

Ellict City Times

AND

HOWARD COUNTY ADVERTISER.

SATURDAY, JAN. 27, 1877.

Advertising rates on first page.

Births and Marriage Notices inserted free of charge.

Obituaries and Personal Advertisements five cents per line.

Rule and Figure Work will be charged double the regular rates.

Correspondence is respectfully solicited from all parts of the County and State—but communications must, in all cases, be accompanied by some responsible name as a voucher for the writer's good faith.

Weather Meteorological Observations.

TAKEN AT

WOODSTOCK COLLEGE, from January 18, to January 24, 1877.

WEATHER	DAYS						
	TUESDAY	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday	Monday
Snow	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wind	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Clouds	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Temperature	32	33	33	33	33	33	33
Max.	33	33	33	33	33	33	33
Min.	30	30	30	30	30	30	30
Mean.	31.5	31.5	31.5	31.5	31.5	31.5	31.5
Wind	R. H. S.	R. H. S.	R. H. S.	R. H. S.	R. H. S.	R. H. S.	R. H. S.
Force	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Direction	W.	N. W.	S. W.	S. E.	S. E.	S. E.	S. E.
Wind	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair

*One inch of melted is considered equivalent to ten of unmeted Snow.

(EXPLANATION.—Thermometer, Max., Min., showing the extreme heat (in the shade) and cold in the 24 hours; Mean, the result of observations made at 7 A. M. and 9 P. M., obtained by dividing their sum by 2; R. H. S., rainfall, now falling; Wind, force, graduated between 0 and 10; Wind force, graduated between 10 (the highest) and 0 (dead calm), taken at 4 P. M.; Direction, the prevalent direction from which it blows. In the Weather column is given the general aspect of the sky during the day.

We again respectfully apprise persons who have made no response to bills rendered them for subscription, advertising, &c., that we are very much in want of money to meet our own liabilities, and that we would be particularly obliged if they would do themselves the pleasure and us the justice to settle the same. Delinquents of long standing need experience no surprise upon finding their accounts placed in the hands of an officer for collection.

THE NEW YORK OBSERVER is out with its prospectus for the *fifty-fifth year*. It is a large paper of the first class, and should be in every family in the land. Those who do not take it should send for a specimen copy at once, or, better yet, should send the price for a year. Any person desiring a comprehensive weekly newspaper, filled with just the news that every family wants, and free from claptrap or objectionable matter of any kind, will hardly do better than to send \$3.15 to S. I. Prime & Co., 37 Park Row, New York, and receive the *Observer* post-paid.

We have received from Hon. Levin Woolford, Comptroller of the Treasury, his *Seventh Annual Report*, which presents a very agreeable exhibit of the State finances, and is worthy of general perusal. Great credit is due the Comptroller for his sagacity, foresight and energy in the very successful management of his department, to which he has devoted several years' arduous attention. There is no good citizen who will withhold the need of praise so ardently won and so worthily deserved. A few prominent points of the report may not be uninteresting:

The total receipts into the Treasury from all sources during the fiscal year, amounted to \$2,040,183.62, and the balance in the Treasury 30th September, 1875, was \$1,093,111.33, making the aggregate amount in the Treasury during the fiscal year \$3,078,244.95.

Of the amount received during the fiscal year, the sum of \$185,050.25, was from the proceeds of the sale of the Maryland Hospital State Loan, authorized by the Act of 1876, chapter 263, and the sum of \$66,924.84, was from payment by the United States of so much of the war claim of the State of Maryland, leaving the receipts from ordinary sources for the fiscal year 1876, to be \$1,888,158.53.

This sum is considerably less than the estimates of receipts for the year, made in the last Annual Report, and the diminution is mainly owing to the decrease in the amount of State tax levied in 1876, to the failure of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company to pay the accumulated dividend on the stock of the Washington Branch; to the postponement of the payment of the gross receipt tax by Railroad Companies by means of appeals from the judgments rendered against them, and to the falling off of the revenue from license to Foreign Insurance Companies, under the Act of 1876, chapter 249.

The total disbursements during the fiscal year, amounted to \$2,076,810.66. Of this aggregate the sum of \$388,661.32 was expended in the redemption of the Sterling Bonds of the State, issued to the Tide-Water Canal Company, which have

been due in London since the year 1865; in redeeming the defence loan issued under the Act of 1864, chapter 15, and a portion of the debt issued for the Susquehanna Canal Company.

The State Tax has been reduced to 17 cents. The State debt has been reduced during the fiscal year \$677,085.89. The large amount of \$565,512.11 of school tax has been distributed among the counties and the city of Baltimore, besides \$35,005.00 to colleges, academies and schools, and progress has been steadily made in the work of equalizing the burdens of taxation and in compelling the payment of taxes by the railroad corporations.

According to the Berlin correspondent of the London Post, the course which Russia is likely to pursue will be to formally explain to the Powers her position, and appeal to their sense of honor to resent the affront offered to all Europe by the Porte, either by collective action or by authorizing Russia to act for them. Failing in this, she will next appeal to the allied Emperors. Should no satisfactory response be obtained from them, a despatch in the London Times of this morning states very positively that Gen. Ignatieff will have no separate negotiations with the Porte, having refused to hold communications with it in the absence of other plenipotentiaries. The Charges d'Affaires are instructed to strictly confine themselves to ordinary business. Russia's warlike preparations are continued with much vigor. Orders have been given to prepare for calling out the third division of the reserves, which includes every able-bodied man, and the railway companies have been required to furnish lists of the stock and other materials at their immediate disposal.

Governor Hayes and Tilden refuse to express an opinion on the proposed electoral count bill. Mr. Wheeler is also silent, but Mr. Hendricks approves it. In the Senate on Saturday the credentials of William Pitt Kellogg, as Senator from Louisiana, were presented. Senator Withers made a speech on the military occupation of Petersburg, and Senator Edmunds one in favor of the compromise plan for counting the electoral vote. In the House the day was given up to political speeches.

TUESDAY.

New Orleans is quiet. No apprehensions of immediate war are felt in Europe.

At Springfield, Ill., Logan received 97 votes for Senator on the twenty-eighth ballot and Anderson 87.

The Merchants' Exchange of St. Louis has approved the joint committee's plan for counting the electoral vote.

The German Government pretends to be in possession of information of a large conspiracy in France hostile to it.

John R. McPherson was last night nominated by the caucus of the Democratic members of the New Jersey Legislature as their candidate for Senator.

Senator Morton made his promised speech against the compromise electoral count bill yesterday. He says he has received many letters indorsing his course.

Before Mr. Sayler's committee on South Carolina yesterday, Beverly Nash, a colored Senator and Hayes elector, swore to attempts to bribe him to vote for Tilden.

The President yesterday sent a message to the House in regard to the use of the troops in the Southern States since last August, in which he says he employed them only to enforce the laws, and that he has not transcended the laws or the Constitution.

WEDNESDAY.

A massacre of twenty men by the Sioux is reported.

The Porte has declared its intention to make peace with Servia.

Hostilities between Russia and Turkey are not expected until spring.

At fire in the Stone Hill, Eng., colliery yesterday fifteen miners perished.

Four thousand citizens of Boston met in Faneuil Hall yesterday and approved the Edmunds bill.

On the thirty-third ballot in the Illinois Legislature yesterday Logan received 83 votes; Anderson, 89; Wissiburn, 18; the rest scattering.

John R. McPherson, Democrat, was yesterday elected United States Senator, receiving in all 61 votes to 60 for Frelinghuysen, Republican.

At Harrisburg last night a crowded meeting of citizens adopted resolutions in favor of the joint committee's plan for counting the electoral vote.

In the House yesterday Mr. Cox made a report exonerating the New York Post office officials from the charge of having tampered with Mr. Hewitt's mail.

In the House of Representatives yesterday, Messrs. Seelye, Williams and Tucker made speeches on the select committee's report on the powers of the House in regard to counting the electoral vote.

In the United States Senate yesterday, Messrs. Sherman and Conkling made speeches on the bill providing for the counting of the electoral vote, the former against and the latter for. The measure will be voted on to-day.

THURSDAY.

The Italian Chamber of Deputies has passed the Clerical Abuses bill.

The Dutch Government has prohibited the importation of German cattle.

Gen. Gardia of Costa Rica has failed to secure the aid of Guatamala in a contemplated war against Nicaragua.

John R. McPherson (Dem.) is elected Senator from New Jersey.

Judge Davis has become the prominent candidate in the voting for Senator in Illinois.

The Democrats have nominated Joseph L. Caven for Mayor of Philadelphia.

In the Senate the day and night were devoted to discussing the Compromise bill, and Mr. Sargent opened the debate in opposition; Mr. Conkling concluded his argument favoring it, and Mr. Morton, Mr. Bayard, and others followed. In the House, the Senate extended the time for completing the Texas Pacific Railroad was reported favorably, and Mr. Wood's resolution referring the President's message on the use of troops in the South to a special committee, with power to send for persons and papers, was adopted after debate.

FRIDAY.

The Hon. David Davis, an associate justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, was yesterday elected a United States Senator from Illinois, to succeed Gen. John A. Logan, radical republican, receiving the votes of the democrats and a few independents, who constitute a small majority of the legislature of that State. Judge Davis was born in Cecil county, Md., March 9, 1815; was educated at Kenyon College, Lenoir, Mass., and in the law school at New Haven, Conn. In 1836 he settled at Bloomington, Ill., where he continues to reside. He was elected to the lower house of the Illinois Legislature 1844-45; to the constitutional convention which framed a new constitution for the State in 1847; was elected

judge of the eighth judicial circuit of Illinois in 1848, re-elected in 1853 and again in 1861. While serving this last term he was appointed by President Lincoln, who was a warm personal friend, an associate justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. He was nominated by the labor reform party in 1872 as a candidate for the presidency.

The Rev. Uriel Graves, of Baltimore, has been on trial before the Lutherans of Maryland for various clerical misdemeanors, which most people regard as venal offenses. The Baltimore Sun learns that a verdict has been reached "which acquits of specified charges, yet censures for specific practices," which, to say the least, is delightfully ambiguous. One of the "specified practices" was the "unbecoming exhibition of eloquence talent" in the pulpit and "loose modes of transacting monastic business." It appears that Mr. Graves' congregation are greatly satisfied with the result.

Wade Hampton's government is now fully organized and working smoothly. The people are loyally supporting his administration and coming forward with the necessary supplies of money. The penitentiaries and charitable institutions, which were systematically plundered by the Chamberlain government, have been supplied with money. The judges of the state courts, although they are all republicans, recognize his government, and nothing keeps Chamberlain in possession of the state house but United States troops. How long will the country endure their presence there?

A notably brilliant entertainment was given on Tuesday night in Washington by the Spanish Minister and his wife. Among the distinguished guests in attendance were all the foreign Ministers, Members of the Cabinet, the Congressional Committee of Foreign Affairs, and other persons of note and prominence, with many ladies. The rooms were richly and beautifully decorated, and all the hospitalities of the choicest and most abundant character.

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St. Clement's Hall Course of Lectures, 1877.—Thursday, Feb. 1st, 24 P. M., Rev. Geo. A. Leakin, "Four Towers—Baltimore."

Thursday, Feb. 8th, 8 P. M., Rev. Geo. Leeds, D. D., "Character," with Illustrations.

Tuesday, Feb. 13th, 24 P. M., Rev. John Y. Gholson, "The Value Of Monuments As A Witness Of Truth."

Tuesday, Feb. 20th, 8 P. M., Rev. G. Peterkin, "What Constitutes True Manliness."

Thursday, March 1st, —

Thursday, March 8th, 8 P. M., Rev. E. A. Dalrymple, D. D., "Pompeii," with Illustrations.

Thursday, March 15th, 8 P. M., Rev. Charles R. Hale, D. D., "Reminiscences Of Russia."

Thursday, March 22d, 24 P. M., Rev. J. Avery Shepherd, D. D., "Astronomical Weights and Velocities."

Jan. 27th.

over night, and Mr. Garrett, of the Baltimore and Ohio, says he will be glad to give me perpetual passes over his road—*I may be killed on the trains.*

So I will be with you Jan. 30th, dead or alive. If I happen to be dead and you do not wish to disappoint your audience I suggest that you so arrange it that holders of reserved seats will be entitled to a front seat at the funeral when they can sit and enjoy themselves the same as at the lecture.

I remember visiting Ellict City many, many years ago: I should say about 300.

Mr. Wolfsberger, of the *American Progress*, was then a fair-haired boy—innocent and blithesome. He had just emigrated from Ireland with a wife and seven small children and the *Progress* stored away in a Saratoga trunk to avoid paying duty.

Fifty years afterwards came J. R. Brown, Jr., of the *Times*. Mr. Brown, if I remember rightly, fell out with Columbus at Palos and not having money enough to buy a ship, walked up through Russia to Behring Straits, swam 40 miles across to Russian America and marched straight through a howling wilderness to Ellict City and set up his newspaper.

Your town, you know, was named after the ELLICT CITY TIMES. As soon as Mr. Brown had established the *Times*, why people rushed in from all directions, from Jamestown and Plymouth and built houses just as to be where they could take the newspaper.

Those were the times that tried men's souls. Many a time I have known Mr. Brown to go out and kill eleven or twelve bears and scalp a drove of Indians before breakfast and then turn around and work out four or five million copies of the *Times* on a hand press just for exercise.

In after days I remember how Ellict City grew and flourished, how you built churches and school houses and jails and filled them with your patriotic citizens. I remember how you practiced self-denial in those times, how you gave up drinking and swearing because Governor Swann came over from Baltimore and with tears in his eyes went round from house to house, persuading your people that swearing was incompatible with family prayers.

How beautiful, how self-sacrificing! I like Ellict City as well as I think I shall intend to settle there. If for pecuniary reasons I am not able to do it myself, Mr. Brown has promised to settle for me.

My lecture will be about the "Perkins Family"—with 409 new and novel ideas the "Philosophy of Fun."

But I must not linger. In the meantime and until I shed these ideas may Heaven continue to protect you from me.

Your Friend,

ELI PERKINS (at large).

(COMMUNICATED).

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

B. & O. R. R. LOCAL TIME TABLE.
East.—Fred. Acc. 7.14 A. M., (Daily); Winchell Acc. 1