# The Transcript,

CHESTERTOWN, MD.

Friday Morning, Oct. 6, 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.

*ELECTORS FOR MARYLAND.*

AT LARGE.

R. B. CARMICHAEL,
FREDERICK RAINE.

DISTRICTS.

1—JAMES U. DENNIS,
2—R. J. GITTINGS,
3—W. SHEPPARD BRYAN.
4—CHARLES G. KERR.
5—FANDALL MARBURY.
6—FREDERICK J. NELSON.

FOR CONGRESS,

**Daniel M. Henry,**

OF DORCHESTER COUNTY.

## THE POLITICAL BATTLE-FIELD.

THE OUTLOOK IN OHIO, INDIANA AND NEW YORK—THE ARITHMETIC OF THE CAMPAIGN.

The State elections in Ohio and Indiana will take place on the 10th day of October, and in view of the probable effect on the Presidential election in November the canvass in those States has been conducted with extraordinary vigor, and the result is invested with unusual interest. In Ohio, where up to within the last three weeks the victory was conceded to the Republicans, there has been a revival of Democratic hopes, and that party is now putting in its best licks, inspired by the hope of carrying the State.

A correspondent of the New York Herald who has traveled through most of the counties in Ohio, in a letter to that paper dated Columbus, September 24th, says the Republicans are alarmed, and expresses the opinion that Democratic success in October is not unlikely. The Herald's correspondent interviewed Hon. Wm. Bell, Democratic candidate for secretary of State, and Mr. John G. Thompson, chairman of the Democratic State executive committee. Mr. Bell expressed the opinion that the Democratic party would not lose a vote on the currency question, saying that the Democracy of Ohio were never so substantially united as at present. He had just returned from a tour of fifty-three of the eighty-eight counties of the State, and had not found a malcontent. He had men approach him who assured him they were going to vote for him who never voted the Democratic ticket before, and they gave the names of men who were going to do just as they were. He thought the prohibitionist vote would be very small. Mr. Bell said the German vote would be with the Democrats this year, including the large element of Hebrews in Ohio, who are reconciled to the Democracy this year on account of the hard-money principles of Gov. Tilden. Mr. Bell concluded, by saying that if he was beaten he would have the assurance of having given the other side a "dusty" hunt.

Mr. Thompson, the chairman of the State executive committee, expressed the greatest confidence that the Democrats would carry Ohio by a majority "all the way from 10,000 to 20,000." He said Barnes, the Republican candidate for secretary of State, was a known temperance crusader, which would lose him all the independent, liberal German vote. He further said that the Democratic party in Ohio has the best, the most efficient political organization in the country. He also claimed that the Democrats would hold all their present congressional districts, and were likely to make a gain of two or three. The Herald correspondent then indulges in the following inferences:

"It is safe to predict that the contest will be very close. The calculations of the Republicans that they have placated the Germans, whose desertion was the cause of their defeat in 1874, is upset by the vigorous use the democrats have made of Hayes's connection with the crusaders. [illegible] has also given partial [illegible] Carl Schurz in the effort to re[illegible], the alliance of which with [illegible] gave Gov. Hayes his victory last year. With the Germans all [illegible] the Democrats [illegible] a chance [illegible]

crats for carrying Indiana are improving. Mr. Smalley says:

"The Democrats are making an exceedingly energetic canvass in this State. They appear to have plenty of money; they have an army of speakers on the stump, their meetings rival in size and display those of the Republicans, and they are animated by a zeal and vigor which contrast strikingly with the languid and spiritless temper of their party in the East. This is all the more remarkable when we remember what a wet blanket the nomination of Tilden was to the Democracy throughout the West, and particularly in Indiana, where they had for years been rampant inflationists. They appear to have lost no more votes by Tilden's nomination than they would have lost in any case by the distinctive greenback movement, which was organized months before the St. Louis convention, and this loss is counterbalanced in the proportion of two to three, if not of two to one, by the defection of the Republican soft-money extremists. They are evidently in excellent condition as a party—full of fight and sanguine of success.

"The one invariable and never-ending theme of the Democratic stump speakers is the corruption of the Republican administration. Taking the material at hand, of which, unfortunately, there is no lack, in the Santo Domingo job, the Shepherd regime at Washington, the customhouse rascalities, the whiskey ring operations, and the bad appointments of the President, they ingeniously put it all together, paint it up in glaring colors, and set it forth as a frightful monument of official depravity. Their logic, in brief, is: Such and such shortcomings, wrongdoings, profligacy, rascality and corruption are shown to have existed under Grant's administration by indubitable evidence; the Cincinnati platform endorsed Grant's administration; Gov. Hayes says in his letter that he approves the platform, therefore he approves Grant's administration, and will do nothing to reform the public service. Moral—Elect Tilden. This is unquestionably an effective argument. And will the democrats win? I believe they will not, but my opinion is that of a man engaged in the fight, and not of an impartial observer. I must admit, looking at the relative strength of parties as shown in former contests, and at the conditions of the present struggle—the greenback movement and the apparent solidity and energy of the democratic masses—*the chances seem to be in their favor.*"

NEW YORK.

A correspondent of the New York Herald, who has made a thorough tour of the river counties in that State, predicts an increase in the democratic vote in those counties of at least ten per cent., which if carried out throughout the State would give Tilden 450,000, considerably more than a majority. The Herald in referring editorially to this letter, says: "So far as the people have awakened to the issues things have a Tildenish look."

THE ARITHMETIC OF THE CAMPAIGN.

The New York Nation says:

"The 'arithmetic' of the campaign is so largely dependent in its present stage upon the results of the October elections in Ohio and Indiana that the newspapers have almost ceased to make calculations and predictions. There are some things, however, in the future which seem reasonably certain. At the beginning of the campaign Louisiana, Alabama, Florida and North and South Carolina were talked of as among the doubtful States by the Republicans, just as Maine and Vermont were by the democrats. The fate of Alabama has since been settled, and most disinterested observers speak of North Carolina, Florida and Louisiana as certain to go democratic. This leaves South Carolina as the only doubtful Southern State, and gives Tilden 131 votes from the South. Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Massachusetts, Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, New Hampshire, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont and Wisconsin, with 129 votes, may be conceded to Hayes, leaving 109 votes in doubt.

"If Ohio and Indiana, with 37 votes, should both go one way next month, there can be little doubt that a sufficiently large floating vote will be affected to determine the election. If one goes democratic and the other republican, it will leave the matter much where it stands to-day. New York is still fairly to be counted a doubtful State, though the democrats expect to roll up such a majority in this city as it will be impossible to overcome in the rest of the State. Among independent observers it is a matter of some interest to know what has become of Mr Conkling. The time was when the rebel yell from Tammany Hall was wont to rouse the chieftain to loud and earnest defense of his native land, but now nothing moves him. This inaction has given rise to the suspicion that he has been 'sulking in his tent' at the base ingratitude shown by his party at Saratoga and Cincinnati, but we observe a semi-official statement that he is soon to take the stump."

The libellous New York Times gives up Indiana. It says: "The chances are, so far as Harrison is concerned, that he loses." Much obliged, but we are not accepting Greek gifts at present. We are sure of Indiana and Ohio, but don't intend to be lulled into security so [illegible] any chance to Mr. Cameron's [illegible] Democrats intend not merely [illegible] the October States, but to carry [illegible] largest possible majority.— [illegible]

## CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION.

*From our Special Correspondent.*

PHILA. Oct. 2nd.

*Mr. Editor:*—Thursday the 28th of September was a red-letter day in the Centennial Calender; it belonged to Pennsylvania, and nobly did the old Keystone State do her duty and show her strength. Her citizens from every section of the Commonwealth poured into the Exposition Grounds from early morn until twilight, and the registers at the turnstiles showed at the close of the day a total of over a quarter of a million of paid admissions. To give an idea of the immense throng it will only be sufficient to state that in single file the great multitude would have reached from New York to Washington; there were more present than the entire population of Boston. Such an assemblage was never before seen in this country or in any other. New York day was a success, one hundred and eighteen thousand paid admission having been registered; but Pennsylvania has beaten the world, and all her people are justly proud of the signal victory achieved upon the memorable 28th of September. Prior to that date the greatest number of visitors ever admitted to an International Exposition in one day, was one hundred and seventy-three thousand, at Paris, in 1867, upon a Sunday, when the admission fee was ten cents: we beat that amount by about eighty thousand, with an admission fee of fifty cents. The crowd was remarkably orderly, and up to a late hour in the afternoon not a single arrest had been made by the officers; their only employment was answering the questions of strangers. Everybody seemed happy and general good humor prevailed.

At the opening of the Grand Exposition on the 10th of May, when all the Nations of Europe and Asia were represented by their bespangled and medalled ambassadors and ministers, the question was asked, "Where are the peasantry?" If those same individuals had been here on Thursday last they might have inquired "where are your roughs?" for rowdyism did not seem to have a representative within the enclosure.

As all the States in the Union have had or are to have a special day set apart for their citizens to visit the Centennial, when the Railroad Companies reduce their rates in order that all may have an opportunity to come and see the wonders, it was very proper that Pennsylvania should have her turn, and it came on the twenty-eighth ultimo. The day was all that heart could wish; it could not have been better if it had been ordered specially by our people and prepared particularly by the clerk of the weather. The air was delicious and the sky, which was as blue as steel, was dotted here and there with islands of snowy clouds, that floated in the great broad sea of blue like majestic icebergs in the polar waters: all day long they journeyed slowly towards the golden West and in the evening gave us a glorious sunset, such a one as Claude Lorraine would have put into one of his Italian Landscapes, and which would have called for all the gorgeous colors of his rainbow pallet, and all the exquisite touches of his magic brush. It was a fitting crown to deck the brow of that historic day, which was the one-hundredth anniversary of the adoption of the first constitution of the State under the Republic. Four days subsequent to the signing of the Declaration of Independence in 1776, the people of the several countries elected delegates to attend a convention to form a constitution; in that body were to be found David Rittenhouse and Benjamin Franklin; the latter was chosen president of the convention and brought to its assistance all the power of his brain and pen. His sage advice was bountifully given, and his wisdom guided the labors of the body to a successful conclusion. Our State was fortunate in having in her early councils the greatest philosopher this country has ever produced and who made a deeper and more lasting impression upon his age than any of his illustrations cotemporaries, in either the old or the new world. Every line of our first constitution bears the impress of his mighty mind and reveals the majestic march of his powerful pen.—Horace Greely wrote no purer English than did Franklin; they wrote as they thought, correctly, and possessed the happy faculty of expressing themselves so intelligently and clearly that the commonest mind could understand their teachings even upon the most abstruse questions of Government. They were men of practical views and never concealed their theories under a mass of technicalities. Their logic was common sense and upon that they founded all their doctrines, and by that they reached their conclusions. They had no esoteric principles: all their noble thoughts were for the public weal and all their labors for the people.

My readers must pardon me for the digression, but I could not forbear taking advantage of the opportunity to eulogise Franklin and compare him with the sage of Chappaqua.

After the day had been chosen the Governor of the State and the Mayor of our City issued their proclamations, calling upon all patriotic citizens to close their places of business in order to allow their employees the opportunity of visiting the Centennial. There was a general response, and many not only closed their stores and factories but gave their clerks and workmen a fifty cent note, the price of admission to the grounds: several of the larger firms sent their men out in a body headed by a band of music.—Baldwin Locomotive Company in this way sent out 1200 employees.

There was a general display of bunting as on the 10th of May and 4th of July, and the city presented a gay appearance. The streets were crowded with pedestrians and every vehicle that could be brought into requisition was loaded with those who were unable or too lazy to walk.

The ceremonies incident to the celebration were an address by Benjamin Harris Brewster, in the Judges' Hall, and a reception by the Governor in the State Building. At one o'clock it was officially announced that 210,000 people had entered the grounds, and congratulations then became the order of the day.

In the evening there was a grand display of fireworks by the celebrated firm of [illegible], of London. They can surpass us in rockets, but not in figures; one, however, representing a cascade of fire, was very pretty. At times the entire park was illuminated brilliantly by different colored lights, so bright that the moon was compelled "to pale her ineffectual fires." During the illumination the buildings in the grounds looked beautiful and reminded me of the "City of the Violet Crown," as Athens was called by Pinder when he saw the acropolis bathed in a georgeous sunset.

At 8.30, P. M., the ceremonies were at an end: the buildings were all closed; the fireworks all gone, and the grounds left in darkness. Then came the rush of that ocean of humanity for the gates, and for hours they poured out into the streets and crowded every avenue leading to the city. They rushed down upon the hacks, cars and coaches, "like wolves on the fold," and in twenty minutes after the last rocket lost its luster there was not room enough in any of the waiting conveyances for a half grown boy, or as some one has said, for the sliding in of a lathe, inside they were crowded and outside, the people hung on like wrecked men to a raft, and yet all took their troubles and inconveniences good naturedly and seemed determined to laugh dull care away. Fortunately there were no accidents, and no doubt all slept soundly when they reached their homes after a day of such excitement.

F. W. C.

## A WORD TO THE WORKINGMEN.

What party has controlled the affairs of the nation for the past 16 years? The republican party. Who has levied and collected enormous taxes, given away millions of acres of our public lands, plundered the National treasury, squandered our revenues, paralyzed our industries, closed our mines, rolling mills, furnaces, forges and workshops, and brought our people to starvation, bankruptcy and ruin; thrown thousands of honest men out of work and banished them from their homes to "tramp" upon every thoroughfare and highway in the land in pursuit of employment? Is it not the Republican party that is responsible for all this stagnation in business; for all this misery and woe?

Shall we give this party which has been guilty of these crimes, of this outrageous career, a new lease of power? Shall we vote for Hayes and Wheeler and thus perpetuate the reign of Grantism? Shall we be drawn into a decoy movement and cajoled into the farce of voting for Cooper and Carey who cannot possibly obtain a single electoral vote, and thereby aid in continuing the Republican party in power? Or shall we act the part of sensible men, and vote in a manner that our ballots will count in the great battle for reform which will come off in November? Is it not folly, is it not madness in us, who have suffered such deep wrongs at the hands of the Republican party to waste our strength upon this Peter Cooper movement, which can bring us no relief?

Shall we not act like wise men and vote with the army of reform that is now marching on under the leadership of those fearless, gallant and honest leaders Tilden and Hendricks? There is but one escape from our present difficulty: there is but one road which will lead us out of our fearful condition, but one course left for us to pursue, and that is to vote for Tilden and Hendricks. Business and working men, shall we not do this, and achieve a victory decisive and complete?

In the event of the election of Tilden and Hendrick, a new era will dawn upon us, which will revive trade, set the industries of the nation in motion, giving employment to laborers, mechanics and artisans in every vocation and calling. Vote for Tilden and Hendrecks and a restoration of our crippled industries and a general revival of business.

## GOV. TILDEN'S INCOME TAX.

Since the letter of Judge Sinnott exonerating Gov'r. Tilden was published the income tax form of campaign literature has been gradually sinking below the horizon, and is now almost out of sight. There was a disposition to take Gov. Tilden to task for allowing the government officials to assess his income instead of making a return of his own, but this line of attack has also been dropped on the discovery that many prominent republicans are dwelling in glass houses very much like Gov. Tilden's and deprecate a stone-throwing which might bring in their own roofs with a crash. There are several of these glass houses in Massachusetts, and among the tenants thereof are Gov. A. H. Rice, the republican candidate for re-election, Mr. Wendell Phillips, and the editor of that zealous Hayes and Wheeler organ, the Boston Journal. The truth is that Gov. Tilden and the worthy republicans found in his company only followed a common and legitimate practice among business men, and the attempt to make them out perjurers therefore is partisanship run mad.—*Phila. Times.*

CONDEMING WRONG BUT PURSUING IT.—A few days since the sheriff in charge of the Northfield (Minn.) bank robbers received a letter from a gentleman requesting that the question be asked the robbers whether they had ever attended Sunday school. The letter was given to Cole Younger, the head of the captured band, who replied on a postal card: "I am proud to say to you we were raised by religious parents and attended Sunday school regularly in our boyhood; and, too, had charge of a Bible class while in Texas, at Seyne, Dallas county. I have ever respected Christianity. I have known the right and indorse it. I condemned the wrong, but yet the wrong pursued."

NEWS FROM OHIO.—The Sun of Wednesday says: A dispatch received at democratic headquarters in Baltimore yesterday, was as follows: "Colonel Frederick Raine made his first campaign speech in Cincinnati Monday night to a large and enthusiastic audience. He speaks at Piqua Tuesday night. Democratic prospects are very fair. The Germans are leaving the ranks of the opposition."

## THE REPUBLICAN PANIC.

There is a panic at Washington in the Republican camp, in regard to Ohio and Indiana, which is fast spreading to the political centers in the States. Chandler's recent visit to this city for more money, the mysterious movements of his confidential agents, and the suddenly changed outlook of the canvass in both States, serve to explain the cause of alarm.

All accounts that pretend to be impartial now agree that the Germans are daily consolidating their strength on the Tilden ticket. Various causes have contributed to this powerful accession. The Germans as a body are intelligent, frugal, independent, honest, and for reform. They favor a policy which embodies these ideas more than they do either party. Hence they may be called a fluctuating force in politics, voting this year for one side and the next for the other side, according to changed conditions. They know what Governor Tilden has achieved in this State, and they see in him a candidate fit to be trusted for genuine reform.

They know, too, that in the event of Hayes' election, the influences which now control the party would necessarily control him as they have held Grant, who is infinitely stroner and more self-willed.—The Germans, like other adopted citizens regard Hayes as completely identified with a secret proscriptive Know-Nothing organization, which has for its leading dogma "the exclusion of all foreigners from office" and no toleration for Catholics. They also consider Hayes as representing the fanatical temperance interest, which the male and female crusaders in Ohio carried to an extreme of folly, and as favoring sumptuary laws and other offensive legislation. These reasons may be classed as partially public and partially personal. They are operating not only in Ohio and Indiana, but in Wisconsin, Illinois, Michigan, Minnesota and other States of the West, as well as here in the East.

The Germans hold the balance of power between the two parties in Ohio and Indiana. Within the last ten days especially, they have united in a manner to surprise both Democrats and Republicans. The drift is all one way now. Carl Schurz has completely lost his grip on his countrymen, and he feels the pangs of a false position and of a ruined leadership. There is no probability of a reaction before the 10th of October, and if the current sweeps on as it is now doing in the West, there will be a practical end of the campaign in a fortnight.

No wonder they are panic-stricken at Washington, and that the most desperate efforts are made to turn the tide into a new channel. Frantic appeals will not stir the German vote this year, and if the Democratic managers who have charge of the campaign here will do only half their duty in bringing out the vote, in organizing at every point, and in confronting Chandler's intended trickery and frauds, the election of Governor Tilden may be put down as sure as any human event can be.—*New York Sun.*

## THE FUTURE OF THE CENTENNIAL BUILDINGS.

Now that but six weeks remain for the continuance of the centennial exhibition, the question is being agitated by the Philadelphia papers as to what shall be done with certain of the buildings when the allotted time has expired. The vast multitudes who have visited the exhibition, and the constantly increasing interest which has been manifested, reasonably justify a wish to perpetuate as far as practicable its architectural wonders. During the week ending September 23d the number of visitors exceeded half a million, and during the last week, which included "Pennsylvania day," the figures were nearly 650,000. It is believed by some that even this number will be exceeded before the close of the exhibition. According to the agreement with the centennial authorities all the buildings, &c., "not to remain" are to be removed within six months after close. Memorial Hall belongs to the State, and will remain to become a museum and school of industrial art. The horticultural building belongs to the city of Philadelphia, and that will also remain. Machinery Hall is also the property of the city, but its destiny is not yet assured, and the question arises whether this and the magnificent Main Building, to say nothing of other structures adaptable to a variety of important uses, should really be removed. It is suggested that the Main Hall will be the prepared arena for another South Kensington museum, with its unexampled variety of schools, polytechnical, technological and object teaching, and all the infinite diversification of male and female instruction in practical science and domestic knowledge. Then there are the uses to which all the principal structures may be applied for future great fairs and for national and State anniversaries. It is estimated that at least a million dollars a day have been spent in Philadelphia since the first of September by visitors alone, and it is believed that a million a day will be the ratio down to the 10th of November, and it is pointedly urged that this reflection should stimulate renewed efforts on the part of the people of the city to utilize the suggestions that are made for retaining some at least of the splendid edifices which must otherwise be removed.—*Baltimore Sun.*

On Tuesday afternoon last, Jacob Lamb, a butcher, residing in New York, followed the remains of his sister to Greenwood Cemetery, and, after her body had been lowered in the grave, drew a pistol from his pocket and shot himself in the head in the presence of the startled mourners. He was removed to the hospital, where he died in the evening.

The man on the fence in Ohio and Indiana is having a warm time of it now. Both parties are shaking his roost violently enough to jerk his head off.

## BALTIMORE GRAIN MARKET

*From the Sun of Wednesday.*

WHEAT.—Receipts to-day 15,600 bushels Southern Wheat, 3600 bushels Western do.; 2000 bushels Southern Corn, 58,600 bushels Western do.; 3400 bushels Oats and 800 bushels Rye. Stocks in Elevators 85,222 bushels Wheat and 832,561 bushels Corn. The demand for good Wheat is brisk, mostly on milling account, and the market is active and strong. Sales 7000 bushels prime to choice red Southern at 1 30a$1 33: 7000 bushels good do. at 1 25a$1 28, and 1000 bushels inferior to fair do. at 1 15a$1 23; also, 400 bushels red Pennsylvania at $1 26½; 800 bushels do. on private terms, and 1200 bushels red Western at 1 25a$1 28.

CORN.—Southern Corn is quiet and dull, with small offerings; sales of 1500 bushels good white at 54a55 cents, and 500 bushels mixed at 52 cents. For Western the market was strong and higher, business being restricted by the small offerings. The transactions were 20,000 bushels steamer at 53¼a53½ cents; 400 bushels yellow on track at 58 cents; 800 bushels mixed spot at 56½ cents; 10,000 bushels do. do. at 56¾ cents; 22,000 bushels last half October at 56¾a57 cents, and 5060 bushels November at 57¼ cents. In the afternoon there were sales of 5000 bushels in Gardner's Elevator at 56½ cts. 5000 bushels in B&O. Elevator, regular, at 56½ cents, and 5000 bushels do. fresh, at 56¾ cents.

OATS.—Oats are in better supply, and the market is active and firm, with sales of 1000 bushels Southern at 40a42 cents, and 4200 bushels bright Western at 40a43 cents.

RYE.—Rye is in fair demand and steady; 800 bushels sold at 58a60 cents per bushel.

## Marriages.

MAXWELL—BAKER.—In the Presbyterian Church in Kennedyville, on Tuesday, Oct. 3d, by Rev. E. W. Gaylord, Dr. WM. S. MAXWELL to Miss ANNA C. BAKER—both of Still Pond.


*New Advertisements.*

**MONEY TO LOAN,**

ON EASY TERMS.

Apply to

C. H. BAKER, *Attorney*,

Oct. 6, 1876.—tf. Chestertown.


## Kent County Commissioners' Notice.

THE BOARD of Commissioners for Kent county will attend at their office on *TUESDAY NEXT*, the 10th inst., for UNFINISHED and general business.

By order. T. W. RUSSELL,

*Clerk to Kent County Commissioners.*

Oct. 6, 1876.


**Just Opened.**

# Fall Millinery.

**Late Styles.**

I RESPECTFULLY INVITE THE LADIES of Kent and Queen Anne's counties to call and examine my large and carefully selected

FALL STOCK

OF

MILLINERY,

to which additions are constantly being made.

MY GOODS ARE

SEASONABLE,

FASHIONABLE,

AND REASONABLE,

*PRICES BEING MARKED TO SUIT THE TIMES!*

**C. R. FIDDIS.**

*Chestertown*, Oct. 6, 1876.


## Notice to Creditors.

*NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,*—That the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Kent county, letters of administration on the personal estate in Kent county, Maryland, of

PERRY CHAMBERS,

late of Kent county, deceased.

All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 3d day of May 1877; otherwise they may be excluded by law from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 3rd day of October, 1876.

PERRY CHAMBERS,

Oct. 6, 1876. *Administrator.*

TO THE CITIZENS

OF THE

## FIRST and SECOND DISTRICTS

THE BOOKS OF THE ASSESSMENT will be closed Oct. 31st., 1876. Those who have complaints will please come forward. By order.

SOL. WRIGHT, CLERK

*To Board of Control and Review.*

Sept. 29, 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. BASIN.

Sept. 15, 1876—tf.

**Pure Cider Vinegar,**

*GUARANTEED GENUINE,*

On hand and for sale by

T. S. WICKES,

September 5, 1876.


*New Advertisements.*

# The Registration.

## 4th Election District.

*NEWLY REGISTERED.*

### White.

A
Anderson, John C — Anthony, John

B
Byram, James S; Baker, Sorin S — Brown, Thomas S

C
Crew, Alex. H; Cross, William — Crouch, George E; Carr, John

E
Earickson, F G

F
Fox, John M — Fowler, Lewis S

G
Gill, James Lewis

H
Hance, George W; Hanlen, Benjamin; Harding, William — Hepbron, Lewis S; Herbert, Hiram M; Humbert, Frederick

J
Jones, J B

K
Kirk, David H

L
Lee, Samuel G; Lynch, John — Lusby, Edward; Lewis, David S

M
McKee, Laughlin — Massey, Henry T

O
O'Brian, Charles

P
Phillips, D P — Peterson, Anthony

R
Ruth, John C; Ratledge, W H — Reed, John

S
Shriver, John F; Smith, James H — Smith, George D

T
Turner, Eben; Trout, J Wesley — Thompson, Jos W O

W
Wilson, Alfred L; Wood, James — Wilkins, Wm H; Whittington, John

### Colored.

A
Anderson, Abraham

B
Barrett, John T; Boyer, Isaac; Baynard, James — Broadway, Wm J; Baynard, Lloyd

C
Carville, Wm — Chambers, James H

F
Foreman, Charles

H
Hasten, Sandy; Homely, James H; Hodges, Thomas — Houston, Jacob D; Kopkins, Chas Henry

J
Johnson, Geo Edw — Jeffries, John

P
Pearce, James — Pearce, John Wesley

R
Reed, Thomas; Ridout, Daniel A — Robson, Isaac

S
Salter, Samuel — Smith, Archey

T
Tucker, James E

W
Webb, James R; Ward, Emory — Williams, Richard

I hereby certify that the above is a correct List of the Voters Registered by me at the sitting on the 2d and 3d days of October, 1876.

E. T. WILLIS,
*Officer of Registration Fourth District.*
H. M. THOMAS,
*U. S. Supervisor of Registration.*

## Transfers, Removals and Deaths.

### White.

M
Maul, James G

N
Noland, Richard B

P
Plummer, Wm B — Patrick, Samuel

R
Ruth, Thos DeC jr.

S
Shriver, Wm H

U
Usilton, George A

W
Willis, Otho S

### Colored.

A
Anderson, Joseph

B
Barroll, Abraham — Brice, Wm Joseph

C
Chambers, Perry

H
Hall, James

J
Johnson, Richard

M
Murray, Wm Thos

R
Ringgold, James — Ringgold, Peregrine

S
Simmonds, Wm H — Sheppard, Simon

W
Whittaker, Arthur — Ward, William

I hereby certify that the above is a correct list of Deaths, Transfers and Removals, stricken from the Registration List at the sitting on the 2d and 3d days of October, 1876.

E. T. WILLIS,
*Officer of Registration Fourth District,*
H. M. THOMAS,
*U. S. Supervisor of Registration.*

Subscribe for THE TRANSCRIPT.

©Maryland State Archives msa_sc3326_scm8204-0178