ELLICOTT CITY TIMES.

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

TERMS—$2 PER YEAR IN ADVANCE.

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ELLICOTT CITY TIMES.

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JOB PRINTING,
Handbills, Circulars, Bill-Heads, Legal Forms, Cards, Tickets,
AND ALL KINDS OF
Plain & Fancy Job Work
Executed with Neatness and Dispatch and at the Lowest Rates.

Professional.

T. Thomas Jones,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
No. 32 St. Paul St., Baltimore,
Practices in the Courts of Baltimore City and Howard and adjoining Counties.
☞ Can be found at the Court House in Ellicott City, on the FIRST AND THIRD TUESDAY OF EVERY MONTH.
Dec. 12 '74 tf.

Wm. A. Hammond,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW.
Can be found at the Court House, Ellicott City, on the FIRST AND THIRD TUESDAY OF EACH MONTH.
OFFICE—26 St. Paul St., near Lexington, Baltimore.
July 27 '72 tf.

EDWIN LINTHICUM,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
OFFICE—Nearly opposite the Court House,
ELLICOTT CITY, Md.
Nov. 27'69 1y

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

C. IRVING DITTY,
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COUNSELLOR AT LAW.
No. 31 St. Paul Street,
BALTIMORE,
Practices in all the Courts of the State; in the U. S. Courts, in Admiralty and Bankruptcy.
☞ Particular attention given to collection of Mercantile Claims in the lower counties of Maryland. [Jan. 29, '70-1y.

ALEXANDER H. HOBBS,
COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
Attends all the Courts in Baltimore City and the Circuit Court for Howard County, and 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 House.
Sept 12, '74-tf.

JOHN G. ROGERS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,
Will Practice in Howard, Anne Arundel and the adjoining counties.
☞ Special attention given to Collections, and Remittances made promptly.
OFFICE—In the Court House, Ellicott City. [Jan 6, 72-1y.

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

DR. JAMES E. SHREEVE,
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. 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 and 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 Style 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.
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 Men's and Boys' Clothing and Furnishing Goods, either ready-made or made to order.
165 and 167 Baltimore Street,
April 1, '70 tf. BALTIMORE, MD.

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	5 " 18
Leg Rests	2 " 10
Patent Rockers	15 " 50
Parlor Suits	60 " 160
Parlor Tables	3 " 30
Bedsteads	3 " 60

49 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 Pace,
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 Plate Ware, Clocks, Table Cutlery, &c., &c.
☞ Particular attention paid to the Repairing of Watches and the Manufacture of Hair Jewelry.
April 16, '70-1y.

J. W. RIGGS,
GROCER AND LIQUOR DEALER
(Established 1866),
Cor. Balt. and Stricker Streets,
One Square from Fred. Road.
HAS constantly on hand a large and fresh supply of Choice Groceries, Wines, Liquors, &c. Fine Teas and pure Spices a specialty. All goods guaranteed, and sold at the lowest market prices. Persons visiting Baltimore would do well to call before purchasing.
Country produce bought and sold.
July 27, '72-tf.

WATCHES, CLOCKS AND JEWELRY repaired by competent workmen at John Nicklas'. COR. BALTIMORE & PACA STS.

Sheriff's License Notice.

Notice to Merchants, Traders, and others.

ALL PERSONS and bodies corporate or politic in Howard County, who are or shall be exercising any business, or shall be doing any act or thing, or shall be in the occupation of any house or place for any purpose for which a license is made necessary by the laws of Maryland, are hereby warned to obtain a License, or renew the same,

On or before the first of May, 1877,

under the penalty prescribed by said laws for the infraction thereof.

Those interested are notified of the following requirements of the License Laws:

TRADERS' LICENSE.

The amount to be paid by traders for a license (the amount of stock at the principal season of sale to be given under oath), is as follows:

If the applicant's stock in trade does not exceed $1,000 ..... $12.60

Over $1,000	and not	over $1,500	15.60
" 1,500	"	2,500	18.60
" 2,500	"	4,000	22.60
" 4,000	"	6,000	30.60
" 6,000	"	8,000	40.60
" 8,000	"	10,000	50.60
" 10,000	"	15,000	65.60
" 15,000	"	20,000	80.60
" 20,000	"	30,000	100.60
" 30,000	"	40,000	125.60
" 40,000			150.60

The applicant must either make oath, as heretofore, before the Clerk of the Circuit Court of the county where he is engaged in business, of the amount of goods kept on hand at the principal season of sale, or the oath may be administered by a Justice of the Peace, when the person wanting a license applies through an agent.

Persons may sell salt to cure fish in March, April and May, without license. Venders of cakes and venders of beer and cider, (lager beer excepted), are not required to pay license.

LICENSES TO ORDINARIES AND TAVERN KEEPERS.

The license to ordinaries and tavern keepers to sell spirituous and fermented liquors, or lager beer, in quantities less than a pint, at any one time, are as follows, the applicant to make oath before the Clerk as to the rate of rent or annual value of the house at or in which the business to be authorized by the license may be done, or intended to be done:

If the rental or annual value is not

Over $ 100			$25.60
" 100	and not	over $ 200	40.60
" 200	"	300	55.60
" 300	"	400	60.60
" 400	"	500	70.60
" 500	"	750	90.60
" 750	"	1,000	100.60
" 1,000	"	2,000	150.60
" 2,000	"	3,000	180.60
" 3,000	"	5,000	250.60
" 5,000	"	10,000	300.60
" 10,000			450.60

LICENSES TO RETAILERS OF SPIRITUOUS OR FERMENTED LIQUORS OR LAGER BEER.

The amounts of license to be paid by retailers of spirituous and fermented liquors and lager beer are as follows: If the value of the stock in trade be $500 or less $18.60

Over $ 500			35.00
From 1,000	to	$ 2,000	50.60
" 2,000	to	4,000	75.60
" 4,000	to	6,000	100.60
" 6,000	to	10,000	120.60
" 10,000	to	20,000	130.60
" 20,000	to	30,000	140.60
Over 30,000			150.60

OYSTER AND EATING HOUSES.

The license to be paid by the keepers of oyster and eating houses is $20.60.

Females vending millinery and other small articles, whose stock is not over $500, pay a license of $6.00; but if over that amount they are required to pay the same license as other persons—oath to be made as to the amount of stock at the principal season of the year.

LICENSES TO OWNERS AND KEEPERS OF STALLIONS AND JACKS.

The owner or keeper of every stallion or jack shall, before being permitted to stand or station such animal, pay to the Clerk of the Circuit Court of some one of the counties in this State, the highest sum which he intends to ask or receive for the season of one mare; and the receipt of the said Clerk, with the seal of his Court attached thereto for said sum, shall be the license for stationing or standing such stallion or jack from one year from the date thereof; provided, that in no case shall the sum directed to be paid by this section for such license be less than ten dollars; and that every stallion or jack upon which the said tax is paid shall be exempt from all other State tax.

G. W. CARR,
Sheriff of Howard County.

AMENDMENT TO THE LICENSE LAWS

PASSED

JANUARY SESSION, 1865.

(*Chapter* 238, *Page* 411).

AN ACT

To add an additional section to article fifty-six of the Code of Public General Laws, entitled Licenses, so as to empower a trader to sell the license to trade with the stock of Goods.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That the following section be added to Article fifty-six of the Code of Public General Laws entitled Licenses.

¶—*And be it Enacted*, Any trader who has taken out license to sell goods, chattels, wares, merchandise, spirituous and fermented liquors or lager beer, in this State, shall have the privilege to sell out said license to any party purchasing or renting his stock of goods and purchasing his place of business, and the party so purchasing may continue to sell under the license of his predecessor in business until the expiration of said license.

(*Chapter* 448, *Page* 863).

AN ACT

To add to the tenth section of Article 56 of the Code of Public General Laws, a sub-section, requiring a license to enable any person to act as Real Estate Brokers.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That there be added to the tenth section of Article 56, of the Code of Public General Laws, a sub-section to read as follows:

Sub-Section 1. Any person applying for the same, and paying the sum of fifty dollars, may obtain a license for carrying on the business of Real Estate Broker, and any individual, copartnership or firm who shall carry on the business of Real Estate Broker, without a license, shall be subject to the penalties imposed upon other Brokers by section seventeen of this Article.

G. W. CARR,
Sheriff of Howard County.
March 24-6ts.

—A Philadelphia hotel is provided with an electric apparatus that, whenever the atmosphere in any room becomes hotter than 110 degrees, rings an alarm in the office. On the day after the fire in St. Louis some young and jocose guests held lighted matches under one of these contrivances, thus causing a false alarm, and the prompt employees turned a stopcock that immediately caused the thorough wetting of the room. The jokers succeeded in affrighting all the people in the hotel, but the fun will cost them $350, that being the amount of damage done by the water.

Red Riding-Hood.

On the wide lawn the snow lay deep,
Ridged o'er with many a drifted heap;
The wind that through the pine-trees sung
Top naked elbows tossed and swung;
While, through the window, frosty-starred,
Against the sunset purple barred,
We saw the sombre crow flap by,
The hawk's gray fleck along the sky,
The crested blue-jay flitting swift,
The squirrel poising on the drift,
Erect, alert, his thick gray tail
Set to the north wind like a sail.

It came to pass, our little lass,
With flattened face against the glass,
And eyes in which the tender dew
Of pity shone, stood gazing through
The narrow space her rosy lips
Had melted from the frost's eclipse;
"Oh, see," she cried, "the poor blue-jays!
What is that the black crow says?"
The squirrel lifts his little legs
Because he has no hands, and begs;
He's asking for my nuts, I know,
May I not feed them on the snow?"

Half lost within her boots, her head
Warm-sheltered in her hood of red,
Her plaid skirt close about her drawn,
She floundered down the wintry lawn;
Now struggling through the misty veil
Blown round her by the shrieking gale;
Now sinking in a drift so low
Her scarlet hood could scarcely show
Its dash of color on the snow.

She dropped for bird and beast forlorn
Her little store of nuts and corn,
And thus her timid guests bespoke;
"Come, squirrel, from your hollow oak—
Come, black old crow—come poor blue jay,
Before your supper's blown away!
Don't be afraid; we all are good;
And I'm mamma's Red Riding-Hood!

O, Thou, whose care is over all,
Who heedest e'en the sparrow's fall,
Keep in the little maiden's breast
The pity which is now its guest!
Let not her cultured years make less
The childhood charm of tenderness,
But let her feeling as well as know,
Nor harder with her polish grow
Unmoved by sentimental grief
That wails along some printed leaf,
But, prompt with kindly word and deed
To own the claims of all who need,
Let the grown woman's self make good
The promise of Red Riding-Hood!

John Greenleaf Whittier, in St. Nicholas.

—I had an opportunity the other day of examining General Berdan's new distance calculator, or, in military language, "range finder," which is making such a sensation here in miltary circles. When closed up ready for moving, it looks like a sort of primitive chariot, mounted on two large light wheels, and drawn by one horse. Two men ride upon the comfortable seats—the driver and the operator—and for the latter, so simple is the instrument that no special training is necessary, however desirable it may be that he should also understand the principle of trigonometrical science. When the range of any point is to be taken, before a battery begins to play, for instance, or a regiment to fire, the horse is slipped out of the shafts, and the body of the "chariot" then completely turned over on its axle. The frame on which is built the seat then serves as a firm and steady support for the instrument. The body of the vehicle is revealed as a box or case one metre wide, nearly two long, and about a foot deep; and when its two opposite ends are thrown open, the instrument is ready for use. This consists, loosely described, of two parallel telescopes, about one and a half inches long, and very powerful, affixed to a frame which swings on a common pivot. The sight-ends are just one metre apart, and this is, of course, the base-line of the calculation. One of these telescopes—the one at the right hand—is movable only with the frame, of which both form a part. This is first sighted on the subject, and then the frame is made fast. The other telescope is adjustable further on a pivot of its own, and by means of a small wheel is turned to the right angle of convergence with its companion—that is to say, until it too covers the object. Now, having the base line, and the angle of convergence, any surveyor could, of course, calculate the distance. But, in Gen. Berdan's instrument the wheel which adjusts the second telescope is marked off into metres, centimetres and milometres, is covered by a little hand or pointer, and when the object is brought within the focus the pointer indicates exactly the distance. This is absolutely all there is of it. In two minutes the instrument can be unlimbered, put into readiness, and a distance found—less time, therefore, than a gun or battery is made ready. Then the two ends are closed, the body swung around into its place, the horse put into the shafts, the driver and operator mount the box, and away they dash to some other point. The one that is now completed is being tested by a German Artillery Commission, and I believe the English War Office is also negotiating for trial. I have, therefore, refrained from a detailed technical description, which would furthermore demand no little knowledge of mechanics; but even a layman is struck by the simplicity and apparent adaptability of the "range-finder," which, if it proves successful, will revolutionize the science of the art of war. *Berlin Correspondence of the London News.*

—Thus, taking regular and irregular troops, the utmost force the Turks can at present dispose of in the shape of armies and regular garrisons does not exceed 382,000 men, of whom barely one-third can at all be compared to the Russian forces in any respect. These are the only trustworthy data on which it is possible to base an estimate of the results of a conflict between the two nations.

The ingenious conjectures based on the course of events during the Crimean war are all more or less fallacious. Firstly, the Crimean war resolved itself into an attack and defence of Sebastapol, and Russia was thus forced to assume a defensive instead of an offensive attitude, as at present. Therefore, arguments deduced from the data of a defensive strategy cannot be applied to the elaboration of an offensive strategy. Secondly, there is now a railway base from Bucharest—or rather from Severin to Caucasus, which the Russians can use to transport their troops from west to east and east to west, while the Turks have nothing of the kind. Thirdly and chiefly, there is now no danger of Austria's being able to threaten the Russian flank as she did in 1856.

These three facts have so entirely altered the conditions of the questions that any speculation on the final issue must of necessity be as divergent as the conjectures proceding the Franco-German war. It cannot, however, be denied that every war Russia waged against Turkey alone always resulted in a Russian advance southward, and no one will be bold as to say that since then Russia has retrograded and Turkey advanced.

—Once upon a time there lived, across the water, a great king who kicked his little son into the sea because he spilled his tea.

The poor boy was rescued from drowning by a beautiful fairy, to whom, in his gratitude, he offered his services, and if need be, his life.

And the fairy smiled and said he was a generous little soul, and she gave him a beautiful gold watch, studded with rubies and diamonds and sapphires, which she said she wanted him to keep for her sake and the sake of her aunt's sister, who had died many years ago, but warned him to keep it wound up, and never to part with it. So he loved the fairy, and promised with his life "to keep the watch."

A nice little boy came to him and said he was his brother, and that his aunt's sisters were brothers and sisters to his aunt's sisters, that he was going the same way, and would like to have the watch. And the good little boy said, "No! This is my watch, and it was given me to keep."

And the nice little boy said, "I know it is yours, but I want it." Then the good little boy said he "would not give up his watch," and became very angry, and boiled with rage; but afterward felt sorry for being so angry, and told the nice little fellow (who said he was his brother), that if he thought he ought to have it, he would let him call in friends and see what they should say about it. And the nice little boy said, "Well let us call fifteen of our friends; you call seven and I will call eight, and they will decide who shall have the watch." And the poor child said "yes," and thought "what a good little boy am I;" and all the friends met together and took the watch and looked at the two boys, and said, "This is a good little boy, and a tin watch will do for him."

Then they called him up and said, "Bubby, wouldn't you like a tin watch to play with?"

And Bubby cried and sucked his thumb, and said he was so sorry he didn't keep his nice gold watch which his aunt's sister left him.

Then all the other boys laughed and went away singing "Aliunde."

Then he felt deserted and alone, and sought the good fairy who had given him the watch, but all that he could see was a shrouded form, weeping upon a tomb and bearing a torn scroll, on which he could dimly discern:

"WATCH! WATCH!"

—Our readers may like to know what is etiquette in Paris. Lucy Hooper treats the subject in *Appleton's Journal*. According to her showing, the rules of matrimonial courtship are rigorous. The suitor gets the formal permission of the parents, and bargains with them as to dowry and other financial matters, before he begins to woo the woman. His first meeting with her after the settlement of the preliminaries is by exact appointment. He is carefully but not too elaborately dressed, and she is attired simply but as effectively as possible. They are then formally presented to each other. Subsequently they meet with less restraint; but before every visit he sends a her bouquet as a token that he is coming, and he invariably wears full evening dress, Miss Hooper asserts that this sort of thing continues until the marriage. She gives the following social rules that are bidding in the highest Parisian society. The visiting hours are from three to six. Men wear dark gloves, and carry their hats into the drawing rooms. Visits of condolence are conducted with careful mournfulness of manner. What is considered good behavior at balls is not much different from usage in this country, except that gambling tables are adjuncts of fashionable entertainments, and may be played at without incurring censure. Reception days are an institution, both for men and women, and at such receptions refreshments are not essential. As to dinners: "At dinner the host and hostess occupy each end of the table. Should the host be a widower, he would insult his guests did he place a young woman at the other end of his table. If a gentleman be placed next to a young, unmarried girl at a dinner party, he must converse with her very little, and only on the most trivial subjects. It is very rude for a lady to pretend at a dinner party to be a small eater and to boast of her lack of appetite—such a proceeding is an insult to her entertainmers. If fruits are served at dessert, and you wish to peel a pear or a peach, you must cut it into quarters and pare it horizontally; to peel it round and round is considered extremely countrified and in bad taste. Never tell a story at a dinner unless requested to do so by the master of the house.

—A society has been formed in Paris under the title of "Societe des Voyages d'Etudes auteur du Monde," for the purpose of organizing annual educational tours round the world. It has published, in French and Englished, its programme, in which will be found the itinerary of the first voyage. Professors will be embarked to give lectures during the sea voyage on the different countries to be visited. Political economy, natural sciences, history, and climatology will form the subjects treated of. The voyage will last about eleven months, during which the ship will visit Africa, the two continents of America, Australia to the Ocean Islands, Japan and China, India, and Egypt. In each of those countries excursions will be organized, and the traveller during his stoppages will receive every facility to visit all that is worthy of note. Among the patrons of the undertaking is the Royal Geographical Society of London; and on the list of its promoters are found names well known in scientific circles, such as M. M. Ferd. de Lesseps, Emile Levasseur, Drouyn de Lhuys, Dupuy de Leme, Lavalley, Admiral La Ronciere-le-Noury, &c. The departure for this voyage is fixed for the end of May, and numberous applications have been already made by persons desirous or participating in it.

—The town of Salisbury, N. C., is in much trouble. At the close of the Revolutionary war David Stewart was given 475 acres of land for services rendered on the army. He put the deed in his pocket and emigrated to Pennsylvania. Time passed, the town of Salisbury was built on the land, Stewart died, the deed remained locked up, and the town continued to improve until now the land is valued at $5,000,000. And now, too, the heirs of old Stewart have turned up, and claim immediate possession of the property.

—The official statistics as to the number of killed and wounded in the German army during the war with France have just been published at Berlin. The number of officers killed and wounded was 3,919, and of soldiers, 60,978. The number of officers and of soldiers who were either killed or died of their wounds was 1,374 and 16,877 respectively. The proportion of the killed to the wounded was 1 in 3.44 for the officers, and 1 in 5 for the men. As a matter of course, the great majority of the killed and wounded belonged to the infantry, which lost 57,943, as compared to 2,236 in the cavalry and 4,266 in the artillery. Only 5,081 were killed or wounded by artillery fire, as against 55,862 by musketry fire; and, though artillery had never been so much employed as in the Franco-German war, 21 losses out of every 23 on the German side were due to infantry fire. These figures are interesting, for they seem to confirm the theory that the effect of artillery fire upon the battle field is moral rather than material—that it frightens more soldiers than it kills. Some instructive statistics are also given as to the seat of the wounds inflicted. Thus, it appears that, out of 64,897 men of all ranks killed or wounded, 12,717 were hit either upon the head or the neck, and this shows that the French troops must have fired very high. In the Crimean war, upon the contrary, the highest percentage of wounds were in the lower part of the body—a fact which is all the more remarkable as a large number of the men killed or wounded were serving in the trenches.

—He was a bright, intelligent fellow, talked glibly about drugs, said that he kept a drug store in some place in Indiana, had come in on an evening train, and in his trip up street had been waylaid, knocked down, and robbed by two men who had sprung out upon him from an alley. This accounted for his black eye and the fact that he had no money. He had come here to buy a stock of drugs, soaps, liquors, &c. He had sent home for more money. Meantime, he wanted to look around and find the goods. What he particularly wanted to get was a cheap assortment. We finally struck a bargain, and he told me that I might make the packages up for shipment by express. He next wanted some whiskey—about ten gallons. I had some that I could let him have at about $4 a gallon. He said he was a judge; so I poured him out a dose in a glass. He held it up in the light, to look at the color and the bead; then he sipped a little of it, allowing it to rest in his mouth, smacked his lips over it, and finally drank it off, and pronounced it a very fair article. He would take ten gallons, and would come around the next day to make up his stock. Then he started for the door, but he halted and returned, and said that he guessed he'd take another taste of that whiskey. I had begun to have my suspicions of the fellow. I remarked, "You are a dead beat; get out of this store." And he got. *Cincinnati Commercial.*

—At Mount Washington the weather last December was the worst that has been experienced in the seven winters during which the summit has been occupied by a Signal Service Station. The four gales of that month occurred almost exactly at intervals of a week apart, and were of unprecedented violence. On December 16 the wind had a velocity of 180 miles per hour. Ice wrenched from the neighboring rocks was blown against the buildings in a tremendous bombardment for several hours. The thermometer fell to 47 degrees below zero—a cold that is only comparable with that encountered on a few of the Arctic expeditions. The mean temperature for the month was more than 6 degrees below zero, and the highest point reached by the thermometer was only 22 degrees. English newspapers, commenting upon Captain Howgate's plan for founding a colony in the Arctic regions, have generally suggested that the chief difficulty in the way will be to find men who are willing to endure the hardship and cold of residence in the Polar zone. But a season's training on the summit of Mount Washington may, it seems probable, determine at once that question, so far as some of the Signal Service people are concerned.

—At the works for the Exposition buildings, now going on at the Trocadero, Paris, passers-by may, at certain hours, be startled by a deep rumbling sound. This is caused by springing of dynamite mines, which, without any violent projection of materials, make the obstacles crumble away, and break up the underground rocks, the fragments of which are used for the buildings. Now, dynamite will perform a similar service in the fields. The Duke of Sutherland, in Scotland, and Dr. Hamm, in Austria, have employed it for clearing land and for digging much deeper than any instrument could. A certain number of dynamite cartridges are buried at regular distances in the soil, and connected together by electric wires. The explosion is simultaneous; and, though nothing is thrown up, the field is effectually plowed.

—From both New Zealand and Tasmania satisfactory news has been received regarding the introduction of trout and salmon into various waters at the antipodes. In New Zealand, it is stated, many of the streams are well stocked with trout, and fly fishing is successfully carried on. The authorities expect before long to have salmon fisheries permanently established in the island. The latest accounts as to the establishment of salmon in Tasmania state that the Governor lately fished in the river Derwent, his capture for two evenings being stated as follows: One salmon weighing 8½ pounds, one salmon grilse 4 pounds, one trout 3 pounds, one 1¾ pounds, one 1½ pounds, and another ½ pound. The captor and others, it is said, were easily able to distinguish the difference between the true salmon and the trout, and are quite confident that two of the fish taken were true salmon.

—Matthews one day arrived at a forlorn country inn, and addressing a lugubrious waiter, inquired if he could have a chicken and asparagus. The mysterious man shook his head. "Can I have a duck, then?" "No, sir." Have you any mutton chops?" "Not one, sir." "Then, as you have no eatables, bring me something to drink, then. Have you any spirits?" "Sir," replied the man, with a profound sigh, "we are out of spirits." "Then, in wonder's name, what have you in the house?" "An execution, sir."

—One reason, says the Newark *Advertiser*, why Mr. Vanderbilt did better to make a liberal arrangement, and thus escape a lawsuit, is found in his ill-health. Although a large and portly man, he is not in good health. The peculiar disease from which his father suffered for many years is one feature, and a very unfavorable one, in inheritance. Were he to die during such a litigation as has been referred to, great confusion would follow. Another important point is found in the necessity of giving undivided attention to railway interests. The traffic of the Central Hudson is remarkably light, and its avowed foes, Tom Scott, Jay Gould and Garrett, of the Baltimore and Ohio Road, are implacable in their warfare. All the talent that William possesses is now needed in order to meet this triple foe. He has, therefore, done well to get the will proven, even at a large concession. William's position is vastly changed in a few years. In 1865 he was merely a Staten Island farmer, and was much happier than he can be at present. His present eminence, however, is not of his own seeking. His father placed him there, and the public is curious to see how long he can hold it. Such a position, notwithstanding its glittering wealth, is hardly an enviable one.

—A laughable story is related of Dunning, an English judge. It is said of him that frequently, in the examination of witnesses, he often "displayed great coarseness, and drew upon himself the animadversion of his brethren. On one occasion, wishing to establish the identity of a party through the instrumentality of an unsophisticated old woman (occupying the witness stand), the following highly amusing colloquy is said to have taken place between Dunning and the old woman:

Dunning—"Was he a tall man?"

Witness—"Not very tall, your honor—much about the size of your worship's honor."

Dunning—"Was he good looking?"

Witness—"Quite contrary—much like your honor; but with a handsomer nose."

Dunning—"Did he squint?"

Witness—"A little, your worship; but not so much as your honor by a great deal!"

These replies produced a roar of laughter in the court, in which Lord Mansfield (who was on the bench) is said to have joined.

—Four thousand five hundred miles is rather a long journey for a child not five years old to undertake alone. Maggie Woods, aged four and a half, has, however, says the Liverpool *Post*, accomplished this feat. Six months ago she was left an orphan at Chicago by the death of her father and mother. Her only relation in the world is an aunt, living at Stackport, in England. This lady communicated with the United States Consul in Manchester, who wrote to Chicago and had arrangements made for sending the child to England. Maggie was equipped for the journey, and travelled a thousand miles to New York under the care of a railway conductor. At New York she was received by strangers, who entertained her for some days, and on the 3d inst. placed her, supplied with toys and amusements, on board the City of Richmond, under the care of Capt. Leitch and the stewardess. She was landed safely on the arrival of the steamer at Liverpool, and given over to her aunt;

—Last Tuesday a poor man applied to one of our merchants for credit. He told a pitiful story about his being unable to secure work, but that he was promised a job soon, and would hand over the first money he got, &c. The merchant was touched by his story, and was only too glad to relieve a fellow-mortal in distress, so he offered the "poor man" a couple of cords of wood to saw, and told him he would pay him well for his labor. The "poor man" was grateful, and started off to tell his famishing family of his good fortune, and, as he has not returned, it is supposed that he has been foully dealt with.—*Ex.*

—Rhode Island has 2,019 manufacturing establishments, with an invested capital of nearly 50,000,000, and employing 56,450 hands, to whom are paid in wages yearly the sum of $23,707,513, or an average of about $420 each. The raw material used is valued at $76,715,970, and the value of products yearly is $126,659,875. There has been a large increase during the past year in the number of establishments engaged in manufacturing, and in the results of their business. There are 135 cotton factories with a capital of $24,034,209, employing 22,574 hands, and yielding goods worth $88,927,960.

—The project of a theatre, to be conducted in the best manner, regardless of loss, is under discussion in Cincinnati. The idea is that good dramatic entertainment helps to make a city attractive to visitors, and that hotel keepers and merchants would gain by meeting the loss that might arise from keeping a first class theatre open the year round.

—Prominent European capitalists have been negotiating for some time, and at last successfully, with the Land Commissioners of Florida for $8,000,000 worth of orange lands. They intend to bring to the State 2,000 or 3,000 hardy farmers from England, Germany, France, and Italy.

—"Do you really believe, Mr. Podkins, that anybody could make a head from butter?" asked the landlady. "Well, you see, ma'am, I should think they might," said Mr. Podkins, he pushed back his individual butter plate; "somebody has got air as the hair with this."

—Of the 250,000 Germans in New York City, 80,000 are Protestants, 60,000 are Roman Catholics, 60,000 are Jews, and 50,000 are unclassified. There are only one German Protestant churches, with several chapels, embracing 14 communicants.

—There are 25,000 Baptists in Michigan. A larger number were received into the churches during the last year than in any other of the fifty-two years since the first Church was organized—by baptism alone, nearly 3,000.