ELLICOTT CITY TIMES,
B. BROWN, Jr., Editor and Proprietor
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ELLICOTT CITY TIMES.

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March 29, '73-1y.

PERSONAL..

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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 Style and Most Perfect Fit Attainable.

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As is well known throughout the Southern States, they have for FORTY-THREE YEARS

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in all departments of their business, which is a substantial guarantee as to the character of the Goods they will send out.

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Country produce ght and sold.
July 27, '72 tf.

WATCHES, CLOCKS AN D JEWELRY repaired by competent workmen at John Nicklas', COR. BALTIMORE & PACA TS.

A CHOOSIN

"The child is mine," said Daylight,
"For she is most like me."
So get thee hence, thou gr Night,
We've nought to do wit nce.
Her eyes are blue as my s
Her locks are like the s s skies,
She shall but sleep 'neath one."
When my glad hours ar

"Not so," then spake the ght-time,
"She's fair as is my mo
And her voice is like the l rhyme
My own bird sings in Ju
Her eyes are like the star
Set far above the sun; ossoms
And her breath is sweet as
That ope when thou art

"Choose thou me," said th Daylight,
"For all the world is mi
The birds sing in my gay l
Like gold the waters shi
And mine are all the best p wers
That over the whole ear grow;
And mine are all the blith ours
Wherein men come and

"Nay, be thou mine," sai e Night-time,
"For I too can give the old;
Paler indeed is my bright ue,
Fainter, and somewhat ld:
But the lover loves my fa ight;
With me the poet sing st;
While the toiling childre f Daylight
Can use me but for rest."

Then she answered, "W flowers sunlit,
While the bird and the mming-bee,
And the eyes of playmate un-lit,
Are joys enough for re
While burdens are light bearing,
While sorrow is loth t tay—
So long, beyond all com ing;
I will love thee best, O ay!"

"But when I shall find a adness
To all but myself unku n,
And when there shall com a sadness
I needs must endure al
When grief is too great f weeping—
When bliss cannot bea he light—
'Tis then, while the rest sleeping,
That I'll watch with t e, O Night."

—"Looks like a Janu y thaw," pleasantly remarked his Ho or, as he gaily entered the little statio round the corner.

"That's what I th y-t," slowly answered Bijah.

The clerk says he s ll never forget the look that passed tween them, nor the profound conte in his Honor's voice as he finally sai ued for that."

"You ought to be s now with the rheumatism," softly swered the old man.

"It's snow use—sno use," whispered the court as he took seat, "Icen render to you."

"Your Articulati is wonderful," courteously answered e janitor, smiling in triumph.

"I can't berg-in wi you," said the court, tallying himse one ahead on the blotting-pad.

Bijah reflected for long time, softly wiping his nose on the corner of the desk. He finally sai Pole."

"While you've got he Polar Sea," was the condescending re ly.

The old man gas d out something about having invent s an axle-grease for winter wagons, and pen skulked in after his prisoner.

Thomas O. Paris he was a sailor, waiting for navigatio to open. He said he had been waiting ver since the 1st of December, an t interfered with he should keep ight n killing time till the blue waves rolle again, unfettered by ice and unvex snow.

"Does it make a t deal of difference to you where you wai " asked the court.

"Well, not a gres deal," slowly answered the mariner, ough of couse I'd rather be where there is a good fire and lots of fun."

"You are here as a agrant, and I suppose I might charge you with fighting, getting drunk, borrowing money and sleeping in barns. I don't want to do so, however. I'll just make a few marks on this paper, slip you into the Black Maria and you'll be taken in nicely cared for."

"I hate be sent sighed the man.

"Nonsense! the building is heated by steam, meals are served regularly, the beds are good and you can look out of the window and see men fairly aching to get and enjoy the luxuries with you. You'll fatten up, grow handsome, and when spring opens you'll come out with you at on your ear and gaily sing:

"Oh a life o bounding wave."

"Well, I gues ll go up," replied Thomas, and he an to look more like a statesman from at very moment.

A BLACK HILLS MAN.

Timothy Y. R seemed to be well acquainted with his Honor. He came out with a bold step d frankly remarked:

"How are you dge Smith?"

The court co n't speak for a moment, and Timothy went on:

"I see you have got back from your summer vacation. Did you have a good time?"

"Boy! don' try to fool with justice!" warned his Hon growing very red in the face.

"Don't you re mber m

"No, sir!"

"Well, I can remember you just the same, can't I?"

"No, sir!"

"Can't you think of you and me having fun at Niagara Falls last summer?"

"No, sir!"

"All right, th I'm on my way home from the Black Hills. I didn't make a cent, and I'm anxious to get home."

"Were you anxious to get home last night when you were smashing a saloon window and daring anybody to lay hands on you?" was the cold inquiry.

"Just as anxious as I am now," was the kind reply.

"I should think you'd feel anxious to spend about thirty days in the House of Correction!"

"I don't thinb, your Honor. I want to get home to my blessed family who are sighing for me. I may find them all frozen to death. I've passed through some awful scenes, your Honor, and now my heart beats high as I realize that in a day or two I can take my darlings on my knee and kiss their ruddy cheeks."

"All of which is very fine, but you'll have to go up for a month," said the court.

"Judge, pause and think of my dear wife, and think of my darling children!"

"You are not even married, sir, and you never saw the Black Hills! You are an old loafer from Toledo, and there's a man in the room who will swear to it!"

Timothy looked around, hung his head, and he had the meekness of a lamb as he followed Bijah away.

SMALL GIRL.

"Here's a small girl," said the janitor, as he handed out the corpulent Mrs. Jack, whose dead weight is over two hundred pounds right in dog days.

"I'm under arrest, but don't sass me!" she growled, giving everybody a fierce look.

"I don't see how you could have got over a fence into your neighoor's yard, wrenched the handle off the penstock and created a neighborhood row, but it seems you did," observed the court.

"P-rove it!" exclaimed Mrs. Jack.

"I will, madam, or perish in the attempt. Let the officer step forward."

The officer stepped, and he proved it, or thought he did, and his Honor continued:

"Well, what answer do you make to that?"

"Isn't my word as good as his!" she demanded. "Do you suppose I'd tell a lie?"

"Probably not, but you have no defense."

"Yes, I have! How did I get over that high fence?"

"You crawled through it, perhaps."

"I did, eh? Do I look like a crawler?"

"No, madam; but I fine you five dollars."

"And I won't pay."

"Then it's thirty days."

"Then I don't care! I'll sue this thing clear to Washington and back!"

"Take it to Europe and back, but that's the verdict, and your case is the last. Be calm, Mrs. Jack, there's no ailment as bad as nervous prostration."

She paid. She thought the matter over and concluded it was best to hand in the cash and commence a suit against his Honor for conspiracy in the third degree.—*Detroit Free Press.*

—The Indian correspondent of the London *Times*, writing from Imperial camp near Delhi, furnishes the following description of the and the grand encampment as city which has sprung hi covers an extent of seven or eight miles. It lies for most part to the north and west of the ridge, but some few camps are placed between the ridge and the town. The largest of the latter is that of the Nizam. The young Prince himself occupies Metcalfe House. His retainers spread over nearly a mile to the north and south. Next comes the Maharajah of Mysore, whose camp is more modest in size, and next to him the Gaekwar, whose famous gold and silver gun attract many visitors. Outside the Cashmere gate are visitors and the Punjab civil officers' camps. Immediately beyond these is, perhaps, the most striking of all the encampments—that of the Maharajah of Cashmere. Its extent is small compared with that of some others, but the costumes of the retainers, the cuirassiers and men in chain-mail give an idea of barbaric pomp and splendor which is unsurpassed by any of the chiefs. The interior of the Maharajah's tent is lined with the finest Cashmere shawls, and a few who saw it before the chief arrived speak of it as a sight to be long remembered. The majority of the official camps are nearly all arranged on one plan. Imagine a gigantic letter T. The perpendicular line represents a wide street, with tents on each side. The road is in the middle, and there is a broad turf border between the road and the tents. The horizontal line is a smaller street on the same plan. At the point of intersection there is a large open space ornamented with flowers and shrubs and a flagstaff in the centre. Facing the main street and flagstaff is the principal tent of the camp. The Viceroy's camp, of course, the largest, lies in a line, with the flagstaff tower on the ridge. Its main street, which is fifty or sixty yards wide, consists of tents occupied by members of the council and the Viceroy's guests. Guns and piles of shot are placed at intervals. Round the flagstaff a mass of greenery, facing which and looking down the street towards the ridge are the Viceroy's state tents. The camps of the Governors of Madras and Bombay are situated, the former on the right and the latter on the left of the Viceroy. Beyond the camp of the Governor of Bombay lie the camps of the Lieutenant Governors of Bengal, the Northwest Provinces and the Punjab. Various Chief Commissioners and the Governor General's agents are close at hand. The palm of beauty must be assigned to that of the Lieutenant Governor of the Northwest Provinces. It is hardly possible to conceive more perfect taste than is displayed in Sir George Couper's arrangements. Smooth turf and a profusion of flowers and shrubs make this camp look like a bit of fairyland. The Commander-in Chief of India and Bombay are placed near the Viceroy, where is the spot also reserved for the Commander-in-Chief of Madras, which is unoccupied, as General Chamberlain declined the invitation of the Viceroy's escort, namely, the Body Guard, a battery of horse artillery, the Twelfth Hussars, the Third Bombay Cavalry and the Sixtieth Foot. The military force is encamped by divisions in various positions behind the native chiefs, except four. They are arranged in groups according to the parts of the country from which they come. These groups number eight—namely, the chiefs of Madras, Bombay, Northwest Provinces, the Punjab, Central India, Rajpootana, the Central Provinces and Oude. Then there are the miscellaneous camps, including those of foreign consuls, attaches, the European press, the native press, the police, the telegraph and postoffice, the visitors and the Bengal native gentlemen. The imperial dais, where the ceremony on New Year's Day is to be held, is on the Daneerpore Plain, about three miles from the Viceroy's camp. The seats are arranged in segments of a circle, inclosing an amphitheatre of considerable diameter. To avoid any question about precedence, each of the greater chiefs will have a separate entrance to his seat, and will thus be spared the humiliation of seeing a rival go in before him.

—A writer of the London *Times* urges the strengthening of meteorology by the study of ornithology. Long experience has taught him that all great atmospheric changes are sure to be preceded by unwonted appearances among birds. When the late terrible gales were approaching he saw large flocks of starlings in a locality where they had never appeared before, the next day wood pigeons, and on the next large flocks of wild geese took their flight southward.

—Apropos of New Year festivities, we reprint an account of the reception at the White House on January 1, 1814, from the biography of William Winston Seaton:

"Yesterday being New Year's day, everybody affected or disaffected toward the Government, attended to pay Mr. Madison the compliments of the season. Between 1 and 2 o'clock we drove to the President's, where it was, with much difficulty, we made good our entrance, though all our acquaintances endeavored with the utmost civility to compress themselves as small as they could for our accommodation. The Marine Band stationed in the ante-room, continued playing in spite of the crowd pressing on their very heads. But if our pity was excited for these hapless musicians, what must we not have experienced for some members of our own sex, who, not foreseeing the excessive heat of the apartments, had more reason to apprehend the efforts of nature to relieve herself from the effects of the confined atmosphere? You perhaps, will not understand that I allude to the rouge which some of our fashionables had, unfortunately, laid on with an unsparing hand, and which, assimilating with the pearl powder, dust and perspiration, made them altogether unlovely to soul and to eye.

"Her majesty's appearance was truly regal, dressed in a robe of pink satin, trimmed elaborately with ermine, a white velvet and satin turban, with nodding ostrich plumes and a crescent in front, gold chain and clasps around the waist and wrists. 'Tis here the woman who adorns the dress and not the dress which beautifies the woman. I can not conceive a female better calculated to dignify the station which she occupies in society than Mrs. Madison—amiable in private life and affable in public. She is admired and esteemed by the rich and beloved by the poor. You are aware that she snuffs; but in her hands the snuff box seems only a gracious implement with which to charm. Her frank cordiality to all guests is in contrast to the manner of the President, who is very formal, reserved and precise, yet not wanting in a certain dignity. Being low of stature, he was in imminent danger of being confounded with the plebeian crowd, and was pushed and jostled about like a common citizen; but not so with her ladyship. The towering feathers and excessive throng distinctly pointed out her station wherever she moved.

"After partaking of some ice-cream and a glass of Maderia, shaking hands with the President and tendering our good wishes, we were preparing to leave the rooms, when our attention was attracted through the window towards what we conceived to be a rolling ball of burnished gold, carried with swiftness through the air by two gilt wings. Our anxiety increased the nearer it approached until it actually stopped before the door, and from it alighted, weighed with gold lace, the French Minister and suite. We now also perceived that what we had supposed to be wings were nothing more than gorgeous footmen, with *chapeaux bras*, gilt-braided skirts and splendid swords. Nothing ever was witnessed in Washington so brilliant and dazzling—a meridian sun blazing full on this carriage filled with diamonds and glittering orders, and gilt to the edge of the wheels—you may well imagine how the natives stared and rubbed their eyes to be convinced "twas no fairy dream.'"

—A relative of the well-known comedian, William J. Florence, tells the following:

Many years ago, while Florence was under an engagement at the Winter Garden Theater, New York, he formed the acquaintance of a young girl who played in minor parts in the dramas then represented. One day after rehersal he invited her to dinner at a Broadway restaurant. Both were hungry and they ordered a plentiful supply of food. When their appetites were satisfied, Florence called for the bill, and to his utter dismay discovered that he had no money. In changing his clothing in the morning, he neglected to take the money from his discarded pantaloons. He told the girl of the fix he was in, and asked her for a loan. Mortified and chagrined, she answered that all she had was just sufficient to pay her fare home. Then the actor called the restaurant keeper and told him the truth about the money. The quickly excited man raved and stormed at Florence, saying that he had resolved not to be swindled by any one, and that he should send for the police.

At this time a short, stout old gentleman stepped up to the proprietor, and firmly said:

"How dare you speak to a gentleman in the way you have done? His mistake is a perfectly natural one, and such as might occur to any man. I am ashamed of you! I'll dine no more in your house, nor permit my fr s to do so in the future. Here (tak his!" and the old gentleman took a dollar note from a fat wallet and h t to the discomfited landlord, g, "Deduct the amount of the y an's bill and return me the change."

The propri pologies were unheeded. He b be old gentleman $47.50, and ag ved apologies.

When in t Florence handed his American fessional card and address, addi he should certainly reimburse hi e old gentleman's indignation passed away, and beginning to smile, he said:

"That's all right, young man; I've been trying to pass that counterfeit bank note all day."

—When Sir John Carr was in Glasgow, about the year 1807, he was asked by the magistrates to give his advice concerning the inscription to be placed on the Nelson monument, then just completed. Sir John recommended this brief record: "Glasgow to Nelson." "Juist so," said one of the baillies; "and as the town o' Nelson's close at hand, might we no juist say—'Glasgow to Nelson, sax miles,' an' so it might serve for a monument an' a milestone too."

—A real remedy for sea-sickness, says the *Journal du Havre*, is said to have at last been discovered. The formula varies with the state of the water, the constitution of the individual, and the more or less liability to suffer from that distressing malady. The following is the receipe for very rough w ther: Chloral, three gummes; distille mer; currant syrup, a essence of mint, m ure to be tak

—While the Russians are strengthening their works at Odessa with Krupp guns, the Turks are, it seems, substituting the same modern weapons for the big cannon which for ages past have watched the straits of the Dardanelles. Bigger than the biggest "Woolwich Infant," or the 100-ton gun of the Italians, these ancient cannon still retain their former position as giants of ordnance, the calibre of the largest being something like twenty nine inches, while, as our readers may remember, that of the Anglo-Italian weapon is but seventeen.

According to one of the best authorities on the subject, Major-General Lefroy, R. A., the present Governor of Bermuda, these monster cannon were cast as long ago as the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, and are fashioned entirely of bronze. The cannon balls provided are of stone, and far from being useless and unmanageable, as one might well suppose such gigantic firearms to be, they have, it appears, several times been made use of with considerable effect.

Some of the weapons were employed against Scutari, in Alabama by Mohammed II., in 1478, and we are told that during the seige of that place, from June 22 to July 21, no fewer than 2,534 huge cannon balls were hurled against the town.

As General Lefroy has remarked, in his interesting history of these guns, the supply of powder necessary to have carried on such a terrible bombardment must have been immense, while the quarrying and cutting of so many monster stone projectiles is a task scarcely realized in these days.

Travelers have given strange accounts of the guns whose ugly black muzzles are to be seen from the Straits, and marvellous legends are told as to their terrible might and distant range. But it is very questionable whether they could bowl a shot for a thousand yards, even if the cannon were strong enough to resist a heavy charge.

However, they certainly did some damage to a fleet of ours which forced the passage of the Dardaulles in 1807, for on that occasion eight vessels were struck and nearly a hundred men were killed and wounded. This was the last time they were used in action, and the replacement of them now by Krupp guns shows that the Turks have no longer any faith in the unwieldly giants. For some years past their number on the shore of the Dardanelles has been growing less, and a little while ago one was presented as a specimen to the British Government.

When Bishop Pococke visited the spot in 1840 there were, it seems, forty-two in all of these huge weapons, and he quaintly says of them, "They are always loaded with stone ball, ready to sink any ship that would offer to pass without coming to anchor in order to be searched; they fire likewise with ball in answer to any ship that salutes the castle. As this does much damage where they fall, so the lands directly opposite commonly pay no rent.—*London Daily Telegraph.*

—The uses for wax are numerous and important. Its property of preserving tissues and preventing mould or mildew was well known to the ancients, who used cercloth for embalming, and wax for encaustic painting, as in the wall pictures of Pompeii. Wax candles and tapers play an important part in the processions and ceremonies of the Roman Catholic church. Wax is used by the manufacturers of glazed, ornamented and wall papers, and on paper collars and cuffs for polishing the survaces. It is used in varnishes and paints, and for the "stuffing" of wood which is to be polished, as for pianos, coach work, fine furniture, and parquet floors. Electrotypes and plasterers use wax in forming their molds. Wax is an important ingredient in preparations for covering surfaces of polished iron and steel to prevent rust. Combined with tallow, it forms the coating for canvas and cordage to prevent mildew, as in sails, awnings, etc. Artificial flowers consume much wax, and, despite the introduction of paraffine, ceresin and mineral wax, its use appears to be extending. One of the oldest of its applications is in the laundry, and in polishing wood-work. The product of wax in the United States is stated to be 20,000,000 pounds annually, and increasing—worth in money at least $6,000,000. Of this about $700,000 worth are exported, and about $1,200,000 worth of honey also goes abroad. The total product of honey and wax is worth at present in the United States nearly $15,000,000. The ingenious production of artificial combs, in a machine recently constructed, that turns out combs with cells rivalling, if not excelling, the natural product, is an important American improvement in apartian culture, which will add largely to the economy of this industry, yet in its infancy. As the bee is said to consume three-fourths of its time in producing comb at the very time when the honey harvest is at its best, it is evident that the invention of artificial combs must be a great economy in the collection and storing of honey; but it is not so clear how the stock is to be kept unless man deceives the bee by using "mineral wax" in the formation of the artificial comb, and this wax is not true wax, but a natural paraffine.—*New York Grocer.*

—The hunting of wild boars in the Vosges must be one of the most exciting and exasperating of sports, judging from a recent story. A company of amateurs were out shooting sparrows, when they suddenly came across a fine old boar, and tried to kill him with grapeshot, but with poor success. But the wounds enraged the animal, and he proceeded to carry the war into Africa, scattering the hunters about him right and left. He then darted across a river near by and visited a neighboring village, followed by the discomfited sportsmen. The good people of the town all turned out with pitchforks and crowbars, and the gendarmes were sent for, but the boar objected to meeting such a formidable army, and at once jumped through the window of a cottage, where he smashed the furniture, and escaped by a back window into another wood. Sportsmen, villagers, and gendarmes were thus left to stare at each other and wait for the one who had the courge left him to speak.

—An Atlanta, Ga., negro has succeeded in domesticating partridges, and now has out sixty young birds, hatched out in ring, all doing well. They are thy, and seem contented.

—All who have read many narratives of shipwrecks must have been struck with the fearful sufferings to which boats' crews are exposed through the want of fresh water. A boat cannot carry water tanks of any size, yet cannot make a voyage without water, and often men have escaped from a sinking vessel only to die a worse death for want of fresh water, in an open boat under a tropical sun. This danger can now be avoided by fitting ships' boats with a very simple and compact condensing apparatus which has just been invented and patented by a firm in Dublin. It consists of a small boiler heated by a paraffine lamp. The steam from the boiler, which is filled with salt water, is condensed in a worm-tube through the side of the boat, a second pipe allowing the hot water to escape, and so keeping the supply always cool. This apparatus will produce from a pint to a pint and a half of pure water per hour. There is a small tank for collecting and filtering the water, and a second tank contains a supply of oil sufficient to keep the lamp burning ten days. The whole is fitted in the bow of the boat, where it is protected from the wash of the sea by a little "forcastle" built over it. Besides removing some of the worst horrors of shipwreck, this invention will be of service in other ways—for instance, to boats navigating and exploring brackish lagoons and arms of the sea, or making short voyages along the coast.

—Persons afflicted with baldness will be glad to hear that a luxuriant growth of hair may be produced by a very simple process, described by a British Consul at a Russian port, in his commercial report. In the summer of 1875 his attention was drawn to several cases of baldness among bullocks, cows, and oxen, and the loss of manes and tails among horses. A former servant of the Consul's, prematurely bald, whose duty it was to trim lamps, had a habit of wiping his petroleum-besmeared hands in his scanty locks, and after three months of lamp-trimming experience, his habit procured for him a much finer head of glossy black hair than he ever possessed before. Struck by this remarkable occurrence, the Consul tried the remedy on two retriever spaniels that had become suddenly bald, with wonderful success. His experience, therefore, induced him to suggest it to the owner of several black cattle and horses affected as above stated, and, while it stayed the spread of the disease among animals in the same sheds and stables, it effected a quick and radical cure on the animals attacked. The petroleum should be of the most refined American quality, rubbed in vigorously and quickly with the palm of the hand, and applied at intervals of three days, or seven times in all, except in the case of horses' tails and manes, when more applications may be requisite.

—An extraordinary report appeared a few days ago in the British papers of an explosion and sudden disappearance of an unknown vessel off Portland. A correspondent of the *Dorset Connty Chronicle* states that when on the lookout at Portland Bill on the morning when the alleged explosion occurred, he saw what at first appeared a long, low, dismasted ship, with short stumpy jury masts, about one mile south-southwest of Portland. She looked like a vessel broken-backed, as her stem and stern were well out of water, and something like smoke or steam was rising up in midships. To his surprise, on looking through a telescope, he saw it was "a monster fish, with head and tail rising above the swell of the sea, and the back nearly down to the level of the water, and what appeared at first to be smoke or steam was large jets of water, thrown up like a big whale blowing. The stumpy masts were immense long fins. All at once, with a tremendous bound, at least thirty or forty feet high, and down again almost like lightning, the huge monster disappeared." This statement, it is said, is confirmed by Capt. Cosens Gibbs and Mace, who went out in search of the crew or fragments of the supposed vessel. They saw "an immense monster of the deep" throwing up jets of water and making itself painfully conspicuous by its eccentric proceedings.

—A French gentleman who was to be married sent his intended bride a present of diamonds worth £3,000. Wishing to enjoy the gratification of his bride, he followed closely on the heels of his present, and, finding no one in the parlor, escoaded himself in a window behind the curtains. Presently a whole bevy of girls fluttered into the room, and all began talking at once. "Oh, did you ever see such a beautiful *corbeille*? Louise is lucky. What a generous husband she will have!" said one. "She ought to be happy, to be sure; but do you know what she told me just now? Why, that she had rather have the *corbeille* without the gentleman who gave it." "It can't be; she never said so.' "She certainly did; and there she is, ask her for yourself. Louise, didn't you tell me you would rather have the *corbeille* alone, without M. Melier?" "Yes, I did say so, but that's between ourselves." "Much obliged to you, Mademoiselle," said M. Melier, coming forward, "you shall not have either." So saying, he colly put the splendid present under his arm and walked off, leaving the ladies in an embarrassment "easier conceived than expressed."

—Henry Ward Beecher has just received a very chilling cold shoulder from his brethren of the Congregational cloth. The overt act is the formation of a new association of Congregational churches, under the name of Manhattan, and the corner-stone of this organization seems to be non-fellowship with the Plymouth pastor. The cause assigned is the refusal of the old association of New York and Brooklyn to take action *in re* Tilton vs. Beecher. Among the prominent participants in the new movement are distinguished clergymen as Dr. of the Broadway Tabernacle; D of Brooklyn; Dr. Hepworth, of the Disciples, and Dra dington, Palmer, Gilm deed, the roll emb eminent men of th New York an Beecher and Lyman A poses

Professional.

HENRY WOOTTON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
OFFICE—Nearly opposite the Court House,
ELLICOTT CITY, MD.
Nov. 27, '69-1y.

JOHN G. ROGERS,
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Jan'31'74-tf.

Wm. A. Hammond,
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Can be found at the Court House, Ellicott City, on the FIRST AND THIRD TUESDAY OF EACH MONTH.
OFFICE—29 St. Paul St., near Lexington, Baltimore.
July 27 '72 tf.

J. D. McGUIRE,
Attorney at Law,
Ellicott City, Md.
Office Two Doors West of Leishear's Store.
Oct 7, '76-tf.

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Nov. 27'69 1y.

ALEXANDER H. HOBBS,
COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
Attends all the Courts in Baltimore City and the Circuit Court for Howard County, will be at the Court House in Ellicott City the FIRST and THIRD TUESDAY of every month (Orphans' Court days).
mar.6-'75.1y.

J. Harwood Watkins,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
ELLICOTT CITY.
OFFICE—At the Court H
Sept 12, '74-tf.

I. Thoma
ATTORNEY AND CO
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Dec. 12 '74-tf.

DR. SAMUEL A. KEEN
ELLICOTT CITY, MD,
Having permanently located himself in 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.

DR. E. CRABBE,
(Graduate of the Baltimore College of D tal Surgery.)
DENTIS
ELLICOTT CIT
OFFICE MAIN ST., S LEIGH
Particul preservatio
Jan. 3-74-

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