The Transcript,

CHESTERTOWN, MD.

Friday Morning, July 20, 1877

Only One Dollar a Year, in advance.

ENGLAND AND RUSSIA.

"If England intervenes in the East there will be a general war in Europe immediately. If England abstains from intervention there is a prospect that the war may continue to be localized and confined to Russia and Turkey." Such, in sum, is the general impression in diplomatic circles, and there is a correspondingly great anxiety to know what England means to do. The correspondence between Earl Derby and Prince Gortschakoff, of which Count Schouvaloff was the medium (May 6-30th), does not set the matter plain. Both letters to Count Schouvaloff have the appearance of frankness without the reality, since both are evasive upon certain points. The Queen's foreign minister, waiving all questions of the justice or necessity of the war and announcing her neutrality, says that British interests will be defended if threatened. The Suez Canal, as a route to the East for Europe, must be kept "open, intact and uninterrupted." "Any attempt at blockade or intervention of any sort at or near the canal will be considered by England as a menace to India and a grave injury to the commerce of the world." The least measure, no matter how equivocal, tending to compromise these interests, will make England's neutrality impossible, and what applies to the canal applies to Egypt equally.

Constantinople is of so much consequence both in a military and a commercial point of view that England cannot with indifference see it in any other hands whatsoever than those of its present possessors. What applies to Constantinople applies likewise to the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus, the laws regulating the navigation of which, established by the common consent of Europe, cannot be modified in the slightest degree without serious inconvenience. Other interests of Great Britain, as for instance, in the Persian Gulf, are merely hinted at, and Earl Derby concludes by saying that the British Government confidently expects that the Emperor of Russia will conform to the assurances given at Livadia and confirmed by his word of honor, that he has no intention of seizing upon Constantinople, and, if the exigencies of war compel the occupation of Bulgaria, that occupation will be provisional and endure only until peace and the well-being of the Christian population are assured.

Prince Gortschakoff, in reply, concedes all that is claimed in regard to the canal and Egypt. As to Constantinople, the Russian Cabinet cannot prejudice the issue and events of the war, but "the conquest of this capital does not enter into designs of his majesty the Emperor." The future of Constantinople is a matter of general interest, and it is not likely that Europe will consent to see it occupied by any of the great Powers. As for the Straits, they too are a family matter, and all questions respecting them must be settled by international agreements "upon an equitable basis and effectually guaranteed."

Russia, says Prince Gortschakoff, means to respect British interests while Great Britain continues neutral, but in return for her heavy sacrifices, Russia is fully determined to rectify at once and forever the deplorable situation of the Christians under Turkish rule. Russia will do this not only for humanity's sake, but for her own, to remove a cause of chronic trouble and agitation that endangers the internal peace of the Empire, disturbs its finances and injures its credit. "His Majesty the Emperor cannot for an indefinite period leave Russia exposed to these accidents which obstruct her peaceable development and cause her incalculable evils. It is to dry them up at their very source that his Imperial Majesty has determined to impose upon his country the burthen of this war."

All this is very significant and the points of difference between the two Powers are distinctly set forth, but, as the *Memorial Diplomatique* says, there are several things not yet cleared up. Will England consent to Constantinople leaving Turkish hands to go into the possession of any other Power, a Greek or Slav State, a Russian, German or Austrian protectorate, or what not? Will England consent to have that clause of the treaties of Paris abrogated which closes the Dardanelles to foreign war vessels of every nationality? Will England consent to have Bulgaria erected into an autonomic State under a foreign prince? Will Austria unite with her to prevent the formation of a new Slav State? But, adds the *Memorial*, suppose all these points settled to the satisfaction of Great Britain and Austria, "what compensation will fall to Russia's share for her sacrifices of men and money? This we confess, is for us the obscurity of the Eastern complications in the Russo-Turkish problem, and we will not venture, at the present stage of affairs, to hazard even the slightest conjecture upon the subject."

☞Among the interesting relics in Paris are the celebrated lilacs in the gardens of the Luxembourg, which at last accounts were in full flower, at the age of 250 years. They were planted by Maria de Medicis. Cardinal Lichelieu was a passionate lover of flowers, and among these lilacs he frequently walked, plucking the branches, with which to decorate his reception-room. There are eighty trees in all, and [illegible]

THE TUNNEL BETWEEN ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

It is now three-quarters of a century since the project was broached of driving a tunnel through the chalk formation underlying the British channel between some point on the coast and the opposite point on the coast of France. Although the distance between Dover and Calais is only twenty-two miles, and is traversed by steamers in an hour and a half in fair weather, yet the roughness of the channel is at all times such as to be very distressing to all but experienced travelers, and deters many persons from making the trip at all. Since the introduction of railways forty years ago the tunnel project which Mr. Mathieu, a French engineer, laid before Bonaparte in 1802, has acquired year by year additional importance. About ten years ago the subject was revived with much earnestness, and after the experimental tests were found to be satisfactory, the governments of England and France granted the right of way to a channel company which was incorporated in 1872. This company has since decided to place the route of the tunnel "on a line drawn from the south foreland on the English side, to a point between Sangatte and Calais in France."

The tunnel, if it should be constructed will commence and end at some distance inland, to allow for a gradual descent on one side and ascent on the other. The inland parts of the tunnel will be nine miles in length, counting the distance underground at both ends. The length of the tunnel under the channel will be twenty-two miles. The cost of simply driving the tunnel from end to end through the underlying chalk formation is estimated at four millions of dollars, and the time it would require to construct the driftway two years. The engineers calculate that it would take four years more to finish the work, including the arching of the tunnel, building the offices and making the necessary connections with the railways on both sides. The total cost is put at twenty millions of dollars. A short time ago a meeting of the tunnel company was held in Paris, at which were read the reports of the engineers engaged during the past year in making the preliminary submarine surveys. These surveys were pronounced quite satisfactory, a continuous bed of chalk having been traced underlying the channel from shore to shore.—As a further experimental test of the practicability of the scheme the sum of one hundred and sixty thousand pounds sterling has been provided (principally by the railway companies interested in the prosecution of the work,) to sink pits on both sides into the chalk beds and drive a section of the tunnel half a mile under the waters of the channel.

Thus far everything works favorably to the ultimate completion of this great engineering project. Whether the necessary amount of capital can be obtained is the chief problem now to be solved.—An attempt has been made to show that sufficient revenue could be derived from passengers to pay a fair interest on the capital invested, in addition to the current expenses of lighting, ventilating and operating this long line of road under the bed of the sea. The number of persons crossing the channel annually between Dover and Calais is believed to be about four hundred thousand. The theory is that this number would be doubled if the tunnel were built, and the sickness incidental to the sea voyage thus avoided. But it is not shown that a tunnel thirty-one miles in length would itself be free from equally serious objections. The project nevertheless is a grand one, and if capitalists can be induced to believe that the tunnel can be made to pay there is abundance of money wherewith to build it now seeking investment.

THE SILENT CAPTAIN.

HOW STONEWALL JACKSON SLEPT—HIS SINGULAR RETICENCE.

The following is an extract from reminiscences of Gen. Stonewall Jackson furnished the Philadelphia Weekly Times by Major H. Kyd Douglas, of Hagerstown, Md.:

General Jackson's troops and his enemy's believed he never slept; the fact is, he slept a great deal. Whenever he had nothing else to do he went to sleep, especially in church. I remember during the evasion of Maryland, on Sunday night he rode three miles in an ambulance to attend church in Frederick, and then fell asleep as soon as the minister began to preach; his head fell upon his breast, and he never awoke until aroused by the organ and choir. He could sleep anywhere and in any position, sitting in his chair, under fire, or on horseback. On a night march toward Richmond, after the battles with McClellan, he was riding along with his drowsy staff nodding and sleeping as he went. We passed by groups of men sitting along the roadside and engaged in roasting new corn by fires made of fence-rails. One group took us for cavalrymen with an inebriated captain, and one of the party, delighted at the sight of a man who had found whisky enough to be drunk, sprang up from the fire and brandishing a roasting-ear in his hand, leaped down into the road, and seizing the general's horse, cried out, "I say, old fellow, where the devil did you get your liquor?" In an instant, as the general awoke, the fellow saw his mistake, and then bounding from the road he took the fence at a single leap, exclaiming "Good God! its old Jack!" and disappeared in the darkness.

Yes, General Jackson slept a great deal, but he was never caught napping. He gave to sleep many moments which other men would have given to conversation. He was essentially a silent man; not morose, but quiet. He smiled often, rarely laughed. He never told a joke, but did not discourage them in others, and if one struck his peculiar fancy he would smile in mild approval. He did not live apart from his staff, but liked to have them about him, and they were nearly all very young men. Universally polite in manner, he encouraged the liveliest conversation among them, although he took little part in it. He was not a man of words; they seemed to embarrass him. When he had ideas he put them in action, not into language. His military dispatches were as brief as if studied, like the one he sent after the defeat of Milroy: "God blessed our arms with victory at McDowell yesterday." He never discussed his plans; indeed, he never told them. The next officer under him never knew his intention nor object. He never volunteered his opinion to his superior nor asked advice of his subordinates. He was as self-reliant as he was silent, and believed "he walks with speed who walks alone." He was reticent to a fault. "If my coat knew what I intended to do I'd take it off and throw it away," was one of his sayings. This reticence often led to embarrassment and complaint from the officer next in command, and might have led to disaster in case of his death; but he evidently thought it better to run that risk than the risk of having his plans discovered.

A WONDERFUL WILL.

ITS LEGALITY TURNING UPON THE COLOR OF ITS AUTHOR.

NEW YORK, July 16.—John D. Lewis, head of the dry-goods house of Lewis, Hainland & Co., Church and Chambers streets, while out riding in Central park about a year ago, was thrown from his carriage and killed. He left a will bequeathing $15,000 to different parties, and directed that the income of his estate, about $250,000 in unencumbered real estate, be paid to Miss Lizzie Barton Taylor until she was lawfully married.—If she had any children the estate was to go to them, and if not married or without children she died, she was to be buried in the same grave with the testator, and that the estate be expended in decorating the grave.

It was suspected that Mr. Lewis had negro blood in his veins, and the will was contested by Henry Lewis and Mary Smith, brother and sister, and both with full negro blood in their veins, and claiming to be half-brother and half-sister of the deceased. On the trial it was proved that Lewis was a son of a Virginia slave-woman and a Canadian, the mother having fled to Canada during the existence of slavery in the United States.—Judge Barrett to-day, in special term of the Supreme Court, gave his decision in the case. He sweeps away all provisions of the will, except that giving Miss Taylor the income of the estate until she is lawfully married, and whether she has children or not the estate then goes to Lewis and his sister.

BEN WADE NOT RECONCILED.

The Hon. B. F. Wade writes to the Washington Republican to deny the statement made in the columns that he had become reconciled to the Southern policy of President Hayes. He declares that so far from that being the case he is sturdily against it. He regards it as "an ignominious surrender of the principles of nationality for which our soldiers fought," and declares that very few persons in that part of Ohio in which he lives think otherwise. It must have been a surprise to many republicans—those of the thoughtful kind at least—to learn that Mr. Wade had recantered his opinions, and had become a convert to the policy of reconciliation, knowing what an extremist he was, and remembering that at one time, supported by the late Henry Winter Davis, he set himself in opposition to Mr. Lincoln, and at another voted for the impeachment of President Johnson. Mr. Wade never was a statesman. He has always been a strong partisan, a sectionalist in feeling and an ingrained radical. He was one of the few leading republicans who would have held the South after the war as conquered provinces, converted them into military satrapies for a generation or more, and thus perpetuated indefinitely the domination of the republican party and paved the way for a strong centralized government. The times have changed since he was in the Senate, but he has not changed in any respect. He has taken the trouble to let the country know that he does not believe in conceding local self-government to the South, and that he does believe that the policy of President Hayes will ruin his party. Happily Mr. Wade is out of public life, and, whatever his ambition in his old age may be, is not likely to get into it again.

THE NEGRO EXODUS TO LIBERIA.

THE MOVEMENT ENCOURAGED BY BOTH ENGLISHMEN AND SOUTH CAROLINIANS.

From the Charleston News.

Inquiry was made yesterday at the office of the Liberian Exodus Association as to the number of names enrolled for the trip. The answer received was that from 2,500 to 3,000 men women and children, in and about this city, had put down their names. Outside of the city between 30,000 to 40,000 have handed in their names. They are of all classes and conditions of colored society, including some persons of means and influence.—The large majority, however, are laborers and mechanics.

Those having the matter in charge are enthusiastic, and express their confidence of success. They say that they lately learned that a large number of emigrants will be enabled to leave here this fall.—They seem to have figured closely on their route, and have it all laid out. The voyage from this city to Monrovia will go by inland water twenty-three miles to where the country begins to rise. There they will settle, and work up hill into the country.

George Curtis, who seems especially enthusiastic, says that they will be beyond the malarial belt. He says also, that men of prominence and wealth in England have become interested, and that the association have received encouraging letters from such sources. His idea is that the proposed exodus will be for the benefit of both races. He says that the present agitation to have the machinery brought to the cotton is bound to secure that result; that when that is done Charleston's export trade in raw cotton and her import trade in fabrics must suffer; that if the emigrants are treated kindly, and assisted by Charleston, they will naturally send back their products to be manufactured here, this place being only a day or two further from them than London; that this would give this city an immense import trade, and furnish food for unnumbered looms and factories. The last words heard by the reporter as he withdrew were: "We can no more be stopped than the children of Israel could be stopped from coming out of Egypt."

YACOOB BEG.

The death of this celebrated adventurer and general is announced in recent dispatches from Europe. Yacoob Beg has occupied a conspicuous position in Central Asia since 1863, and on account of his military powers, with which was united considerable skill in diplomacy, he has long been regarded by Russia as one of the most dangerous of her enemies, as well as a formidable obstacle to her advance in Eastern Turkistan. The career of Yacoob Beg has been a brilliant one throughout. Fourteen years ago a revolt against the Chinese Government, which, since the middle of the eighteenth century, had held possession of Kashgar, broke out, and Yacoob Beg succeeded in driving the Chinese out of the country and in obtaining possession of the throne of East Turkistan. Since that time he has maintained the conspicuous position which he then gained in Central Asia, by the exercise of the most consummate tact and the exhibition of great courage. Before and during his reign, Russia made rapid advances in West Turkistan, having conquered and absorbed the Khanates of Khiva, Bokhara and Khokan, after hard fighting and great losses. It was in the conquest of Khiva that General Kauffman won his reputation, and West Turkistan may now be said to be practically under the control of Russia. The Muscovites have, however, made little or no impression upon East Turkistan, owing doubtless to the firm and able rule of Yacoob Beg, who, it is thought, was long ago promised the secret assistance of England in his resistance to Russian aggressions. The removal of this able and courageous monarch from the path of Russia must, therefore, be regarded as a substantial gain for that country, unless his son, and successor, shall prove himself to have been cast in the same heroic mold.

THE LOUISIANA RETURNING BOARD CASE—REPLY OF DISTRICT ATTORNEY FINNEY.

Mr. Finney, the district attorney for the parish of New Orleans, has written to the New York Herald an explanatory letter in reply to the comments of Messrs Wells, Anderson and other associate members of the Louisiana returning board in regard to the charges preferred against them in the Superior Criminal Court of New Orleans. Mr. Finney states that it is true that the grand jury did not find, as was originally reported, a bill of indictment against the members of the returning board. But they did what most persons will consider equivalent to it. On the 27th of June, just prior to adjournment, the grand jury authorized their foreman to make a written request to the court to instruct the district attorney to file the proper information against the members of the returning board "for perjury, forgery and altering the returns of Mount Vernon parish and other parishes of the State." Eight days afterward, acting in accordance with these instructions, Mr. Finney says he filed, in a modified form, the information upon which Wells and his colleagues must appear for trial. He declares further that neither of the political parties has had the least concern in procuring the prosecution. His object in what he has done, we are told, is simply to bring guilty men to justice, this being what he is sworn to do, and none, he adds, shall escape punishment if he can prevent it.

DESTRUCTIVE STORM IN NEW JERSEY.—A fearful tornado, accompanied by hail as large as hen's eggs, swept over Montague township, Sussex county, New Jersey, seven miles from Port Jervis, last Monday afternoon. Buildings were unroofed, trees uprooted and crops and vegetation completely destroyed. The storm lasted nearly an hour, doing untold damage in that section. The storm struck the town from the west, and went in a southeasterly direction. It was some three miles wide.

QUEEN ANNE'S ITEMS.

Centreville Observer.

John Hogan who had been arrested on the charge of breaking open and robbing the freight house at Rolph's wharf some time ago, and who has been confined in jail until Friday, sent for the State's Attorney, E. H. Brown, Esq., one day last week, and proposed to make a confession. In his confession he implicated his wife and her mother, sister and brother, the wife and children of Mr. Richardson, who lives on Mr. Wetherby's farm above Church Hill. These parties were arrested and given a hearing before Esquire Valiant on Friday, the State's attorney appearing in the case for the State and Thos. J. Keating, Esq., for the defence. John Hogan, the principal witness, was put on the stand and testified that on Sunday, the 11th of March last, Mrs. Richardson and her son George came to his (Hogan's) house and asked him to go down to Rolph's wharf and see if there were any goods there for Wetherby, the landlord, or a letter for herself. Hogan went, and on his return informed her that there was nothing there for Mr. Wetherby. She then asked him if there was anything there for anybody else, and being told that there was, Mrs. Richardson and her son and daughter went out into the kitchen and there Mrs. Richardson planned the attack upon the freight house. After supper Mrs. Richardson went home, leaving her son George at Hogan's house. George then proposed to Hogan to take a walk. They went down to the wharf and George Richardson prized the door open and took from the house a demijohn of whiskey, a caddy of tobacco, and three boxes of cigars. These articles were taken to Hogan's house, and the next morning Mrs. Richardson went down there and took the whiskey and a part of the tobacco with her to her home. The cigars Hogan gave away. The testimony of Hogan closed the case, and the Justice discharged Mrs. Richardson and George on their personal recognizance in the sum of $100 each for their appearance when wanted. The cases against Mrs. Hogan and Miss Richardson were abandoned by the State, and Hogan gave bail in the sum of $200 for his appearance at the November term of court. At a previous investigation Mrs. Richardson stated that she found the goods in her house—the whiskey under the floor, and the tobacco in a cuddy in her house. It has come out that the two families disagree on domestic matters, Hogan's wife and the Richardsons being down on him, and he in turn disposed to oppress them.

FIRES.—The barn, stable and other adjacent buildings on the farm of Wm. J. Price, in Piney Neck, were destroyed by fire on Saturday night last, together with 750 bushels of corn, 300 bushels of wheat, 100 bushels of oats, 30 tons of timothy hay, 10,000 shingles, 2,000 feet of lumber, and a large lot of farming implements. It seems that a colored man was sleeping in Mr. Price's barn loft that night, and had in his pocket a box of matches. It is supposed that in turning about during the night the matches were ignited, and the building thus fired. The barn was a very excellent one, and the buildings around it were also of a very fine order. The barn was insured in the Cecil Company, but the grain and implements were uninsured. The loss will be about $5,000, of which $1,350 was covered by insurance.

The dwelling house of Clinton Denney at Wye Mills, was burned on Friday night, together with his family's clothing. Nobody knows how the fire originated. When the family were made aware of it the house was all ablaze. The house and furniture were uninsured and are a total loss, the probable amount of which we have not heard.

WHEAT.—This has been a capital year for wheat-raising in Queen Anne's. During the week quite a number of our farmers have threshed their crops. The general yield seems to be about 12 to 15 for one. Some cases we have heard of have been much larger. For instance: Mr. John B. Brown on the Bryan farm in Piney Neck got 29 for one of Fultz; Mr. Eugene L. Dudley got 18 for one of the same variety on the Gov'r. Grason farm, Mr. W. H. Newnam near Church Hill got 30 for one, and some others we have heard from have gotten about 20 to 23 for one.

SINGULAR DEATH.—A singular death of a colored woman took place near Sudlersville on Thursday night last. She retired in good health, and during the night was awakened by the noise of a snake in her sleeping room. She got up and killed the snake, but in handling the stick with which it was killed she got some of the blood of the snake in her eye. The eye soon became inflamed and some time during the night she died, no one knows how or when. Her death in such a singular and mysterious manner has raised considerable inquiry in the neighborhood. Her family are of the impression that her death was caused by the blood of the snake getting into her eye, and this is doubtless the correct theory. We are not informed what kind of snake it was, but presume it was a viper.

Deaths.

GALE.—At the residence of her husband, Col. George Gale, on the 14th inst., after a protracted sickness, Mrs. MARY MATILDA GALE—aged 62 years.

KELLEY.—In Still Pond, on the 15th inst., Mr. JOHN KELLEY—aged about 82 years.

New Advertisements.

PICNIC! PICNIC!

McCauley's Woods, near Lambson's Station,

On Thursday, July 26th.

A Cotillion Band has been engaged. An excellent supper will be prepared.

TICKETS, admitting a lady and gentleman to the platform and supper, $1.00. Supper Tickets, alone, 50 cts.

Rich'd. H. Corbally, General Manager.
B. J. McCauley, Floor Manager.
July 20, 1877—1t.

Bell & Stam,

PRODUCE

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

97 Park Place,

NEW YORK.

W. E. C. BELL,
LOUIS K. STAM.

July 20, 1877—tf.

HAMBURG EDGINGS, LADIES' Striped and White Hosiery—very cheap.

J. H. SIMPERS & BRO.

BALTIMORE GRAIN MARKET

From the Sun of Wednesday.

WHEAT.—Receipts to-day 14,000 bushels of Southern Wheat, 3600 bushels Pennsylvania do., 400 bushels Western do.: 2500 bushels Southern Corn, 22,500 bushels Western do.; 1600 bushels Oats, and —— bushels Rye. Stocks in Elevators —— bushels Wheat, and 331,374 bushels Corn. The demand for Wheat continues active, both from millers and shippers, and the market is firm and higher, Southern showing an advance of 3 to 5 cents per bushel. The offerings were less liberal than on yesterday, and found ready buyers. The sales were 1000 bushels inferior to fair red Southern at 1 50a$1 55; 3000 bushels good do. at 1 58a$1 59: 3000 bushels good to prime do. at 1 60a$1 62; 6000 bushels prime to choice amber at 1 63a$1 65: 800 bushels prime white at $1 63; 3200 bushels good to choice red Pennsylvania at 1 58a$1 63, and 1200 bushels red Ohio at 1 57a$1 60. For Western future deliveries the market was irregular, closing dull and weak at a fraction below the highest figures obtained. The sales were 1600 bushels No. 2 Winter red Western first half August at $1 46; 45,000 bushels August at $1 46: 54,000 bushels August at $1 64; 25,000 bushels September at 1 43a$1 43½, and 25,000 bushels do. at 1 42a$1 42½. After 'Change the business was large, but the market closed dull, with more offered than was taken. The sales reported were 170,000 bushels August at $1 45, 20,000 bushels September at $1 43, and 10,000 bushels do. at $1 43½.

CORN.—For Southern white Corn the demand was less active, and the market was easier, but for yellow was steady, with only a moderate quantity of both arriving. The sales were 3000 bushels white at 68a69 cents, and 1000 bushels yellow at 66 cents. For Western spot the demand was good and the prices higher, but options were only about steady, closing quiet. The transactions were 800 bushels steamer at 57½ cents; 800 bushels white on track at 68 cents; 10,000 bushels mixed spot at 63½a63¾ cents: 10,000 bushels do. at 61½ cents; 5000 bushels do. at 62½ cents, and 5000 bushels September at 62½ cents. In the afternoon the market was easier for spot and steady for options, closing dull.

New Advertisements.

NOTICE

To Parents, Guardians and Others.

BALTIMORE FEMALE COLLEGE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—That the Orphans' Court of Kent county will, on

Tuesday, August 14, 1877,

proceed to designate or elect one pupil from Kent county, to be sent to the Baltimore Female College, under the law passed by the Legislature of Maryland, and who will be "admitted to all the instructions given in the College, and to the privileges of the Normal Class, with all necessary books, without any charge whatever," except for board.

Parents and others disposed to avail themselves of this notice, are requested to make written application, stating name and age of the young lady applying.

Written testimonials of moral character and intellectual capacity will be required.

The Court will also expect some guarantee that the pupil will remain at the Institution sufficiently long to complete the usual course of study.

All applications to be filed with the Register of Wills on or before the day named.

By order of the Orphans' Court.

WILLIAM STEVENS,
Register of Wills for Kent Co.
July 20, 1877—td.

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

MARY A. BENTON,

late of the city of Philadelphia, 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 17th day of February, 1878; otherwise they may be excluded by law from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 17th day of July, 1877.

C. T. WESTCOTT,
July 20, 1877. *Administrator.*

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

NANCY TRENCHARD,

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 17th day of February, 1878; otherwise they may be excluded by law from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 17th day of July, 1877.

C. T. WESTCOTT,
July 20, 1877 *Administrator.*

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

JOHN T. BRAMBLE,

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 17th day of February, 1878; otherwise they may be excluded by law from all benefit of said estate.

Given under my hand this 17th day of July, 1877.

C. H. BAKER,
July 20, 1877. *Administrator.*

HATS—New Spring Styles—for Men and Boys—at

Ap. 20. J. H. SIMPERS & BRO'S

THE KENT CORNET BAND,

HAVING just received their *new instruments*, and being thoroughly organized, is in a very efficient condition. They therefore take this method of notifying the public that they are in readiness for engagements. Those wishing their services will make application to

JOHN N. DODD,
July 6, 1877—3t *Leader.*

ROAD NOTICE.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice that thirty days from the date thereof they intend to apply to the County Commissioners for Kent county for a PUBLIC ROAD to Low Water Mark on "Scoone's Point" via Green Lane, in the Fifth Election District, with a suitable and convenient Landing at said point. Signed by

S. A. J. WICKES,
D. JONES,
G. E. LEARY,
S. G. COPPER,
S. S. CONSTABLE,
and 37 others.

By order, T. W. RUSSELL, Cl'k
to Kent County Commissioners.
June 29, 1877—5t.

WHARF NOTICE.

THE undersigned hereby give notice that thirty days from the date thereof they intend to apply to the County Commissioners for Kent county to build a WHARF at or near Rock Hall, in the Fifth Election District. Signed by

T. B. WILLSON,
THOS. URIE,
JOS. DOWNEY,
GEO. LEARY,
JAS. H. EDES,
and 103 others.

By order, T. W. RUSSELL, Cl'k
to Kent County Commissioners.
June 29, 1877—5t.

SOFT COAL.

WE have just unloaded a cargo of *BITUMINOUS COAL*, which is ready for sale and delivery.

TURNER BROS.,
June 22, 1877 BETTERTON.

Free Scholarship

In St. Mary's Female Seminary.

THE County Commissioners and Superintendent of Public Schools for Kent county having received notice that the county is entitled to a

FREE SCHOLARSHIP

in St. Mary's Female Seminary, will on

TUESDAY,

the 7th day of AUGUST next,

proceed to make the appointment under the Act of Assembly approved March 28th 1868, until which time applications may be filed with the Clerk of the County Commissioners.

The Scholarship entitles the appointee to board, tuition and books.

By order,
T. W. RUSSELL, *Clerk*
to County Commissioners for Kent Co.
June 22, 1877.—tf.

THE

VOSHELL HOUSE

In Chestertown,

HAS again come into the possession and management of the undersigned, who will take pleasure in contributing to the comfort and convenience of those who may patronize the House. Especial attention will be given to all, whether permanent Boarders or transient Customers.

The subscriber has had varied and extensive experience in country and city, in conducting a Hotel, which will enable him to secure the approval of every one who may give him a call. The Bedding and Chambers will be specially attended to, and the Table will be equally so. Good order will at all times be preserved, and the Parlors will be kept open for the accommodation of guests.

There is probably no better conveniences for Horses and Carriages on the Eastern Shore of Maryland. The public are invited to make him a call.

JOHN C. VOSHELL.
May 11, 1877—tf.

PUMPS!P UMPS!!

Cucumber Wood Pumps.

CHAS. G. BLATCHLEY'S

B and G Pumps,

Received direct from the manufacturer and bought at the lowest cash price

WE CAN OFFER VERY GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO THOSE WISHING A PUMP.

☞Call and examine our Pumps and prices.

We have on hand extra Handles, Brackets, Links, Rods, Buckets, Valves, Bands, Nozzles, Braces, &c., &c.

J. K. ALDRIDGE.
March 16, 1877.

HOG, HOG, HOG!

HOG TONGS or Holders, Ringer and Rings—for sale by
J. K. ALDRIDGE.

ROCK SALT! ROCK SALT!! For sale by
J. K. ALDRIDGE.

IMPROVED CHURNS, BUTTER PRINTS and Paddles—for sale by
J. K. ALDRIDGE.

NAILS! NAILS!! by the keg. Very cheap.
J. K. ALDRIDGE.

LEADER SHIRT, FINISHED, at $1.
J. H. SIMPERS & BRO.
March 9, 1877

©Maryland State Archives msa_sc3326_scm8204-0356