Business Locals, &c.

Useful to Every One.

In no other way can a person get back so large a profit for a very little money, as to expend it in learning *what* to do, *when* to do it, *how* to do it—in other words, to have his brains help his hands. Here is one way to do it. The small saving or extra production of less than half a cent a day, or 3 cents a week will now procure a large, beautiful, Journal, for all of 1877, splendidly illustrated, with over 600 fine original Engravings and over a Thousand Columns of the best, plain, practical, trustworthy information about the every day in-door and out-door work and comfort of every home, in Town, Village and City. This information is prepared by mere scribblers, but by a corps of intelligent working men and women who know what they write about, and are assisted by many others, who furnish information from their own practice and observation. Such a Journal is the *American Agriculturist*, so named because started 35 years ago as a rural journal, but since greatly enlarged and improved to suit the daily wants of every man, woman, and child in City, Town, and Village—for the Farmer and Mechanic, the Merchant and Mechanic, the Business Man—indeed, all classes. It is full of useful information that every one will have. Many single hints and suggestions have given a new direction to thought, and have repaid more than a whole year's subscription. Its original engravings for buildings and improvements, with details of cost, etc., and common-sense directions, are worth far more than a majority of the costly works on architecture. Great care is exercised to have every line in the paper reliable. Its constant, persistent and full exposure of a multitude of Humbugs and swindles, are alone worth far more than its cost, and have saved to its cost, and have saved to its readers and to the country millions of dollars that would have gone into the hands of sharpers. The Departments for Housekeepers and Children are very useful and entertaining. In short, the *American Agriculturist* is full of good things, and ought to be in every house in the land. The circulation is so large that the Publishers can supply it at little above the cost of the printing paper—or $1.60 a year, sent post-paid; or four copies $5.40. Take our advice and send your subscription for 1877 (Vol. 36) to ORANGE JUDD COMPANY, 245 Broadway, New York. You will find it pay, and pay well.

Leisure Hours.

We have received the January number of LEISURE HOURS, a handsome mammoth 16 page (64 columns) family paper, filled with the choicest literature—serial and short stories, sketches, poetry, wit, humor, &c., &c. It is entertaining, amusing and instructive, and is one of the cheapest papers—the amount and quality of matter considered—that we have seen. The price is $1.20 per year including as premium a genuine fine-line steel engraving called "The Mitheless Bairn," printed on 22x28 plate paper, which the publishers claim is superior in point of merit and attractiveness to any premium ever offered by any other paper in this country, and is alone worth the money asked for both.

The publishers, J. L. Patten & Co., 162 William St., New York, authorize us to say, that in order to introduce the paper in this vicinity they make a special offer to every one of our readers to send them the paper—a "trial trip" of four months, post-paid, commencing with the January number—for 25 cents.

Our readers who avail themselves of this offer will, we feel certain, thank us for having called their attention to it. The publishers of LEISURE HOURS would like to employ some one in every place to canvass for this paper.

Jan. 13-2t.

Wonderful Success.

It is reported that BOSCHEE'S GERMAN SYRUP has, since its introduction in the United States, reached the immense sale of 40,000 dozen per year. Over 6,000 Druggists have ordered this medicine direct from the Factory at Woodbury, N. J., and not one has reported a single failure, but every letter speaks of its astonishing success in curing severe Coughs, Colds settled on the Breast, Consumption, or any disease of Throat and Lungs. We advise any person that has any predisposition to weak Lungs, to go to TABLER'S NEW STORE and get this Medicine, or inquire about it. Regular size, 75 cents. Sample bottle, 10 cents. Two doses will relieve any case. Do not neglect your cough.

Jan29'76-1y.

A Positive Cure for Diarrhœa, &c.

STONEBRAKER'S INDIAN GUM SYRUP, will positively cure any and every case of Diarrhœa, Dysentery and Summer Complaint, no matter how severe the case may be. It never fails in a single instance, and as a SOOTHING SYRUP, it acts with equal certainty, being far superior to any other in use. Mothers should bear this in mind. Sold by all merchants and druggists.

Nothing Can be Worse Than to be Coughing Night and Day.

Use the great Remedy, DR. I. J. MARTIN'S PULMONARY BALSAM.

—Although the Republicans failed to carry Florida, either for their State or national candidates, in the recent election, it was not for want of effort on their part, or from any neglect to utilize all available voting material. In Jacksonville, last spring, an industrious, inoffensive German named Uffer was murdered in his work-shop in the suburbs of the city, his body being riddled with buckshot. He was alone at the time, and his murderers secured a trunkful of clothing and several hundred dollars in money as the proceeds of their cowardly crime. The neighbors traced the act to two negro ruffians named Braddock and Green, and they were taken before a Justice of their own color, who immediately discharged them in the face of conclusive evidence of their guilt. They were again apprehended, however, and since the election have been convicted of murder in the first degree by a jury composed of five whites and seven blacks. While lying in jail awaiting trial, these murderers, with nearly twenty other prssoners, variously accused of murder, arson, burglary, and other crimes, were marched in a body from the jail to the polls on election day, under charge of a deputy sheriff, with straight Republican tickets in their hands, which they voted in spite of the protest of honest citizens. Equally infamous methods were used by the Republican managers in other parts of the State to swell the vote for Hayes, but it was all of no avail, and so the Returning Board was called into requisition to complete the works.

—The *Mark Lane Express* says that if ever there was a time when it was necessary to stimulate improvement, not only in the breeding but in the fattening of Irish cattle, it is the present. Within the past twelve months a trade has grown up with the United States which has already interfered with the operations of Irish cattle dealers. The importation of living animals hence was of comparatively little damage to the Irish. Their just ground of apprehension rests in the dead meat trade. "It must be confessed," says the writer quoted, "that the American trade, more especially the trade in dead meat, is a hard nut to crack, for when the boundless resources of North America for the breeding of cattle are taken into account, it is clear that the opposition to the home train arising from supplies of living animals imported from Continental Europe, dwindles into nothing with what may be expected from the far West." A correspondent of the same paper writes, "almost a panic has been created in the agricultural districts of Shropshire and Staffordshire by the report of large quantities of frozen beef coming from America or Canada." But at present the price of English beef remains what it was a year ago.

The Texas Pacific Raid on the Treasury.

The more that is learned regarding the Texas Pacific compromise bill, which is said to have received the unanimous approval of the House Committee on Pacific Railroads, the more clearly it is seen to be the most iniquitous measure of the kind that was ever forced upon Congress. In order to get the scheme favorably reported in committee, the most extraordinary log-rolling has been employed, and not only was Mr. Huntington of the Central Pacific road let into the job on his own terms, but provision was also made for holders' depreciated or entirely worthless railroad stock in real and imaginary branch roads to the amount of many millions of dollars, thus affording an ample basis for a corruption fund of enormous dimensions.

It would seem that from the beginning the most troublesome questions arising in the committee did not relate to the necessity of the proposed road and the wisdom of voting a subsidy, but to the best means of distributing the spoils among the hungry crowd of expectants. The misunderstanding between Col. Scott and Mr. Huntington having been settled by giving the latter all he asked, another cause of difference arose from the pertinacity of Senator West of Louisiana, who demanded a subsidy in the shape of a guarantee of interest upon some $11,000,000 of bonds for a defunct concern known as the Backbone Railroad, for which the Carpet bag Ring in New Orleans got a charter six years ago, and which, of course, was never built. This imaginary road was regarded in Louisiana as merely a swindling scheme, and it probably would never have been heard of again had it not been for the opportunity afforded to galvanize its bonds by the expected passage of the Texas Pacific bill.

The proposition to subsidize this paper railroad was vigorously opposed by the managers of the New Orleans Pacific road, a bona fide enterprise conducted by citizens of Louisiana, who propose building with private capital a road to connect the Texas Pacific with New Orleans, but insist that if any such connection is to have Government aid, their line is entitled to preference. In this matter it is said that a compromise was finally affected by leaving the question as to the conflicting New Orleans branches open for the action of the House.

It would seem almost incredible that the proposal to grant a subsidy to such a notorious concern as the dead Backbone Railroad should receive the slightest attention from the committee; but it appears to have been the policy of those having the bill in charge to enlist in its favor all the corrupt influences possible; and Senator West, who is the Chairman of the Senate Committe on Railroads, and Kellogg, who has just been elected Senator to succeed West by Packard's spurious Legislature, are both believed to be largely interested in the bonds of that supposititious road. Indeed, the New Orleans *Democrat* distinctly asserts that a large number of the Backbone bonds are deposited with a trust company in this city, to be paid over to West and Kellogg in case they succeed in having the defunct concern included in the Texas Pacific bill; and that $600,000 is the share that will fall to Kellogg alone. There is nothing in the character of either West or Kellogg to render this story improbable.

—James O. Woodruff, a wealthy merchant of Indianapolis, is organizing a university excursion around the world, and is now in New York looking for a vessel. Prof. Steere of Michigan University is in full accord with his plans. It is proposed to engage a steamship of 1,000 tons burden, fitted out with statesrooms and saloons for study, work, and lectures, and provided with steam launches and a large number of boats. It will be commanded by experienced officers and a trained crew, and will set out from New York early in July on a two years' cruise. The vessel will be supplied with a large library and ample scientific apparatus. Provision will be made for the accommodation of from 60 to 80 students, who will be accompanied by a faculty of 10 professors. In a word, it will be a traveling university. The vessel will touch at the Bahamas, Tortugas, and Havana, and then cast anchor at the mouth of the Amazon. Thence the party will set sail for the Straits of Magelian, touching at various points. Valparaiso will be the next objective point; thence westward to the Polynesian Islands, Australia and New Guinea; thence to Macassar, Borneo, and the Philippine Islands; thence to Hong Kong, Canton, Tokio, Singapore, Malacca, Sumatra, and Java; thence up the the Straits of Malacca to Calcutta; thence to Ceylon, Bombay, and Alexandria via the Suez Canal; thence to the Holy Land, Cyprus, Smyrna, Constantinople, Athens, Troy, Naples, Pompeii, Rome, Pisa, Florence, Venice, Verona, Milan Genoa, Gibraltar, and Malaga; thence to Havre, London, the Azores, and New York. The whole distance to be travelled is estimated at 50,000 miles. The number of students will be limited to 60 or 80, and the expense for each will probably foot up about $2,000 a year. Instruction will be given in modern languages, history, architecture, archæology, ethnology, astronomy, navigation, geography, botany, zoology, geology, palcontology, physiology, comparative anatomy, and other branches. This scheme is on paper, and may dwindle into a trip to South America for a single summer; but, as it stands, it may be characterized as a large Yankee idea. There are many college students whose expenses amount to $1,500 or $2,000 a year, and who are packed off to Europe soon after they are graduated, so that the tuition bills of this traveling school are, on the whole, quite moderate.

—Governor Stone, of Mississippi, in his annual message, says: "It is with feelings of profound pleasure that I congratulate you on the domestic and social prosperity and tranquility of our beloved State. During the recent exciting political canvass comparative peace and good order prevailed. No disturbance was reported that was promptly met and suppressed by the local authorities, nor has it been charged that any citizen of the State refused to submit to or in any way resisted the authority of any civil officer. So far as I am advised, not a single disturbance occurred on the day of election; and at no time since the organization of the State Government have the people been more peaceful, quiet and law-abiding."

—English manufacturers look with little cordiality on the French Exhibition of 1878. The London paper say "the world is tired of exhibitions." The fact is they dread another competition with American manufacturers in the presence of the world. Their defeat at Philadelphia is well understood in Europe, and is hurting their foreign trade, and another such at Paris in 1878 would be likely to prove a serious blow to British industries.

—The perversity of the people of Louisiana must vex the pious soul of John Sherman very sorely. Even republican candidates refuse to accept election at the hands of the returning board after they have been rejected by the people. James Andrews, republican candidate for state's attorney in Rapides parish; E. W. Buckingham, republican candidate for police juror in Morehouse parish; R. T. Carr, republican candidate for tax collector of De Soto parish. Levi Kellum, republican candidate for justice of the peace in East Baton Rouge, have all refused to accept commissions or enter upon the duties of the offices to which they were declared elected by the returning board. They know that they were not elected, and they say so. The following persons, whose affidavits to outrages appear in the Sherman report, have all made oath that these statements purporting to come from them are false and were not made by them: W. B. McIntyre, A. Hober, Sylvester Simms and G. W. White, of Livingston parish; C. Guidry, J. A. Veasy and Vilment Albus, of Lafayettee parish; A Basto, of Natchitoches, and Levi Berry, of Claiborne. Doubtless, investigation would show that the particulars of the majority of the affidavits given to Sherman by the Kellogg gang are false, and if the cases of violence in the remainder should be fairly examined it would be found that few, if any, were political in character. The Kellogg government has been so weak and corrupt that the laws are not enforced, and the property-owners have to combine to put down theft and crime, and if a negro should receive a flogging for stealing pork, that serves as the basis for a fearful story of intimidation. It has been shown that some of the Kellogg officials have been active among these organizations of regulators. Colonel Frank Powers, a tax collector appointed by Kellogg, is the commander of an association of regulators, who have been accused of political bulldozing.

—A writer in a Virginia journal has been estimating the moral and material indebtedness of the United States government to the State of Virginia. It appears that after the Revolutionary war, when Virginia ceded to the General Government the Northwest territory, now comprised in the States of Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan and Wisconsin, it was promised that the State's pledges to her officers and soldiers should be redeemed by the United States. Up to this time only a part of those claims have been satisfied, and the descendants of many of those who sleep in patriots' graves are in absolute want. Again, when it was decided to remove the government to Washington, the country being in no condition to make the necessary appropriations, Virginia came forward and loaned the United States $120,000 for the purpose of erecting Public Buildings. Not one dollar of this sum, says the writer, principal or interest, has been refunded, and in support of this view reference is made to Henning's "Justice at Large," volume 18, page 125. The debt, with interest, would now amount to nearly $700,000. The third case was at the beginning of the War of 1812, when the General Government was in no condition to bear the financial burdens which were necessary. Some of the States made appropriations, but Virginia did more than all the others combined. In payment of those loans Massachusetts and Maine received as late as 1870 $700,000. In June, 1858, the Secretary of the Treasury, Howell Cobb, reported to the House of Representatives that between one and two millions of dollars were due to Virginia on the same basis of settlement made with other States, and sixty-three Senators, at different times, have recorded their votes in favor of paying the claim, yet the coffers of the Old Dominion have yet to receive the first dollar of the indebtedness.

—Another stage has been reached in the dramatic evolution of a Mexican President. Iglesias only the other day had an army and a noble ambition. Now he has no army, seems to be inspired with peaceful fancies and wants to "retire to private life." It is to be apprehended the privacy may prove deeper than he desires. One of the generals who supported Lerdo, and who held out on a point of honor to redeem his promise, surrendered finally, started for home, but was stopped on the way and shot. It is well to regard your honor, but not in Mexico, or at least not when it is inconvenient to a man who is dominant by the simple law of force. With the failure of the bubble inflated by Iglesias there is no pretender who has even the shadow of a legal claim to the Executive office in the Mexican Republic; and thus Diaz is the supreme man, the dictator, Cæsar, tyrant or society saver, as any one may choose to call the men who fill, in the history of dilapidated republics, the part that has now fallen to him. He is evidently the man to make a vigorous ruler, if not a wise one; and vigor in the ruler is what that country needs. He may make life safe, except from his own vengeances, and guarantee property, except against seizure by his own agents, and this will be a great improvement. If Diaz is not assassinated too soon he will perhaps organize a government that will keep the extravagant elements of Mexican society in tolerable order—as good a government, may be, as would have been organized by poor Carlotta's husband; but the fatal bullet or dagger will probably anticipate his efforts.

—Just before the presidential election the republican journals professed to be in great trepidation over the effect of Tilden's election upon the credit of the government abroad, and an elaborate lie was put in circulation to the effect that the syndicate negotiating the four-and-a-half per cent. bonds would discontinue operations in case of Mr. Tilden's election. In support of this scheme to frighten the public, the Secretary of the Treasury made a set speech in New York assailing the public credit by arguing that if a change of parties were to occur there would be danger of dishonesty toward the public creditor. The New York *Tribune* and others of the wilder Hayes organs predicted panic and ruin from democratic success. The election resulted in democratic success and the public credit was strengthened. The securities of the government commanded higher prices and the value of the greenback dollar was more nearly appreciated to gold. The languor and depression in trade was succeeded by a hopeful and confident feeling, and a revival of business prosperity had begun when the manifestation of the radical conspiracy filled the nation with distress and anxiety. Then for the first time the government credit was injured, and the sale of the four-and-a-half per cent. bonds arrested. The syndicate has discontinued operations and has notified the Secretary of the Treasury that it cannot negotiate the loan. The English press perceives that Tilden was elected, and condemns the methods and processes of the republican leaders.

—The other morning a man sent to the office of the Register of Deeds to get a marriage license. The Deputy Register was surprised to hear in response to his questions that the man was white and the woman colored. Of course the license was refused.

In the afternoon we were in the Register's office, and the man who had wanted the license entered. He had come to inquire why it was refused him, and, though he had fully explained that the intermarriage of races was illegal, he left evidently not at all satisfied.

There was present in the office a gentleman, to whose mind the circumstance recalled an incident of bygone times. He remembers to have heard of a Hessian who came into Halifax county, to this State, just at the end of the Revolutionary war, and became much infatuated with a negress living in the neighborhood. There was a legal prohibition, as now, of the intermarriage of the races, but a clause of the law provided that if a white man desiring to marry a negro woman, or vice versa, would appear before a magistrate and make oath that he or she had negro blood in his or her veins, the marriage might be solemnized. The Hessian was aware of this law, and so, in order to dodge its intent, as well as to shield himself from indictment for perjury, he drew about a pint of blood from the arm of the negress, drank it, and then went forthwith and made the necessary oath before a magistrate. The marriage was thereupon solemnized, and the descendants of the couple are still living in Halifax.—*Raleigh News.*

—Orvil L. Grant, the most thick-skinned of all of President Grant's relations, has appeared in the Circuit Court in St. Louis to bear witness to the truth of the accounts heretofore given in the *Sun* of the scandalous job connected with the building of the St. Louis Custom House. Not that it was especially the design of Brother Orvil to call the attention of the public anew to the *Sun's* statements; but in pursuit of money, for which he has the characteristic family greed, he has embodied in a petition to the Court a full corroboration of the facts originally made public in these columns. His suit is filed against P. W. Schneider, claiming $75,000 damages for a breach of contract; and in his petition, he recites that in March, 1873, he entered into an engagement with the defendant, by the terms of which he was to receive $5,000 per annum and a percentage of profits if Schneider got certain contracts for supplying granite for the Custom House about to be erected under the supervision of the enterprising Mullett. Schneider got the granite contracts, but Orvil says that a few days afterward he repudiated the other contract, and refused to pay the sums agreed upon. One reason for gratification at the near approach of President Grant's retirement from office is, that we shall be spared the mortification of another term of Orvil Grant, unless the President should find a life office for him before leaving the White House.—*N. Y. Sun.*

—Paper and paper-hangings are going abroad in a lively manner. The two agents sent abroad last summer to canvass for their sale have met with a degree of success which must prove an incentive to efforts in the same direction by other trades. Nearly a hundred tons of papers, varying in quality from cheap straw to fine ledger, have been sent to England in spite of the derision of British newspapers and the opposition of the dealers. The ability of the United States to export this line of goods in competition with its principal rival is established. The agent in England has just returned to this country, but he has left matters in a satisfactory shape, and the export will continue. He says it is possible to send paper-hangings to England also, but canvassing must begin earlier; the trade for 1877 in that quarter is over. The South American agent is having good luck in the sale of hangings. His orders from points on the west coast are large. He writes that more direct communication with New York is essential to a large sale of papers, because the freights from England are at present much cheaper; but hangings can be sold in spite of drawbacks. Meanwhile the regular export of these two kinds of goods is steadily increasing.

—It is a noticeable fact that the industries having a good export trade are now the bushel. Among manufactures of agricultural implements, rifles, and hardware there is a degress of activity in marked contrast with the dullness which prevails among blast furnaces. The cotton exportation is extending to all parts of the world, including India, an old market of American cotton, Africa, and South America countries, and it is growing rapidly. From New York there were exported in 1876 as many as 74,458 packages, against 41,008 in 1875, the average of the five preceding years being 16,581 packages. Boston is also exporting freely. The result is that the cotton mills have received a wonderful jog, and some few of those in New England were, in December, obliged to run on extra time. Exportation of leather goods is increasing, and that of leather, a new feature, is now marked. The business has been stimulated, and idle factories of boots and shoes are starting up in consequence of contracts for the foreign trade. The paper manufacturers are also doing well. He is a dull mill owner who cannot read the lesson this teaches.

—Mr. Frelinghuysen of New Jersey, who was elected to the United States Senate on the strength of his deceased uncle's name, has been a consistent supporter of the Administration. There has not been a measure introduced in Congress intended to strengthen the hands of the desperate men who have labored so industriously to wreck our free institutions, that has not received the support of the ponderous Senator from New Jersey. There has been no extreme of partisan legislation which has been too infamous for him to assist in. As a reward for his servility, the party leader in the New Jersey Legislature propose to give him a complimentary vote for re-election to the Senate, provided they are assured that there is no possibility of electing him. But if there should appear to be any probability of capturing a Democrat, so as to have the election in their own hands, then the Republicans will vote for some other man.

—The Valley National Bank, St. Louis, has received, without suspicion of their genuineness, two counterfeit thousand-dollar bills. They were paid out by the bank, and passed through several hands before they were detected. They are said to be ingeniously executed, are dated in 1862, and it is supposed are printed from plates which were believed to have been thrown into New York harbor about that time.

—J. Milton Turner, the United States Minister at Liberia, left New York for the scene of his labors on Tuesday. During Monday night he was examined with reference to the suit he has begun under the civil rights act against the proprietors of the Astor House, to receive damages for not being allowed to remain at the latter hotel He claims he was refused because of his color, he being a very dark skinned negro. He arrived in New York on September 8, 1876. Previous to his arrival a room had been engaged for him at the Astor House by a friend. He went to the hotel and asked for the key to the room which had been assigned him, but this was refused him. On cross examination he testified that his damages amounted to $2, which he had to pay a porter for taking his luggage to another hotel. The defense is, first, that the civil rights bill, as far as it affects the case—the rights of innkeepers—is unconstitutional and void; second, that the hotel rooms were full and the cots occupied, and it was not the duty of the defendants to turn out white people for the purpose of admitting a black man.

—Captain Eads, engineer of the Mississippi River improvement at South Pass, has accomplished the first stage of his undertaking by deepening the channel through the bar to twenty feet and for a width of two hundred feet. The success which has attended this important work reflects credit on Captain Eads and encourages the hope he entertains of securing a channel thirty feet deep for the largest vessels. With such a channel New Orleans will take her place among the chief commercial ports of the United States, and a new era of prosperity opens for the Mississippi Valley. The other passes will naturally suffer, as the main volume of the river water is directed through the South Pass, and we may therefore look for important changes in their condition which will eventually lead to their obliteration as navigable channels. This improvement gives New Orleans a magnificent outlet to the sea; but it also renders the operation of blockading the Mississippi mouth by a hostile fleet much easier than formerly.

—The proprietors of the St. Louis *Democrat*, which was merged into the *Globe-Democrat*, have been mulcted in heavy damages for libel. The suit has been pending for nearly five years, and the defendants have confessed judgment in the sum of $30,000. The suit originated from the publication in 1872 of an editorial article commenting with poorly concealed exultation upon the fact that the Rev. Stuart Robinson, Ky., of Louisville, was dying of the smallpox. The assertion was made that during the war Mr. Robinson advocated the shipment of infected clothing to northern cities. This statement was fully retracted in the next issue of the paper and further apologies were subsequently published. Mr. Robinson, however, sued for $50,000, and that he should have succeeded in obtaining so large an amount by the confession of the defendants is surprising.

Legal Notices.

PUBLIC SALE OF THE BUILDING OF A BRIDGE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Undersigned, together with the County Commissioners of Montgomery County, will offer at Public Sale, on the premises, on **Monday, January 22d, 1877, at 11 o'clock A. M.**, the building of a bridge over the Patuxent River between Howard and Montgomery Counties, where a bridge now stands called Green's Bridge, and will sell the same to the lowest bidder; said bridge to be built upon two abutments to be constructed of wood, and to be erected on the same plan and to be of the same dimensions as the bridge now standing at that place. All timbers to be of the best white oak or chesnut, the bridge to be completed on or before the first day of May, 1877. The Commissioners of Howard and Montgomery Counties reserve the right to reject any or all bids. More particular specifications for said bridge will be given on the day of sale.

JEROME C. BERRY,
SAMUEL BROWN,
WILLIAM ROWLES,
Commissioners of Howard County.

Jan. 13-2ts.

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, That the subscriber of Howard County has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Howard County, in Maryland, letters of Administration on the personal estate of

HANSON DORSEY,

late of Howard County, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the **3d day of July next**; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 19th day of December, 1876.

RICHARD H. DORSEY,
Dec. 23-6ts. Administrator.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Creditors of JOHN J. GARDNER, that he has applied to the Circuit Court for Howard County for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of Maryland, and that the **Third Monday in June, 1877**, is fixed for his final hearing.

L. J. WATKINS,
Clerk Circuit Court for Howard County.
Dec. 23, '76 3m.

NOTICE.

THE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS will meet on the FIRST AND THIRD TUESDAY OF EVERY MONTH for the transaction of business.

By order,
GEORGE R. SHANE, Clerk.
Dec. 18, '69-1y.

NOTICE.

THE ORPHANS' COURT will meet on the FIRST AND THIRD TUESDAY OF EVERY MONTH for the transaction of business.

By order,
EDWIN WARFIELD, Register.
June 4 '70-1y.

FOR RENT.

A FARM OF ABOUT 250 ACRES,

on accomodating terms, to a good, honest, faithful and experienced tenant, with adequate means to farm properly.

Address or apply to the subscriber at Lisbon, Howard County, Md.

Jan. 13-tf. WM. T. CRAPSTER.

FOR RENT.

BLACKSMITH AND WHEELWRIGHT SHOPS FOR RENT with houses attached, situated at Doughoregan Mill P. O., seven miles from Ellicott City.

Apply to
HARPER CARROLL,
Doughoregan P. O., Howard Co., Md.
Jan. 13-3ts.

MAGISTRATE'S AND CONSTABLE'S BLANKS OF ALL KINDS FOR SALE AT THE TIMES OFFICE.

Ellicott City.

READ! READ!

—:o:—

FARMERS can find a good Market for what they have to sell or wish to buy at

D. SPRECHER'S,

Dealer in General Merchandise,

DRY GOODS, BOOTS & SHOES,
NOTIONS, HATS & CAPS,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
CLOTHS, HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE,
WOOD AND WILLOW WARE,

Groceries of all descriptions, Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Spices, &c., and also Green Groceries and Fruits, Oranges, Lemons, Apples, &c.

ALSO,

Dealer in Fertilizers of all kinds, among which are

Horner's Maryland Super-Phosphate,

HORNER'S BONE DUST, HORNER'S BONE MEAL, PERUVIAN GUANO, PLASTER AND LIME.

Always has on hand the best quality of LUMP WHITE WASH LIME.

Horner's Maryland Super-Phosphate recommends itself to the Farmer as its formula is given to the public and is guaranteed to be as follows:

Peruvian Guano	700 lbs.
Bone Dust and Concentrated Animal Matter	1150 lbs.
Muriate of Pot-Ash	150 "
	2000 lbs

$1000.

I hereby offer a reward of *One Thousand Dollars* to any person or persons that can by analysis or otherwise find any *adulteration whatsoever* in my *Bone Dust.*

JOSHUA HORNER, JR.

Witness: D. F. KARSNER.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 27th, 1874.

FARMERS! Remember you run no risks in loading at D. Sprecher's as his Fertilizers are kept at a distance from the cars.

Furnished at the lowest possible rates. Store in Union Hotel formerly and Warehouse in yard of same.

March14,'74 tf.

New Store.

A. J. P. TABLER takes pleasure in calling the attention of the readers of the TIMES to his splendid stock of

SPRING GOODS!

LADIES' WEAR.	GENTS' WEAR.
Grass Linens,	American, English
Delaines,	and French Cassimers
Muslins,	in Checks' Diagonals,
Bl'k Alpacas,	Stripes,
Col. do.	Common Cassimers,
Alpaca Lusires,	all grades and styles.
Grenadines,	Cottonandes, Tweeds
Japanese Stripes,	Kentucky Jeans,
Yosemite do.	Repellants, &c.
Scotch Plaids,	Also, a full line of
French Ginghams.	Men's Wear,
	READY MADE.

Miscellaneous Articles:

Bleached Cotton, Brown Cotton, Tickings, Stripes, Flannels, Crash, Checks, Cotton Flannels, Corset Jeans, Cambrics, Table Linens, Towels, Ginghams, &c.

A full line of White Goods, Men's and Boys' Hats in silk, wool and straw. Ladies', Gents' Misses' and Youths' Boots and shoes in great variety. The Notion Department is complete.

Besides the above he deals largely in first class Groceries, Flour, Corn Meal, Bacon, Lard, Paints, Oils, Putty, Glass, Table and Pocket Cutlery, a general assortment of Hard, Earthen, Queen's, Glass, Stone and Wooden-Ware.

Heavy Goods delivered at a reasonable distance free of charge.

Don't mistake the place. NEW STORE opposite Odd-Fellows' Hall.

Jan. 1 '70-tf. A. J. P. TABLER.

THOMAS H. HUNT,

DEALER IN

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,

BOOTS, SHOES, & NOTIONS, &c., &c., &c.

Respectfully

informs the Public

that he has constantly on

hand a large and well-assorted

Stock, embracing

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Dress Goods,

Cloths, Cassimeres, Cassinetts, Linen

Muslins, &c., &c.

Hardware, Drugs, Liquors, Cutlery, and a general assortment of Hardware.

Country Produce bought and sold.

CALL AND EXAMINE,

Jan. 1 '70 1y.

DANIEL LAUMAN,

MAIN ST., ELLICOTT CITY,

DEALER IN GREEN GROCERIES, FRUITS,

AND PROVISIONS

OF ALL KINDS, AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

—:o:—

Thankful for past patronage I invite everybody to give me a call.

—:o:—

FRESH AND COOL LAGER

ALWAYS ON HAND.

DANIEL LAUMAN.

March 18, '76-tf.

Wm. B. Collier,

DEALER IN

STOVES, RANGES, &c.,

of all kinds,

Agricultural Boilers,
Refrigerators, Water Coolers,
Tins, and every description of
Tin Ware.

Tin Roofing and Spouting and Tinwork or Factories promptly executed.

Nov. 27. '69-1y.

Seed Buckwheat

FOR SALE BY

E. A. TALBOTT.

July 10 '75-tf.

Ellicott City.

REYNOLDS & KIRKWOOD,

FOUNDERS & MACHINISTS,

BUILDERS OF STATIONARY AND PORTABLE

STEAM ENGINES.

All kinds of Light Machinery built to order.

Boilers, Steam and Hand Pumps, Hydraulic Rams and Piping furnished, including Terra-Cotta.

PIPE FITTING FOR STEAM OR WATER

DONE IN THE BEST MANNER.

Steam and Water Heating Apparatus and Novelty Gas Machines furnished for Public and Private Buildings.

Also the Celebrated Empire or Hagerstown and Geiser

THRESHING MACHINES

kept on hand, which we sell at manufacturer's prices.

N. B.—All kinds of Machine Repairing done and Machine Castings made to order. Plows and Plow Castings always on hand.

April 25, '74-tf.

NEW STORE.

THE undersigned has opened a New Store, between the Patapsco and Railroad Bridges, Ellicott City, where he will keep on hand

A CHOICE SELECTION OF

DRY GOODS

OF ALL KINDS,

GROCERIES, LIQUORS,

Notions, &c.,

OF THE VERY BEST QUALITY.

Public patronage respectfully solicited.

WM. W. RADCLIFFE.

May 3, '73-1y.

LIVERY STABLE!

Coal Yard!

FERTILIZER AGENCY!

JOSHUA W. DORSEY,

OPPOSITE PATAPSCO HOTEL.

Sept. 5 '74-1y.

STEPHEN HILLSINGER,

UNDERTAKER,

ELLICOTT CITY, MD.

Burial Cases,

Metallic and Wooden Coffins,

of all sizes and styles, on hand or furnished to order.

Funerals attended at short notice, and on the most accomodating terms.

March 15'73-tf.

CHARLES SCHROD,

Bell Hanger,

GUN AND LOCKSMITH,

One door east of Tabler's Store.

Umbrellas repaired neatly and cheaply

june 19 '75-1y.

JAMES GAW,

DEALER IN

CABINET FURNITURE,

of all kinds, embracing

Bureaus, Sofas, Wardrobes, Bedsteads,

Mattresses, Tables, Chairs, Mirrors, &c.,

Opposite Howard House,

ELLICOTT CITY.

Repairing Neatly Done. Mh 17 '69 6m.

COAL.

Lyken's Valley, White Ash,
Family Cumberland,
Blacksmith Coal.

2240 lbs. to the TON.

ALSO SEASONED OAK WOOD.

Always on hand and for sale at PATAPSCO STORE COAL YARD by the

GRAY MANF'G CO.

P. S.—Hay, Straw, Corn, Cattle, &c., weighed at very low rates.

June 24, '76-1y.

EDWARD NORRIS,

Baker and Confectioner,

KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND

FRESH BREAD, MARYLAND BISCUIT, PIES AND CAKES,

Together with a good assortment of Confectionery, Fruit, &c.

Weddings and Parties furnished at Short Notice.

All the famous brands of Flour from the Patapsco Mills for sale at Mill Prices.

June 31, '71-tf.

CUCUMBER PUMPS!

THE undersigned has on hand a large supply of

CUCUMBER PUMPS

of all makes, including **Wilson's** celebrated Pump, which he offers for sale at Baltimore prices.

E. A. TALBOTT.

Jan 4 '73-tf.

NEW BARBER SHOP. The Undersigned having returned to this city again, respectfully informs his friends that he is prepared to do all kinds of work in his line of business, such as Hair Dressing, Shaving, Shampooning, &c.

DANIEL COOPER.

P. S.—Carpet Weaving carried on as usual.

Nov.27 '69-tf.

DON'T NEGLECT YOUR COUGH!

A few doses of Dr. Isaac J. Martin's

PULMONARY BALSAM

will relieve you and effect a Cure.