of Cincinnati, who supported Hayes last year.

Ex-Lieutenant-Governor Jacob Mueller, of Ohio, elected on the Republican ticket in 1871, who supported Hayes last year.

Judge J. B. Stallo, of Cincinnati, who supported Hayes last year.

Frederick Hassaurek, late editor of the Cincinnati *Volksblatt*, who supported Hayes last year.

August Thieme, editor of the Cleveland *Wachter am Erie*, who supported Hayes last year.

Colonel Edward Jussen, of Chicago, brother-in-law of Carl Shurz.

Ex-Governor Koerner, of Illinois.

General Franz Sigel, of New York.

The eminent Germans last named, who have abandoned the Republican party to support Governor Tilden, represent the great voting rank and file of the Germans in America. There is not a single German of national reputation, with the solitary exception of Carl Schurz, who now trains under the banner of "Zach Chandler."

Let our Democratic exchanges pass around the list, and let Democrats show it to their decent Republican neighbors. Where an Adams leads it is safe for them to follow.

Hinton Rowan Helper, author of the "Impending Crisis in the South," original Republican.

Senator Doolittle, of Illinois, Republican United States Senator for many years.

Judge Caton, ex-chief Justice of Illinois, life-long friend of Lincoln.

SOME OF THE WAR GENERALS WHO SUPPORT TILDEN AND HENDRICKS.

Major General McClellan.

Major General Hancock.

Major General Hooker.

Major General Wm. Smith.

Major General Slocum.

Major General Franklin.

Major General Burnett.

Major General Sigel.

Major General McClellan.

CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION.

From our Special Correspondent.

PHILADA., Sept. 25, 1876.

Mr. Editor:—Birmingham, enveloped in a cloud of ever-present smoke, turreted with the countless chimneys of its many factories, which give it the appearance of a spired city in a fog, is the place where are located the workshops or perhaps more properly speaking, the Ateliers of Messrs. Elkington & Co., the renowned Silversmiths of England, whose fame as workers in the precious and other metals is known throughout the length and breadth of the civilized world, wherever art receives a tribute or genius a reward. These Ateliers are justly numbered among the wonders of Albion and although, unfortunately, the ancient proverb, "non cuivis homini contingit adire Corinthum" is as true to-day as when originally written, yet those who have the opportunity of visiting Old England should not leave its shores before making a special trip to the busy, dingy, smoky town of the Borough of Warwick, in order to be shown through the Elkington Art Manufactory, the many departments of which are said to glitter like a fairy palace with the golden products of the labor and genius of the Benvenuts Cellinis of the nineteenth century. The ware or show-rooms of this firm are in London, Liverpool and Manchester, and the beautiful book so kindly given to me by the polite attendant who took me through their Court, states that they are makers by appointment to Her Majesty the Queen, His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Austria, His Majesty the King of the Belgians, and His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

Their display at the Centennial Exposition in many respects is marvellous, and the cases are crowded with specimens of their work, pre-eminently artistic. They have made a specialty of *objets de luxe*, that is to say, the articles exposed are of a "purely decorative and ornamental character, making no pretensions to direct utility."

A number of copies of ancient and mediæval art have been purchased by the Pennsylvania School of Art, and no doubt will be of essential value to our rising artists and serve in a measure to improve their taste. Specimens illustrative of the Oriental skill, especially the Persian of the middle ages, are very unique in design and wonderful in workmanship. A piece of Irish art, for church worship, of the time of St. Patrick, is a great curiosity, and proves conclusively that the Milesian artists of that age were not void of skill, and had a decisive appreciation for the beautiful.

Several pieces of gold and silver ware, supposed to have belonged to the unfortunate Roman General Varrus, who led his legions into Germany for the subjugation of the hardy Teutons, are copied by a peculiar process known as electro-typing. It would take me a week to name and describe the many beautiful articles on exhibition, and as I have not that length of time to devote to the subject and as the *Transcript* would not have space enough for such a lengthy letter, I will hasten to a description of two or three of the most beautiful of the exhibits.

The Helicon Vase in repousse silver and steel, illustrative of Music and Poetry, is, of the kind, the most beautiful work of high art ever seen in this country. At the Vienna Exposition it received the greatest praise from every critic, and throughout the entire continuance of the Fair was the centre of attraction. It was modelled by one of the greatest metal sculptors of the world, Morel Ladeuil, and six years were devoted to its manufacture: its value is $30,000.00 in gold. It may be proper, just here, to explain the repousse process before fully describing the form and beauty of this exquisite work of art. A flat piece of silver is first taken and by means of dies and punches the figures that are to deck the surface are hammered out until, in many instances, they stand forth in high relief: all the hammering is, of course, done on the wrong side, and while admiring the perfect and poetic contour of the figures it is almost impossible to induce one's self to believe that they have not been cast or carved out of a heavy block of silver. The general style of the Helicon Vase is that of the Italian Renaissance and, as I said above, is dedicated to Music and Poetry. An "elongated plateau," elegantly ornamented, supports the vase: the latter is ovoid in form and is capped by two boys, as pretty and as plump as Raphael's San Sisto cherubs. The upper one is holding aloft the lyre of Apollo, while the lower boy, sitting at his companion's feet, listens attentively to the sweet strains that charmed the Muses. On each side of the vase are Medallion reliefs representing the Nine Muses, while on the bases of the handles are the names of Homer, Shakspeare, Moliere, and Byron; Handel, Beethoven, Haydn, and Mozart. Upon the pedestal on either side are seated beautiful females, one representing Poetry and the other Music. Each is attended by a little genii; the latter, however, do not seem to be as graceful in form as the little fellows on the top, who surpass everything of the kind I ever saw. They are so natural and approach perfection so closely, that they alone as a single group, would be enough to give the artist a lasting reputation.

Another important specimen of art is the Milton Shield. The original of this work was manufactured for the International Exhibition of Paris in 1867, and was purchased by the English Government for the Museum of Science and Art, South Kensington. It is also in repousse, and was designed by the same artist [illegible] Ladeuil. The [illegible] made by the [illegible] method practiced by Messrs. Elkington & Co. The impression of the original work in repousse, by means of hydraulic pressure, is taken upon gutta-percha, and the latter serves as a mould into which is run a cheaper metal, and thus is obtained an exact copy of a work of art that is far beyond the reach of those in moderate circumstances. Specimens of the Milton Shield, by this process, can be purchased for $100, whereas the price of the original is $15,000.

The subject of the shield is taken from the sixth book of Paradise Lost, and represents the angel Raphael recounting to Adam and Eve the terrific battle between the hosts of heaven and hell. Our first parents are seated on a mound at the foot of a tree, listening attentively to the story of their visitor. The figure of Eve is perfect, and the modest expression of her beautiful face is life-like. Adam, with upraised hand, seems to be surprised at the wonderful story of the angel; but it is out of the question for my feeble pen to give the faintest idea of the beauty of the entire work; the exquisite chasing of the leaves of the trees and the blades of grass; the grace of the figures and the beauty of expression cannot possibly be surpassed. One group, representing St. Michael, with the flaming sword "from the armory of God," smiting Satan, who lies at his feet writhing in impotent rage and agony, approaches the sublime. It was once said by Fuseli, that "Michael Angelo could stamp sublimity upon the hump of a dwarf." Surely we can say the same of the artist Ladieul, for no one can study his works without admiration; and if the Centennial had done nothing more than to make us familiar with his art it would have performed its office. I am only sorry that I have not more time to give to this letter. I have had to write it hastily, but if from my weak descriptions I will induce any one of my readers to visit the Court of Messrs. Elkington & Co., in the British section of the Centennial Exposition, in order to see for themselves what I cannot describe, I will consider myself abundantly rewarded.

F. W. C.

THE GREAT HELL GATE EXPLOSION.

The great event of New York Sunday was the blowing up of what is called Hell Gate, in the river at Hallett's Point, which was fixed by Gen. Newton at 2.50 on Sunday. Those who expected anything like an earthquake were disappointed, as the only noise heard was a dull thud, and no damage ensued above the waters or on land. The state of the tide, the nature of the explosive compounds employed, and the like, had been urged as reasons why the explosion should occur on a day which is among Christians regarded as sacred and peaceful. Gen. Newton, as a writer in the Evening Post states, has been under a great strain of mental anxiety in regard to this important piece of work, and had been called upon by representatives of church organizations to protest against a desecration of things which they hold sacred. Gen Newton gave to these gentlemen the facts which he regarded as justifying his action. He took the ground that the explosion must not be delayed an hour longer than absolutely necessary, and that the high water fixed the hour beyond possible danger. He said to a reporter that he thought it would be almost criminal in him to allow that immense mass of explosives to remain a single hour longer than could possibly be avoided.—High water would occur at 2 50 P. M. Sunday, and the explosion must take place then. If the mine, by some unforseen accident, happened, happened to explode in the night and at low water, when no preparations had been made for such an event, there might be loss of life.

Hell Gate is a narrow, rocky pass in the East river, about seven miles northeast of New York city. The name is a corruption of the old Dutch word Horll Gatt, signifying whirl passage or whirlpool strait, which was applied to the place on account of the dangerous eddies formerly produced there at certain tides. The removal of the rocks which have caused these eddies, if successfully accomplished, will be very important to the safety of the navigation of the East river.

BALTIMORE GRAIN MARKET

From the Sun of Wednesday.

WHEAT.—Receipts to-day 11,500 bushels Southern Wheat, 400 bushels Pennsylvania do.; 3000 bushels Western do.; 1000 bushels Southern Corn, 102,400 bushels Western do.; 800 bushels Oats, and 200 bushels Rye. Stocks in Elevators 55,982 bushels Wheat and 782,694 bushels Corn. Prime and choice Wheat continues firm, but lower grades are rather heavy; sales of 2000 bushels choice red at $1 33; 3000 bushels prime do. at 1 27a $1 30; 5000 bushels fair to good at 1 20a $1 25; 1000 bushels inferior at 1a$1 17, and 500 bushels fair to good white at 1 20a $1 25; also, 400 bushels red Pennsylvania delivered at $1 29, and 1200 bushels inferior Wrstern on track at 1 12a$1 14.

Southern Corn is offering in small lots only, and the market is nominal; sales of 1000 bushels good white at 54a55 cts. For Western the market was dull and easier, without any material change in prices. The sales were 5000 bushels steamer at 51½ cents; 85,000 bushels mixed fresh at 55½ cts; 5000 bushels do. regular at 55½cts; 25,000 bushels October at 55½ cts. and 15,000 bushels last half October at 56½ cents.

Oats are in light supply and rule firm; the only sale being 500 bushels mixed Western at 38 cents.

A small lot of choice Maryland Rye sold at 75 cents per bushel, and the market is firm.

Pure Cider Vinegar,
GUARANTEED GENUINE,
On hand and for sale by
T. S. WICKES.
September 5, 1876.

Marriages.

COOK—RUSSELL.—On the 27th inst., at the bride's residence, Chestertown, by Rev. N. M. Brown, of the Wilmington Conference M. E. Church, Mr. CLINTON COOK, of Denton, Caroline county, Md., to Miss SADIE L. RUSSELL, youngest daughter of the late John Russell.

ALLEN—GREENWOOD.—In Philadelphia, on the 19th inst., by Rev. W. Mayor, CHARLES H. ALLEN, of Hill's county, New Hampshire, to MARY E. GREENWOOD, of Chestertown, Md.

BECK—ELBERN.—By Rev. George Leary, Aug. 30th, COLUMBUS BECK to Miss ALICE ELBERN—both of Kent.

BLACKISTON—MORAN.—In Newport, R. I., July the 22d, T. MEDFORD BLACKISTON, of First U. S. Artillery, to Mrs. ELIZABETH MORAN.

Deaths.

BYRON.—In Chestertown, on the 23d inst., ANNIE JOSEPHINE, daughter of James and Elizabeth Byron, aged 6 days.

MELVIN.—At Felton, Del., on the 16th inst., Dr. WALTER MELVIN, eldest son of A. W. Melvin, Esq. of this co., in the 42d year of his age.

KIRBY.—In Chestertown, Sept. 12th, STEPHEN H., son of Jas. A. and Hester A. Kirby, aged 2 years 1 month and 20 days.

DUYER.—In Chestertown, on Friday morning, Sept. 22d, of typhoid fever, ROSE BLACKISTON, daughter of John W. and Rose Duyer, aged 19 years, 4 months and 29 days.

Another spirit; pearl of richest price;
Hath fled to realms immortal—'bove the stars;
Another soul hath entered paradise
Where naught of earth its angel beauty mars.

W. C. C.

New Advertisements.

Kent County Commissioners' Notice.

THE Kent County Commissioners will attend at their office, on *TUESDAY NEXT, October 3d*, for general business.

By order. T. W. RUSSELL,
Clerk to Kent Co. Commissioners.
Sept. 29, 1876.

The Registration.

2d Election District.

NEWLY REGISTERED.

White.

B

Byron, J M J — Burton, Charles M
Biddle, Isaac A — Bloom, John E
Bryan, Christopher — Buchanan, Robt E

C

Coppage, S J — Cole, Charles

H

Hatton, Wm H — Hitchens, James J
Hendrickson, J P

J

Jones, James A — Jones, George

L

Leathein, Robert H

M

Meredith, Wm H

N

Newcomb, J F — Newcomb, Wm W
Newcomb, Sam'l T

P

Price, H C — Pfeffer, J B
Pfeffer, Lorenza

R

Redgrave, John W

S

Sutton, Charles M — Spry, W F
States, John W — Sutton, Charles C
Spry, George A

W

Wheeler, James H

V

Vansant, Joshua

Colored.

C

Cotton, George W — Carroll, Jacob

F

Frazier, Wm H

H

Hall, George H — Hackett, A T

J

Johnson, Lorenza

M

Mills, John W

P

Pinor, Thomas — Pierce, John

R

Rasin, George W — Register, Perry
Robertson, Dred — Redding, Wm T

S

Smith, Hines

T

Thomas, Wm A — Thomas, John L

W

Winchester, Wm

This is to certify that the above is a correct List of the Registered Voters of the Second Election District, of Kent county, as registered by me on the 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th days of September, 1876.

L. A. PENNINGTON,
Officer of Registration Second District.

Transfers, Removals and Deaths.

White.

B

Bryan, Richard M — Bryan, Joshua H

C

Comegys, Samuel — Cox, James
Comegys, Wm A

D

Davis, Morris T

G

Gill, James L

H

Kepbron, Sewell

R

Rollison, William H

S

Skeggs, Henry P — Shuck, George W
Shuck, Lewis M

W

Wells, George W — [illegible], Samuel
Whitbeck, Paul R — [illegible]

Colored.

B

Brown, Alexander

C

Coarse, Alex — Chambers, Ezeki
Cotton, Alfred

G

Gilbert, William

H

Harvey, Joshua

S

Stricknine, Elijah — Salter, Samuel

T

Thomas, Wilson

W

Wilmer, Hines

This is to certify that the above is a correct List of Voters stricken from the books of registration, in the Second Election District of Kent county, on September 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th.

L. A. PENNINGTON,
Officer of Registration Second District.

REGISTRATION NOTICE.

To the VOTERS of KENT COUNTY.

THE UNDERSIGNED, REGISTERS OF VOTERS for Kent county, hereby give notice, that for the purpose of discharging the duties devolving upon them as such under the Act of the General Assembly passed January Session, 1876, chapter 249, they will sit for the FINAL CORRECTION of the lists of Registered Voters, on

MONDAY and TUESDAY,

The 2nd and 3rd days of OCTOBER, from 9 o'clock, A. M. to 6 o'clock, P. M.,

At the Following Named Places:

For the FIRST Election District:

At GALENA.

For the SECOND Election District:

At KENNEDYVILLE.

For the THIRD Election District:

At A. L. VANNORT'S Store,
AT HANESVILLE.

For the FOURTH Election District:

At E. T. WILLIS' Jewelry Store
IN CHESTERTOWN.

For the FIFTH Election District:

AT B. B. ADKINSON'S STORE,
AT EDESVILLE.

The attention of those interested is called to the following provisions of the Act of 1876:

The thirteenth section provides that no person shall be entitled to be or remain registered in any precinct or election district, unless he shall have been a resident of the State for one year, and of the City of Baltimore, or the county in which registration be claimed, for six months, next preceding the next ensuing election, at which such registration would be evidence of the right of the person so registered to vote; and in case any county or city shall be so divided as to form portions of different electoral districts for the election of representatives in Cong ress, delegates or other officers, then to entitle a person to be or remain registered in any particular section or part of such county or city, he must have been a resident of that part or section of the electoral district in which he claims to be or is registered for six months next preceding the next election, at which such registration would be evidence of the right of the person so registered to vote; and the residence necessary to entitle any person to be or remain so registered to vote, and the evidence necessary to entitle any person to be or remain so registered, shall be an actual *bona fide* residence within the precinct or district within which such person may claim to reside and to be registered, and such *bona fide* residence shall be established upon the oath or affirmation of competent evidence, to the satisfaction of the register to whom the application is made and to the satisfaction of the judge or judges to whom any appeal is made, under the provisions of this Act; and the neglect or refusal of any person deeming himself aggrieved by the refusal of any officer of registration to register his name, or by the striking off of his name from the list of qualified voters, to appeal by petition from such action, as provided for in this act, shall be deemed and taken to be conclusive evidence that the said person was rightfully refused registration, or that the name of such person was rightfully stricken from the list of qualified voters of such precinct or election district.

The law further provides, that whilst discharging the duties imposed by the several sections of this act said officers of registration shall have and exercise the powers of a justice of the peace for the preservation of order around the place of registration, and may compel the presence of witnesses for the purpose of obtaining any information necessary to an intelligent discharge of the duties of their office; they shall have power to issue summonses, attachments and commitments, to any Sheriff or Constable, who shall serve such process as if issued by a Judge of a Court or a Justice of the Peace.

☞ *Voters desiring to be transferred* from one district to another, or from one county to another, can only be transferred on certificate from the officer of registration where last registered.

JAMES P. MASON,
Register of Voters for First District.

L. A. PENNINGTON,
Register of Voters for Second District.

THOS. H. KENNARD,
Register of Voters for Third District.

EDW. T. WILLIS,
Register of Voters for Fourth District.

SAM'L G FISHER,
Register of Voters for Fifth District.

Sept. 20, 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. RAS[illegible]
[illegible], 15, 1876—tf.

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