

Ellicott City Times

AND

HOWARD COUNTY ADVERTISER.

SATURDAY, JAN. 27, 1877.

Advertising rates on first page.
Death 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.

DAYS	Max.	Min.	Mean.	R. H. S.	WIND	WEATHER
Thursday	39.0	27.0	33.0	1	S. E.	Cloudy
Friday	41.0	29.5	35.25	1	S. E.	Cloudy
Saturday	38.0	29.5	33.75	1	W.	Clear
Sunday	43.6	36.0	39.8	1	N. E.	Cloudy
Monday	33.0	23.5	28.25	1	S. - 40	Cloudy
Tuesday	33.5	17.0	25.25	1	W.	Clear
Wednesday	39.5	19.0	29.25	1	N. W.	Clear

*One inch of melted is considered equivalent to ten of unmelted 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 3 P. M., obtained by dividing their sum by 2; R. H. S., rain, snow, or hail (measured) during the 24 hours; Wind, force, graduated between 10 (the highest) and 0 (a 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 feel 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 Hark 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' assiduous 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 \$3,040,133.02, and the balance in the Treasury 30th September, 1875, was \$1,038,111.33, making the aggregate amount in the Treasury during the fiscal year 1876, to be \$1,839,153.53.

Of the amount received during the fiscal year, the sum of \$150,050.25, 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 payments 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 \$1,839,153.53.

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 equated 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 licenses to Foreign Insurance Companies, under the Act of 1876, chapter 248.

The total disbursements during the fiscal year, amounted to \$2,676,810.66. Of this aggregate, the sum of \$388,561.32 was expended in the redemption of the State 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 171 cents. The State debt has been reduced during the fiscal year \$677,088.88. The large amount of \$565,512.11 of school tax has been distributed among the counties and the city of Baltimore, besides \$35,065.00 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.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

MONDAY.

Charles Collins, chief engineer of the Lake Shore Road, has committed suicide. The belligerent tone of the German press toward France creates alarm in Paris.

In the Illinois Senatorship struggle Logan still leads with 97 votes. Palmer has been withdrawn.

The conference on the Turkish question has been declared at an end, the Turks having refused all the terms proffered them.

Governors Hayes and Tilden refuse to express an opinion on the proposed electoral college. Mr. Wheeler is also silent. 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 college bill yesterday. He says he has received many letters endorsing his course.

Before Mr. Saylor'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 transgressed 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 a 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; Washburn, 19; the rest scattering.

John R. McPherson, Democrat, was yesterday elected United States Senator, receiving in all 61 votes to 60 for Prellinghuysen, 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. Garcia of Costa Rica has failed to secure the aid of Guatemala 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 bill extending 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, Ohio; studied law with Judge Bishop in Lenox, Mass., and in the law school at New Haven, Conn. In 1836 he settled at Bloomington, Ill., and soon after moved to reside in Chicago, where he was elected to the Illinois Legislature in 1844; 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 1855 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.

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 reject 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, it is affirmed she will act alone. A despatch in the London Times of this morning states very positively that Gen. Igatelli will have no separate negotiations with the Porte, having refused to hold communications with it in the absence of the 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.

In the House the electoral college bill, which had come from the Senate, was called up after the morning hour, and Mr. Payce, chairman of the committee reporting the bill, announced that the debate would run on all day; that there would be an evening session, and that to-day there would be five hours' debate, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., four hours of which would be devoted to ten minutes' speeches, after which the previous question would be called and the bill placed on its passage. Debate was then commenced, Mr. McCrory, of Iowa, advocating the bill. He was followed on the same side by Messrs. Goode and Hunton, of Va., Hoar, of Mass., Hewitt, of N. Y., and by Messrs. Hale, of Maine, and Monroe, of Ohio, in opposition to the plan. At five o'clock a recess was taken until 7:30. At the evening session a number of speeches were made, the principal one being that of Mr. Garfield, in opposition to the bill.

The Senatorial contests in Illinois, Georgia, West Virginia and Kansas were continued yesterday. In the latter Legislature the ballots were ineffectual in determining the result, but the long struggle in Illinois was ended by the election of Judge Davis, now on the Bench of the Supreme Court. Mr. Hill and Mr. Norwood are running each other very close in Georgia, and in the other States the votes are too much scattered to indicate anything definite. The Connecticut Legislature yesterday passed resolutions approving of a compromise settlement of the Presidential question, and deprecating any tendency to refuse to submit to the result.

The senators who voted against the electoral compromise bill have made for themselves a record that will not hereafter be forgotten: Blaine, Bruce, Cameron, of Pennsylvania; Cameron, of Wisconsin; Clayton, Conover, Dorsey, Eaton (the only democrat who voted against it), Hamilton, Hamlin, Ingalls, Mitchell, Morton, Patterson, Sargent, Sherman, West.

A Tallahassee (Fla.) dispatch says the Assembly passed a resolution calling upon the comptroller for the cost of the executive department in 1860, 1866 and 1875. The bill establishing an immigration agent in New York will probably be defeated by overloading it with amendments.

For several days past reports have had currency in Havana that an arrangement for peace and autonomy in the island had been made between the Government and the Cubans. It is remarked that they may be mere fabrications, but many prominent persons appear disposed to attach credit to them.

In the United States Senate the bill to count the electoral vote was continued throughout yesterday night and until seven o'clock yesterday morning, when a vote was reached and the bill passed—yeas 47, nays 17. After the passage of the bill the Senate adjourned until to-day.

The one hundred and eighteenth anniversary of the Scottish poet, Robert Burns, was celebrated by the Burns Club in New York last night, as well as by similar clubs in other cities.

The Moody and Sankey Tabernacle on Fremont street, Boston, was formally dedicated last night. About 6,000 people present. Several thousand dollars were realized. Revival meetings will commence on Sunday.

The Dakota Legislature has passed a strong memorial to Congress urging the necessity of immediate aid in supplying the agencies of the Sioux commission for opening up the Black Hills.

Statistics of the fishing trade of Gloucester, Mass., from 1830 to the present year show that in that period 342 vessels, valued at \$1,565,000, have been wrecked, and 1,882 men lost.

The Massachusetts House yesterday endorsed the electoral bill, and recommended a constitutional amendment clearly prescribing the mode of counting the electoral vote. Only nineteen members dissented.

—The carpet-baggers are on the move. On December 23 a pre-emptory mandamus issued out of the Supreme Court of Florida to the Board of Canvassers to compel them to make a recount. Three days later Mr. Cowgill, one of the members of the board, wrote the following advertisement, in which he did not appear, however, until January 13, 1877, when it was given a prominent place in the Tallahassee Sentinel (Stearns's organ, edited by Secretary McLaughlin, also of the Board of Canvassers):

For Sale—a very superior seven-octave piano, one of Grotrian's best. Also, a chamber set and other articles of household furniture, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M. at the residence of

—Immediately preceding this notice was the report of the revised canvass of the board, giving the State to Governor Drew and a full Democratic ticket. It would seem that Cowgill is about to shake the dust of Florida from his feet. Poor Florida!

—Quite an excitement appears to have been created in the neighborhood of Wilmington, N. C., by a regular duel which was fought there by Friday last by two negroes from South Carolina, Robert Brown and John A. Smith. Both were represented in the combatants, and the cause of the quarrel was politics. They seem to have been in deadly earnest, as four shots were exchanged, and one of them was wounded dangerously three times and the other once.

—The Rev. Uriel Graves, of Baltimore, has been on trial before the Lutheran Synod of Maryland for various clerical misdemeanors, which most people would regard as venial offenses. The Baltimore Sun learns that a verdict of "guilty" has been reached, which accords with the charges, yet secures for specific practices, which, to say the least, is delightfully ambiguous. One of the "specified practices" was the "unbecoming exhibition of eloquency talent" in the pulpit and "loose modes of transacting monetary 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 and money. The position of the government is strong, and 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 Committees 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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LOCAL AFFAIRS.

B. & O. R. R. LOCAL TIME TABLE.
East—Frederick, 7:15 A. M. (Daily); Winchester, 10:13 A. M.; E. City, 12:40 P. M.; Way Train, 3:18 P. M.; Mail, 4:38 P. M. West—Way Train, 6:03 A. M.; leaves at 6:15 A. M.; Mail, 8:36 A. M.; E. City, 11:00 A. M.; Winchester, 11:00 P. M.; leaves Baltimore at 11:00 P. M., arrives here at 12:00 P. M.

Dwelling Burned.—An alarm of fire was given about seven o'clock on Friday night of last week, which, it was soon ascertained, was caused by the burning of the dwelling of Mr. John T. Reus, situated near the Northern suburbs of the city and on a valuable property formerly known as "Sands' Vineyard" and now owned by Mr. Reus. Our citizens were promptly on the spot, but it was soon found that it was impossible to check the fire, and the house, with its entire contents, including about 2000 gallons of wine, was burned to the ground. We learn that Mr. Reus' loss is about \$8,000, which is not quite covered by policies in the Montgomery County and Baltimore German-American Companies. The fire originated from a coal oil lamp, which Mrs. Reus, in the absence of her husband, son and the hired boy, carried into the cellar, while gathering some wood. In stooping to pick up a piece of wood a small quantity of oil ran out of the lamp, which quickly ignited, and soon the whole cellar was in a blaze. Mrs. Reus escaped with her youngest child and gave the alarm by shouting and knocking with alacrity, but the devouring element had made too much headway to yield to the efforts of those present.

The sympathies of the community are with Mr. Reus, who is one of our most energetic citizens. He will at once commence the work of erecting a new dwelling on the site of the one just destroyed.

A Granger's Funeral.—Major Charles W. Wood, a wealthy and influential citizen of Carroll county, died at his residence near Hood's Mill, on Friday evening last, of congestion of the lungs, in the seventy-first year of his age. Major Hood was an uncle of Colonel John M. Hood, President of the Western Maryland Railroad, and was highly esteemed. His funeral on Sunday last was one of the largest ever witnessed in the county. He was a member of the Order of the Eastern Star, and was buried at the residence of his son, which was very impressive. Worthy Master, H. O. Davies, of the county grange, acted as chaplain. Major Hood leaves a widow (his third wife), a son and daughter, who inherit his property equally.

Woodstock Items.—Messrs. Gill & MacMahon having erected a store near their quarries, the same has been taken possession of by the Baltimore, who has just opened with a new stock of goods. Two stores are now at the quarries, and although their field is contracted, yet it exemplifies the truth of the business maxim that "opposition is the life of trade."

A man attached to a railroad camp engaged in repairing a trestle work on the railroad west of this station, fell through on Friday last and was severely injured. The cold weather of Wednesday night froze the river over and skating is again the order of the day.

Death of Ruthless.—It is with regret that we announce the death of the renowned racer and brood mare, Ruthless, who in her day was the best and fastest runner on the American turf. She was bred and owned by Francis Morris, of this city, and died at his breeding farm near Ellicott City, Md., in consequence of injuries received by having been shot at and wounded by some unknown person. Ruthless was by imported Eclipse out of Barbary by Simon, and was, consequently, own sister to Renownless. Ruthless, Regent's dam, one of the famous racehorses, died in 1860, she was very early taken for except the Saratoga stakes, her maiden race, in which, owing to a very favorable start, Red Wing managed to beat her by only half a length. At three years old, in 1867, she won the Travers and Sequel stakes at Saratoga, and several other races. She was a filly of immense speed, and a wonderful weight-carrier. She was the dam of Battus, by Monday, the winner of the Kentucky stakes of 1873 at Saratoga.—N. Y. Clipper.

Death of a Prominent Citizen.—Mr. Geo. F. Kinsey, a widely known and respected citizen of this county, died at his residence near Roxbury Mills on Thursday last. Deceased had been in ill health for several years, and his death, while comparatively sudden, was not unexpected by his many friends.

St. Clement's Hall Course of Lectures, 1877.—Thursday, Feb. 21, 2 P. M., Rev. Geo. A. Leakin, "Four Towns—Baltimore." Thursday, Feb. 22, 8 P. M., Rev. Geo. Leakin, "Character," with Illustrations.

Tuesday, Feb. 13th, 2 P. M., Rev. John Y. Gholson, "The Value of Monuments as A Witness of Truth." Tuesday, Feb. 20th, 8 P. M., Rev. G. W. Peterkin, "What Constitutes True Manliness."

Thursday, March 1st, 8 P. M., Rev. E. A. Delany, D. D., "Poupeii," with Illustrations. Thursday, March 15th, 8 P. M., Rev. Charles R. Hale, D. D., "Reminiscences of Russia."

Thursday, March 22d, 2 P. M., Rev. J. Avery Shepherd, D. D., "Astronomical Weights and Velocities." Jan. 27th.

Sulphur for Scarlet Fever.—Dr. Henry Pigeon writes to the London Lancet as follows: "The marvellous success which has attended my treatment of scarlet fever by sulphur induces me to let my medical brethren know of my plan, so that they may be able to apply the same remedy without delay. All the cases in which I used it were very well marked, and the epidemic on the skin of each case away like the skin of a snake. The following was the exact treatment followed in each case: Thoroughly anoint the patient twice daily with sulphur ointment; give five to ten grains of sulphur in a little jam three times a day. Sufficient sulphur was burned, twice daily (on coals on a shovel), to fill the room with the fumes, and, of course, was thoroughly inhaled by the patient. Under this mode of treatment, each case improved immediately, and none were over eight days in making a complete recovery, and I firmly believe in each it was prevented from spreading by the treatment adopted. One case was in a large school. Having had a large experience in scarlet fever last year and this, I feel, some confidence in my own judgment, and I am of opinion that the very mildest cases I ever saw do not do half so well as as far as I can judge, sulphur is as near as specific for scarlet fever as possible."

Fatal Accident.—Richard Shields, gardener to Mr. H. B. Holton at Ellysville, was struck upon the breast on Monday last, while assisting to move a heavy girder which fell upon him breaking four ribs and injuring him internally. He was removed to his home, and Dr. T. B. Ovington, this city was sent for, who pronounced his injuries fatal. He lingered for about five hours when death put an end to his sufferings.

Thick Ice.—An employee of the Union Company measured the ice on their dam just before the break up, and found it in one place to be twenty-four inches of pure ice, which with eight inches of frozen snow upon its surface made a total thickness of thirty-two inches.

Paragrophic. The disappearance of the ice gorges from the Union dam, Ellysville dam and in the vicinity of Woodstock, was effected very handsomely by the gradual thawing of the ice, the three aggregations passing this point at two, five and eleven o'clock, P. M., respectively. Not the slightest damage was done and our citizens near the river breathe more freely.

The new railroad platform at this place approaches completion. It will prove a fine ornament to the "hay arch."

The oyster supper at Linthicum's Chapel on Wednesday evening last was a complete success. A very large attendance was present and a considerable amount was realized.

The first of a series of lectures at St. Clement's Hall was delivered at that institution on Thursday afternoon, by the Rev. W. Fenick, of Baltimore, the newly elected Bishop to Africa. The lecture was a very able one and was listened to with marked attention by the large audience present. The public are cordially invited to attend these lectures.

A slight fire occurred on Saturday night in the attic of a house in Fell's Lane, occupied by John Barnes, colored. The flames were extinguished before much damage was done.

Mrs. Dyson, wife of Washington Dyson, who resides near Ellicott, fell in the river while gathering drift wood on Saturday last and narrowly escaped drowning.

The "theatre train" will be held at Camden Station until 11:40 P. M., upon passengers making application at the telegraph office here. This insures some time for lovers of the drama to witness the termination of the play.

Lent comes on St. Valentine's Day and Easter on All Fool's Day, this year.

A pretty fair start has been made toward the thirty-six snows predicted for the winter.

First Sunday in Lent, February 18th; Good Friday, March 30th; Easter Sunday, April 1st; Whit-Sunday, May 30th.

It is rumored that 60,000 Philadelphia families will break up house-keeping next summer and go around the country returning Centennial calls.

The California papers are warning people of the East with limited means from going to that state, as every avenue of employment is overcrowded.

Barling, you look very bad, and I fear you're caught a cold. But Papa says you'll soon be glad. After you have been told—

To take Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup.

El Perkins. (COMMUNICATED.)

ON THE CARS (at large) IN NEW YORK, January 18, 1877.

Hon. Bartwell Slope, Chairman Lecture Committee, Ellicott City, Md.

DEAR SIR: Yours informing me of my engagement in Ellicott City is received. Very well. I will try and be on hand at the ceremony which you say must take place on Tuesday evening, Jan. 30th. In fact, as I suspect, that this is an engagement to lecture, I will be on hand at all hazards—or rather at Ellicott City.

Have no fears about my not being present. I am always present when I lecture. The evening seems to urge me on towards your town. Here in New York the people who have heard me lecture follow me around in great crowds, enthusiastically cheering me and inviting me to go away—to move on!

Even railroad officials are very kind to me. God Scott says he is glad to furnish me a special train to Baltimore rather than leave me remain in Philadelphia

over night, and Mr. Garrett, of the Baltimore and Ohio, says he will be glad to give me perpetual passes over his road—hoping 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 I 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 Ellicott City many, many years ago: I should say about 300.

Mr. Wolfersberger, of the American Progress, was then a fair-haired boy—innocent and blithesome. He had just emigrated from Ireland with a wife and seventeen small children and the Progress Office 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 Patos 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 Ellicott City and set up his newspaper.

Your town, you know, was named after the ELICOTT CITY TIMES. As soon as Mr. Brown had established the TIMES, why proven bad 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 soles. 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 walk off four or five million worth of the TIMES as a hand present for his exercise.

In after days I remember how Ellicott 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! If I like Ellicott City as well as I think I shall I 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 "Parkus Family"—with 498 new and novel ideas on 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