ELLICOTT CITY TIMES,

JOHN R. BROWN, Jr., Editor and Proprietor.

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—One of the thrilling episodes of the Mexican war which are not found in any of its histories is that of the rescue of an English family from the city of Mexico before the capitulation by a detachment of American soldiers. The city had been invested some time, when a refugee one night entered that part of our lines which General Shields commanded. He was taken to the General, and to him told his story. He was an English boy, and, with his mother and sister just arrived at womanhood, occupied a home in the capital at the time of the investment. One of the lawless guerilla chiefs, who held the people of the city as well as of the country in terror, had conceived a violent passion for the sister, who repulsed his advances, and he had declared in his rage that, unless she consented to his proposals on the following morning, he would carry her off by force, and cause her mother and brother to be executed. The lad in the extremity of his terror had made his way out of the city past the sentinels and the lines, gained the American camp, and now besought the General to save his sister and mother. The ardent soul of Shields (who was then but thirty-seven) was fired at the thought of the miserable fate awaiting these hapless ladies, and without communicating at all with headquarters (where flat refusal would have been certain) he formed a plan for their rescue. To call it rash, Quixotic or dare-devil would be the truth; the best defense of his proceedings of that night is that it was a brave act, prompted by a generous heart, and that he succeeded perfectly, where disaster would insure his dismissal from the army. He had about 400 picked men of his command detailed, and after briefly informing them what he proposed to do he found every man eager for the adventure. Putting himself at the head of the little column he silently left the American lines, and, favored by darkness of the night, approached close to the walls of the city without discovery. The sentinels could be plainly seen on the walls, and the cry, "Sentinels alerte!" was heard as it passed from mouth to mouth. Guided by the lad the party scaled the wall at a favorable place, and seizing two or three of the astounded sentinels descended into the city, and quickly made their away unopposed through the streets to the house which the lad guided them. The boy ran in and informed the ladies that deliverance had come; they hastily collected a few valuables and articles of wearing apparel in a bundle, and placing the rescued party in the centre of the column, Shields started to return. But meantime the alarm had been given, and drums were beating and lanterns flashing all around the walls. Arrived near the point of entrance, it was found that the whole open place between the houses and the wall was filled with Mexican infantry and artillery. Shields instantly deployed and gave the command to fire. A rattling volley, followed by a bayonet charge, threw the Mexicans into disorder, and the Americans rushed through and over them with their little party, made their way out, and returned to their own camp with but a few casualties, although they drew the fire of both sides on their return, for the American camp was now fully aroused, and the pickets were firing rapidly. But the tumult soon ceased on both sides, the adventurous soldiers returned to their quarters as though nothing had happened out of the usual course, and the ladies were safely bestowed for the night in a hut made as comfortable as possible.

How he was called to account for this night's work will be best told in General Shield's own language:

"The next morning an officer of General Scott's staff came to my quarters with a message from the General that he would like to know the cause of the previous night's alarm, as it originated in that part of the line which was under my command. I answered that I would report in person, which I at once did. On the way thought the matter over, and concluded that it would be better to make a clean breast of it, and I did so. The story threw General Scott into a tremendous rage. Ever since Cerro Gordo was fought he had addressed me as "My Cerro Gordo friend," but he now dropped that familiar name. 'General Shields,' he thundered, 'you are insubordinate and reckless in the highest degree. You have put in peril the fruits of the whole campaign; you have, perhaps, frustrated all my plans for the capture of the City of Mexico! Sir, I'll disgrace you; I'll court-martial you, and have you dismissed the service!' At this my temper rose, and I answered him plainly that he might court martial, and perhaps get me dismissed, but that after all that had occurred in this campaign neither he nor any other man could disgrace me; and being by this time pretty well stirred up I said that under like circumstances I would do precisely the same thing over again. Instead of being more angry, the General was rather softened by this speech. "I was wrong, General Shields,' he said, 'in saying that I would disgrace you. I ask your pardon for that. You are a brave man, and disgrace is not the word to use toward you. But you are greatly to blame in this matter, sir. You have acted without orders, and have imperilled the whole campaign.' 'General Scott,' I said, 'before you say anything more about it suppose you come over to my quarters and see those ladies. After some further talk he promised to do so, and I rode back to my tent pretty well satisfied that I should have no further trouble with the affair. In an hour over came General Scott, and I at once introduced him . the ladies. The daughter was a picture of beauty, with her golden curls and her blue eyes; and after the mother had thanked the General for their preservation with tearful eyes and trembling voice, the girl seized his hands, wept over them, called him her preserver and invoked the blessings of heaven on his head. Scott looked from her to me with a very benevolent face, and said, 'Well, my Cerro Gordo friend, if I get you court-martialed for this, I shall have you promoted, too.' I have only to add that long afterward, when the war was over, and we had returned to the United States, I received from England, the gift of these ladies, a costly diamond pin as a token of their gratitude."

These are but a few of the interesting and varied reminiscences with which General Shields entertains his listeners in public and private. For the benefit of those curious to know something of the personal appearance of the man, it may be stated that he is of medium size, hale and hearty, though sixty-seven years of age, with a keen eye and something like the "brogue" in his speech. His residence is at Kansas City, Mo. He speaks without the least bitterness towards any of his contemporaries, either in civil or military life, and evinces the warmest interest in the prosperity and welfare of his adopted country.

—Although it is true that sheep and wool are not bearing as good prices as they did some year or two ago, the more the reason for farmers to improve their flocks, and as suggested in our article of last week in relation to "Breeding Sheep for Mutton," now is the time for farmers who wish such improvement to be looking around for males to place with their flocks. Sheep and wool compared with former prices are very low. Indeed the shrinkage of value has been so marked that many persons are anxious to quit the business. But while sheep and their product are very low, we still thing they have a future fully as promising as any other class of stock.

Stock of no kind can be grown so cheaply as sheep, and while the present depreciation may frighten off some, others of clearer perception and better judgment will use their best efforts to continue the business and so to improve their sheep that a profit both from the carcass and the wool will be one of the certainties. If we can afford to raise sheep that only yield four pounds of wool, and by judicious crossing can secure fleeces weighing six, eight and ten pounds, the increase may be counted as so much clear profit. This increase is not beyond the range of probabilities, as many instances of its accomplishment can be adduced. Nor should any sheep on hand and from which no profits can be expected, be driven off and sold for what they will bring, but should be prepared for the butcher and sold for mutton. It needs but a visit to the different stock yards to be disgusted with the quality of many of the sheep there offered for sale. A sheep-killing dog of any taste and judgment, if confined in one such pen, would suffer himself to become nearly starved before he would regale himself on the bony, scrawny carcasses he would see there. Sheep marketed in such condition sell for less than half the amount they would bring if properly fed and fatted.

There are other reasons than the few here offered why breeders should improve the quality and quantity of their wool product. While all kinds of business is apparently at a standstill the manufacturers of woolen goods in this country have maintained a steady advance both in capacity to manufacture and the demand for the raw material. In 1870 the number of sets of spindles engaged in the manufacture of woolen goods was something over 4,000, and to-day there are not less than 7,000 sets at work. Another fact, too: Almost all kinds of woolen goods can now be manufactured in this country as cheaply as those abroad, and it is stated that all except the very kinds are made at less cost here than in the older countries of the world, and will compete successfully with foreign goods in other markets than our own. With a duty on foreign wool and the rapidly increasing capacity of our woolen factories we see no just cause of alarm to sheep husbandry in this country; and as the cloud that now enshrouds the business clears away, as clear away it must, and with the quality of our sheep and wool improved the future success of this branch of stock raising cannot but be assured.—*Ex.*

—What will become of the last man? Various theories that have been seriously maintained by scientific men are described in the *Scientific American*, and we summarize them:

1. The surface of the earth is steadily diminished, elevated regions are being lowered and the seas are filling up. The land will at last be all submerged, and the last man will be starved or drowned.

2. The ice is gradually accumulating at the North Pole and melting away at the South Pole, the consequence of which will be an awful catastrophe when the earth's center of gravity suddenly changes. The last man will then be drowned by the rush of waters.

3. The earth can not always escape a collision with a comet, and when the disaster comes there will be a mingling of air and cometary gas, causing an explosion. If the last man is not suffocated he will be blown up.

4. There is a retarding medium in space, causing a gradual loss of velocity in the planets, and the earth, obeying the law of gravitation, will get closer and closer to the sun. The last man will be sunstruck.

5. The amount of water on the earth is slowly diminishing, and simultaneously the air is losing in quanity. Finally, the earth will be arid waste, like the moon. The last man will be suffocated.

6. Other suns have disappeared, and ours must sooner or later, blaze up, and then disappear. The intense heat of the conflagration will kill every living thing on earth. The last man will be burned up.

7 The sun's fire will gradually burn out, the temperature will cool. The earth's glacial zones will enlarge, driving our race towards the equator, until the habitable space will lessen to nothing. The last man will be frozen to death.

8. Gradual cooling of the earth will produce enormous fissures, like those seen in the moon. The surface will become extremely unstable, until the remnant of humanity will refuge to caves. The last man will be crushed in his subterranean retreat.

9. The earth at last will separate into small fragments, leaving the people without a foothold. The last man will have a dreadful fall through space.

10. The tenth theory, proving that there will be no last man at all, is thus expressed: "Evolution does not necessarily imply progress, and possibly the race may have retrograded until the human being possesses the nature of the plant louse; such being the case, this singular inhabitant will spontaneously produce postcrity of both sexes.

—Curtis's great Roman hippodrome, menagerie, and circus is in the hands of the Sheriff in Allentown, Pa. The workmen of the concern, after failing to get any pay, assembled in the big tent, and then marched out to the music of a bass drum that they had seized. The citizens thought a riot was impending, and took hasty measures for the protection of property; but the circus men simply marched to a barroom and traded the drum for liquor, with which they consoled themselves for their bad luck.

—It is evident that the large quantity of oleomargarine made and sold as "butter," has reduced the market price of pure butter considerably. The first process in its manufacture is to extract an odorless oil from beef or any fat other than pork, and the other stage is the conversion of this oil into butter. Upon killing a bullock the caul fat is carefully cleaned and thrown into cold water. It is then washed again several times alternately in tepid and cold water, when it is put through a meat-chopper. The fat is then forced through a fine seive. When drained the fat is melted between the temperatures of 110 degrees and 120 degrees Fah.; it is drawn off and allowed to settle, the slight emulsion of oil and water is skimmed off, while the membrane of the caul and other impurities are deposited as "scrap," leaving a clear sweet oil. The great secret here is the keeping of the lowest possible temperature at which the fat will melt. To raise the temperature would make the whole useless; except as tallow. This oil, after pressing out the stearine, will keep almost any length of time, and is the most usual form in which oleomargarine is shipped abroad. With this oil as a basis, the making of the butter proper may be performed on a very large or a very moderate scale. One hundred pounds of oil, placed in a common power churn, with twenty pounds of butter or sour milk, a little annatto to give color, and a pinch of bicarbonate of soda or saleratus, and agitated, the oil receiving a butter flavor from the milk, is worked into a mass. The mixture is then turned into tubs containing ice. The purpose of the ice is to secure the rapid solidification of the oil and the prevention of granualation. The solidified oil is turned upon an inclined table and the water allowed to drain off. It then undergoes a second churning with buttermilk, to give more flavor and wash out the excess of coloring matter. Working and salting in regular course then prepares the butter for the tub. The caul fat may be purchased at 9 cents and 10 cents per pound, and the oleomargarine manufactured at a profit of 14 cents per pound.

—Douglas Frazar gives instruction, in *Harper's Magazine*, how to fish for trout. Always fish down a stream. In fishing up stream the bait is continually coming home to one's feet after every cast, and the nearer it approaches the person, the less chance of a bite. It is best to wade in the bed of the stream, as by this means one can keep the bait in the water for long distances without making a cast. Give up all idea of using artificial flies; there is usually no chance to cast them, and very few fish will rise to them. Use a light-jointed pole, not over twelve feet in length, with delicate running gear and small compact reel; small hooks, gauged on silkworm gut. Put no lead on your line, as it kills the artistic and natural motion of your bait. Use angle worms, and these may be much improved by being kept a few days on clean moss in an uncovered, large mouthed bottle. In baiting the point of your hook it had better not be covered. Take a worm by the middle and pierce the hook through a small portion, say half an inch; then put on another in the same way at the same time. There is a great science in baiting, and it chiefly rests in the skill of having the worms lively, and with the extremities left dangling. When you have a bite, do not put at all, but strike your fish, as it is called. This is done by a motion of the wrist, sharp, short, abrupt; not a jerk, a motion which is commenced sharply, but ends almost instantly and abruptly. Be in no hurry to land him; you can do it at your leisure, stepping back to a sure foundation before raising your fish gently from the water. The great mistake made by those who do not understand this sport is to pull the moment they have a bite. The result usually is to see the trout wind himself round about some limb overhead, or if he fail to be hooked, which is often the case in pulling, to see the bait and hook in the same position. Remember that trout are very shy, and once having disturbed them, it is useless to fish for them. Of course every fisherman will differ with Mr. Frazar on more or less of these points.

—One of Houdin's most puzzling contrivances was a clock, consisting simply of a brass hand and a glass dial, and which, in spite of its complete transparency and absolute lack of anything corresponding to an inside pendulum or weights, kept accurate time, and what was more curious still, returned to correct time if purposely moved back or forward. There were other performances of this mysterious timepiece, but the chief source of interest was the veritable keeping of time by a clock without any works, and the same kind of mechanical mystery has since been frequently exhibited, very much to the bewilderment of people in general, if not to the more ingenious of mechanicians. The French Society for the Encouragement of National Industry has recently been investigating and reporting on the subject. They have issued a "bulletin," illustrated by engravings, which lays bare the mystery in all its details. Without entering into the minutiæ of the matter, it may be explained that the mechanism, it appears, lies coiled up in the ornamental knob in which the hand terminates behind the central pivot—at the end of the hand opposite to the point indicating the time on the dial. This knob contains the whole of the clockwork, consisting of a mainspring and a system of wheels which carry round a little platinum weight once in twelve hours. The motion of this weight round the inside of the ornamental knob keeps altering the centre of gravity of the delicately-balanced hand, which thus by its own weight moves in a circle round the dial once in twelve hours, or, by a simple modification of the machinery, once every hour. It is easy to see that as any external interference with the hand or hands of such a clock does not affect the motion of the little platinum weight, they must necessarily revert to the position in which that weight will sustain them on being allowed to move freely again.

—Literary young man at a party—"Miss Jones, have you seen Crabbe's Tales?" Young lady, scornfully—"I was not aware that crabs had tails." Literary young man, covered with confusion—"I beg your pardon, ma'am; I should have said, read Crabbe's Tales?" Young lady, angrily-scornful—"And I was not aware that red crabs had tails, either." Exit young man.

—It is a remarkable proof of the versatility of the Japanese and the readiness with which they adapt themselves to Western ideas and Western civilization that they should not only have a navy and be able to use it effectively during the present war, but also that the Empress and the Dowager Empress should have gone to scraping lint for the wounded in the Imperial hospitals after the fashion of the Empress Augusta of Germany in 1870. The Kuozodu, or nobility, not to be outdone by the ladies of the Court, have established an ambulance corps, and the consequence is that the wounded are cared for as tenderly as if they were French and Germans or Confederates and Federals. When we consider that only a few years ago, since 1858 in fact, the Japanese conducted their warfare upon principles almost as barbarous as those of our American Indians and took very few prisoners, the progress made by this ingenious and remarkable people is manifest enough.

In industrial respects they are rapidly developing also. The foreign trade of the Empire in 1876 was $77,433,705, or only a little greater than that of Baltimore, but it is a trade of a very profitable sort and one which the natural course of exchanges should enable the United States to control to the exclusion of all other nationalities. We can use up in our own manufactures the bulk of the raw silk ($15,240,160) exported, and we do consume all the rice and the tea sent abroad by Japan. In return we should supply from our own fields and factories every dollar's worth of the raw and manufactured cottons which Japan takes, to the extent of over $12,000,000 per annum, in the shape of yarns, delaines, gray shirtings, velvet, cambrics and Turkey red. Japan also consumes nigh $3,000,000 of imported sugars, $600,000 of woollens, $500,000 kerosene, $600,000 iron wares, besides blankets, clocks and watches, glassware, leather, &c. Of about $41,000,000 goods and bullion imported by Japan in 1876, in any normal condition of trade, the United States should have supplied at least $35,000,000.

—Some people are fond of denying that there is any such thing as "luck," but, be that as it may, there certainly are persons to whom what seems like fortuitous good fortune comes. Col. Green Wilkinson gave a seat in his pew in London to an old gentleman, who left him $40,000 a year. A young Bostonian crossed to England three or four years ago, and got into conversation with an elderly gentleman who observed that he found they had the same name. It turned out that were second cousins. The elder had gone to California in the early days, made a vast fortune, and entirely lost sight of his relatives. That chance meeting gave the young Bostonian a fortune of between two and three millions. Two ladies had a box at the opera in London. An old man opposite bored them dreadfully by perpetually "lorgnetting" them. The scene came to an end and they thought no more about him. One day, a year afterward, a solicitor called on one of the ladies, Lady Frances Bruce, and told her that an old gentleman, Mr. W., had left her property worth several thousand a year. "Never heard of the man," she said, "must be a mistake." "Very extraordinary," replied the solicitor. Suddenly a happy thought struck him. "He lies in his coffin in St. James' street, close by, at Banting's the great undertaker's will you come and see him?" She went. It was the old lorgnetter. And it is said that he left it to her under a mistake after all, having intended to leave it to her friend, whom, and not Lady Frances, he admired, but was misinformed as to the names of the ladies. And to give one more, a quite recent instance. A young New Yorker went to San Francisco to seek the fortunes which so many have failed to find. He got a poor clerkship and had to be thankful for that. One evening at a place of entertainment he watched a game of cards, saw that an elderly Englishman was being cheated, exposed the fraud, and had a tussel with the cheat. The Englishman has presented him with $20,000 to start him in business, and there is every prospect that more are to come.

—The value of the exports from the United States during the month of June, 1877, as compiled by the Bureau of Statistics at Washington, was $42,757,703, against $40,036,238 in June, 1876. The value of the imports in June, 1877, was $47,388,312, and in June, 1876, $33,031,751. In the year 1876 the exports exceeded the imports by $12,104,487, and in 1877 the relative quantities were reversed, the excess of imports being $4,625,609. This apparent change in the condition of the commerce of the country is attributable to two principal causes, first, the imports during the past month were larger than those of last year, owing to the fact that many merchants delayed their orders for goods until actually needed by their trade, and second, the partial failure of the wheat crop last year, principally on the Pacific slope, caused a large falling off in the exports generally sent forward at this season. The exports for twelve months ending 30th June, 1877, were $602,333,004, against $540,384,671 during the previous twelve months. The imports for the year ending 30th June, 1877, amounted to $450,419,552, against $460,741,190 during the previous twelve months. The excess of exports over imports during the year just past was $151,913,452, and the excess in the previous year was $79,643,481, showing an increase in the balance of trade in favor of the United States of $72,269,971.

—Specimens of silver ore recently taken from the Cerro de Pasco silver mines in Peru show that the submerged portion of the mountain is very rich, and a rough estimate shows that a body of ore will be exposed by the new tunnel which Henry Meiggs is to build, worth from $300,000,000 to $500,000,000. These mines have lain under water for fifty years, and are scarcely known to the present generation, though they had been worked for two hundred and fifty years when the mines had to stop on account of the water. Peru has now discovered that a tunnel can be built which will drain the mountain completely, by draining off the lake from which the water in the mine comes, and she is so much in earnest about it that the first loads of the new submerged ore are expected to reach Lima in four months. It is predicted that within ten years more silver will be taken out than from the silver mines in Nevada.

—According to the *Scientific Farmer*, "churning cream to make good butter is not so simple a process as some may think. It must be churned at the proper time and at the proper temperature, and the churn should be stopped as soon as the cream has broken, but before the butter has gathered in large balls. In warm weather it is of great imprtance to watch the process closely, and to notice just when this change is to take place. At this time add enough cold water (not ice) to reduce the temperature of the mass to about fifty-six or fifty-eight degrees, and then complete the churning, which will be as soon as the butter is in a granulated form, with particles about the size of peas. Then draw off the butter-milk and dish in cold water, repeating the cold water until the water drawn off appears clear. Now, take out a layer of butter into the tray, and sprinkle on finely sifted salt, at the rate of about an ounce of salt to the pound (more or less, as consumers may wish). Then take out another layer of butter and salt as before. After the butter is salted, set it away for about three hours for it "to take salt" and 'harden the grain.' Now work it a little with a wooden paddle, and set it away again until the next day, when it will need but little working before preparing it for market. By handling in this way you will get a clean bright article, with a perfect or unbroken grain, which will keep sweet whether consumed immediately or packed down for future marketing. If the butter if soft and white it is from a lack of proper cooling before churning, and it may be hardened by putting in about three times the usual amount of salt for it, and working it a little for two or three mornings."

—The borer is one of the most destructive enemies of young apple trees. It is a white grub that enters the tree just at the surface of the ground, and by perforating the bark and wood, always injures and sometimes proves fatal to the tree. A small round hole from which dust is ejected indicates its presence. The grub may be cut out with a knife or he may be killed by thrusting a small wire into the hole. The eggs are laid in June and the trees should be carefully examined in this month, as the borer, if neglected, often kills a tree in a short time. But prevention is always better than cure. It is said that if the trunks of trees are washed with a strong solution of soft soap they will not be attacked by the borer. Others recommend saturating a cloth with the same solution and wrapping it around the tree close to the ground. Still others say surround the tree at the base with ashes. In large orchards of young trees it might be of advantage to build fires among the trees at night in the month of June, as this will in a measure destroy the beetle which deposits the eggs.

—"A young cock and a hen were speaking of the size of eggs. Said the cock:

"'I once laid an egg'——

"'Oh, you did! interrupted the hen, with derisive cackle. 'Pray how did you manage it?'

"The cock felt injured in his self-esteem, and turning his back upon the hen, addressed himself to a brood of young chickens.

"'I once laid an egg'——

"The chickens chirpped incredulously, and passed on. The insulted bird reddened in the wattles with indignation, and strutting up to the patriarch of the entire barnyard, repeated his assertion. The patriarch nodded gravely, as if the feat were an every-day affair, and the other continued:

"'I once laid an egg alongside a watermelon and compared the two. The vegetable was considerably the larger.'

"This fable is intended to show the absurdity of hearing all a man has to say."

—A reputable merchant of Paris found himself lately walking in the street without his pocket handkerchief, when its services were particularly necessary, and, as he was cursing his ill luck, saw, just ahead of him, the familiar figure of a friend who displayed the corner of a most tempting-looking handerchief lapping over his coat-tail pocket. The merchant made a gentle dive for it, but, as he drew it out, a heavy hand was laid on his shoulder, and, turning round, he confronted a policeman. No sooner had he turned his head back than the horrid fact revealed itself that the owner of the handkerchief was an utter stranger. So the unhappy wretch was led off to the police station, but what was his relief to find that the chief officer on duty was an old friend, who, after a hearty laugh, begged him to accept the loan of what he needed, and sent him on his way rejoizing.

—The *Ausland* calls attention to a curious instance of climatic influence on race. In 1816 several hundred Wurtemberg families emigrated to Trans Caucasia, and took up their abode in the neighborhood of Tiflis. They were remarkable for a broad, square build, fair or red hair, and blue eyes. The next generation changed somewhat, and brown hair and black eyes were seen. In the third generation the type of the original colonists was hardly recognizable. Black eyes and hair were the rule, the round face lengthened, the form gained slenderness and elegance. Inasmuch as they never intermarried with another race, it is contended that climate alone must have effected the change.

—Boston Corbett, the man who shot J. Wilkes Booth, is sick and in destitute circumstances at his home in Camden, N. J. For some time he has been preaching to the frequenters of a mission, and also on the shore at the foot of Pine street, Camden, but the hard times have prevented his parishioners from doing much for him, and he is unable to get work or do it if he had it. He tried to work on a railroad, but was obliged to desist on account of the effects of the heat.

—As one evidence of the abundance which prevails in the land, while labor is crying out for reasonable compensation, it may be stated that the wheat crop this year will aggregate 325,000,000 bushels, against 260,000,000 last year. Of this year's crop it is estimated that not less than 100,000,000 bushels will be sent abroad.

—An interesting point of law has arisen in McKean county, Illinois, and which is exciting very general attention all over the country. It seems the judge of the district, while presiding at a murder trial, temporarily vacated his seat, and with the consent of the prisoner's counsel, placed a well-known member of the bar in his stead. The prisoner was convicted; but appealed his case to the Supreme Court of the State, which held that the absence of the district judge for a time, however short, was illegal, and that neither the prisoner nor his counsel could make the substitute of another man legal by their consent. The higher court has therefore decided that the accused has had no legal trial, and that ceremony will have to be gone over once more before his guilt or innocence can be established.

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DENTIST,
(*Graduate of Baltimore College of Dental Surgery*).
Having bought out the good will of Dr. E. Crabbe, I tender my professional services to his patrons and the public generally at the office formerly occupied by him,
MAIN STREET,
THREE DOORS BELOW LEISHEAR'S STORE.
April 21, '77-1y.

DR. W. S. HARBAN,
DENTIST,
(*A Graduate of the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery*).
Desires to inform his friends and the public generally that he will be at JAS. HARBAN'S, near DAYTON, for one month from JULY 17th, 1877.
Any one desirous of his professional services will please address at an early date as above.
June 30-tf.

DR. SAMUEL A. KEENE,
ELLICOTT CITY, MD,
Having permanently located himself at Ellicott City, is prepared to practice his Profession in this City and County.
☞ He may be found at his place of business at all hours, except when professionally engaged. Night calls promptly attended to.
Oct. 3 '69-tf.

DR. W. C. WATKINS,
Near CLARKSVILLE, Howard County
Respectfully tenders his Professional Services to the citizens of Howard County.
☞ He will be found at his office when not professionally engaged.
May 1, '69-1y.

WILLIAM B. PETER,
Notary Public,
Real Estate and Collection Agency, and
GENERAL INSURANCE AGENCY,
ELLICOTT CITY, Md.
Estates attended to; Rents and Bills Collected, Money procured on Securities. Purchases and Sales of City and Country Property effected. Property Leased. Money Invested in Ground Rents, Mortgages, &c., &c., &c., Free of Charge. All kinds of Property Insured at Lowest Rates.
☞ MONEY TO LOAN, at Low Rates, on first Class Securities, in Sums from $1000 to $10,000. June 24, '71-tf.

Baltimore.

PERSONAL.
NOAH WALKER & CO.,
THE CELEBRATED
CLOTHIERS
OF BALTIMORE, MARYLAND,
Announce the introduction of a plan of ordering
CLOTHING & UNDERWEAR
BY LETTER,
to which they call your special attention. They will send on application their improved and accurate RULES FOR SELF-MEASUREMENT and a full line of samples from their immense stock of
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,
COATINGS, SHIRTINGS, &C., &C.,
thus enabling parties in any part of the country to order their Clothing and Shirts direct from them, with the certainty of receiving garments of *the very Latest Styles and most Perfect Fit Attainable.*
Goods ordered will be sent by Express to any part of the country.
As is well known throughout the Southern States, they have for *forty-three years excelled* in all departments of their business, which is a substantial guarantee as to the character of the Goods they will send out. A large and well assorted stock of
READY-MADE CLOTHING
always on hand, together with a full line of FURNISHING GOODS, including all the latest Novelties in demand at POPULAR PRICES.
BOYS' & YOUTHS'
READY-MADE CLOTHING from three years up a specialty.
When goods are sent per Express C. O. D. There will be no collection charge on amount of $20 and over.
Rules for Self-Measurement, Samples of Goods and Price List sent free on application.
The attention of the Trade is invited to our WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT which is always kept up to the highest standard.
NOAH WALKER & CO.
Manufacturers and Dealers in Mens' and Boys' Clothing and Furnishing Goods, either ready-made or made to order.
165 and 167 Baltimore Street,
BALTIMORE, MD.
April 1, '70-tf.

Francis W. Plummer.
Good Wood, Smooth Work, Fine Finish!
PRICES TO SUIT ALL!
SEND FOR CATALOGUE OF
FURNITURE!
WALNUT, OAK, ASH, POPLAR!

Bookcases	$25 to $100
Chamber Suits	30 " 300
Desks	10 " 100
Lounges	7 " 75
Library Tables	8 " 18
Leg Rests	2 " 10
Patent Rockers	15 " 50
Parlor Suits	60 " 100
Parlor Tables	3 " 30
Bedsteads	3 " 60

40 Hanover St., Baltimore.
March 29, '73-1y.

S. S. LINTHICUM,
LUMBER DEALER,
Cor. Pratt & Green Sts.,
BALTIMORE, MD.,
KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND ALL KINDS OF
BUILDING MATERIAL,
Lumber, Shingles, Palings, Laths, &c.
ALSO
DOOR FRAMES, SASH,
BLINDS, &C.,
Furnished at Manufacturers' Prices.
☞ All orders promptly attended to, and delivered at Depot free of charge.
July 18, '74-tf.

JOHN NICKLAS,

WATCHMAKER & JEWELER
389 W. Balto. St., cor. of Paca,
BALTIMORE, Md.
PRACTICAL WATCHMAKER.
Offers for sale, at Reduced Prices, **Gold and Silver American and Swiss Watches**, a well selected Stock of fine Gold Jewelry, Sterling Silver Ware, Triple Plated Ware, **Clocks**, Table Cutlery, &c., &c.
☞ Particular attention paid to the **Repairing of Watches** and the **Manufacture of Hair Jewelry.**
April 16, 70-1y.