Ellicott City Times
AND
HOWARD COUNTY ADVERTISER.

SATURDAY, JULY 7, 1877.

☞Advertising rates on first page.
☞Death and Marriage Notices inserted free of charge.
Obituaries and Personal Advertisements five cents per line.
Rule and Figure Work will be charged double the regular rates.
☞Correspondence is respectfully solicited from all parts of the County and State—but communications must, in all cases, be accompanied by some responsible name as a voucher for the writer's good faith.

Weather Meteorological Observations,

TAKEN AT
WOODSTOCK COLLEGE, from June 28, to July 4, 1877.

Days.	Thermometer. Max.	Min.	Mean.	R. H. S. Inches.	Wind. Force.	Direction.	Weather.
Thursday,	69 5	60 5	63 47	R.—1 10	1	N. E.	Cloudy
Friday,	79 0	56 5	68 67		1	S. W.	Cloudy
Saturday,	84 0	62 0	75 50		1	S. W.	Fair
Sunday,	90 5	71 5	81 20	R.—0 15	2	S.	Fair
Monday,	92 0	67 5	74 72	R.—0 50	3	W.	Fair
Tuesday,	84 5	64 5	75 75		2	S. E.	Cloudy
Wednesday	81 8	65 9	70 65		2	W.	Fair

*One inch of melted is considered equivalent to ten of unmelted Snow.

[EXPLANATION.—Thermometer, *Max.*, *Min.* showing the extreme heat (in the shade) and cold in the 24 hours; *Mean*, the result of observations made at 7 A. M. and 2 and 9 P. M., obtained by dividing their sum by 3; *R. S. H.* rainfall, snow, or hail (melted) during the 24 hours; *Wind*, force, graduated between 10 (the highest) and 0 (a dead calm), taken at 4 P. M., *Direction*, the prevalent direction *from* which it blows. In the *Weather* column is given the general aspect of the sky during the day.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

MONDAY.

Very severe hail and thunder storms are reported from various parts of Pennsylvania, New York and Connecticut: also a terrible tornado, which swept over portions of the State of Ohio. The lightning appears to have been particularly destructive, several houses having been set on fire, and in Pennsylvania extensive oil works were burned, involving heavy loss of property. Serious loss of life is reported from several points, and the damage to farms, orchards and gardens is widespread and in many places disastrous.

The reduction of ten per cent. on the wages of all employes of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company receiving over one dollar per day, ordered last week by President Vanderbilt, went into effect yesterday. Any amount of grumbling resulted, but the men all accepted the reduction and no strike ensued, nor does there appear to be any expected. Trains are reported as having arrived on time and everything was quiet along the line.

Both on the Indianapolis and St. Louis and on the Vandalia Railroads the wages of all the employes were reduced ten per cent. yesterday, and on the St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern Road twelve per cent. All the Union Depot men were also cut down ten per cent. Much excitement prevailed, and there was a considerable disposition to resist. This, however, will probably expend itself in a mass meeting of the dissatified which is to be held to consider the situation.

The Governor General of the Phillippine Islands in a decree of April 4th has declared that all the ports of the Archipelago of Sooloo are opened to free commerce, and commerce shall be respected according to the principles of international law.

The steamship Anchoria, which sailed from New York on Saturday, took out fifty-two hundred and seventy packages of butter in her refrigerators, which is reported to be the largest shipment of the article ever made to Great Britain in one vessel from this country.

Advices have been received at the State Department, that the new Russian five per cent. loan will be taken without difficulty, but at twenty to twenty-five per cent. discount. It is understood that the arrangements have been made principally with the Rothschilds.

TUESDAY.

The London *Times* of this morning publishes a despatch announcing that the Russians have occupied Tirnova, the ancient Capital of Bulgaria; that they have proclaimed an "official Governor" of the province and have ordered elections for the purpose of forthwith forming a regular provisional government. Subsequent telegrams on the same subject are contradictory, but the opinion seems to prevail that the announcement of the occupation of Tirnova by the Russians is perhaps premature. Accounts from Asia Minor are especially meagre, and tell only of a desperate sortie by the Turks at Kars, in which they were defeated after prolonged fighting and severe losses on both sides.

According to a despatch in the London *Times*, Roumania's reasons for desiring to take part in the war are to secure an acknowledgement of her absolute independence and the dismantling of the Turkish forts along the Danube. This, she argues, will insure the free navigation and the perpetual neutralization of the river. It is also understood that she will prefer a claim for full indemnity for war expenses and damages.

Lords Salisbury and Carnarvon, with Mr. Cross, have, it is stated, at last triumphed in the British Cabinet over what is known as "the party of action." This very fully disposes of any faint hope to which the Sultan may have been clinging of receiving material aid from England. Some of the French municipal councils are being dissolved for taking part in a reception of Gambetta. The elections, it has been determined, will take place in September. President MacMahon told the troops on the occasion of the review at Long Champ that he felt sure they would aid him in maintaining respect for the Government and the law in the fulfilment of the mission entrusted to him. Germany, solely on "grounds of economy, and for no political reasons," will not allow the Russian Government to buy horses in her territory.

The appropriation for the support of the navy during the year ending June 30, 1878, nearly thirteen million dollars in the aggregate, became available 1st instant, and the officers, many of whom have received no pay during the past three months, will henceforth be paid as usual. They cannot, however, yet receive the back pay due them, but must wait until Congress shall make an appropriation for the purpose.

The British revenue receipts for the last three months have increased over two million five hundred thousand dollars compared with the corresponding period of last year. The amount of bullion which went into the Bank of England yesterday on balance was seventy-six thousand pounds. Silver again fell off a small fraction, selling at the close at 53⅝ per ounce.

WEDNESDAY.

The official despatches received at St. Petersburg from the Grand Duke Michael are distinctly corroborative of the accounts which have been received from the seat of war in Armenia for a week or so past, and indicate unmistakably that the Russians have been undergoing, perhaps, quite a series of reverses. They have now, it is very positively stated, retreated both on the Soghanlu road and on that along the Euphrates. In regard to the siege of Kars one account says that it is about to be abandoned, and another that it was raised on Sunday last. The operations of the Russians along the line of the Danube and in Bulgaria appear to be attended with almost unvarying success. The capture of Tirnova, the ancient Capital of the province, is fully confirmed. It is regarded as important on several accounts, but particularly so as from it radiate several roads leading directly across the Balkan Mountains.

General Grant was yesterday waited upon in London by a large deputation, each one of those composing it representing a different trade, together employing a million of English workingmen. They presented him an address of welcome, giving him assurance of their good wishes and regard for the welfare and progress of America, which had always a welcome for British workmen. The ex-President replied at, for him, unusual length, thanking them heartily for their address and telling them that of all the attentions and compliments he had received there had been none of which he was prouder than of their reception.

Judge Humphreys, of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, yesterday disposed of a petition for a rule on the Commissioner of the General Land Office to show cause why a mandamus should not issue to compel him to review, on appeal, the case of a party to whom the Register of the Land Office in Colorado had adjudged a tract of land. It was maintained that the decision of the Register was final, and from which there was no appeal. This principle the Judge emphatically confirmed, holding that the judicial authority could not interfere with the executive department of the Government in the exercise of its administrative or executive functions.

A despatch from New Orleans assures us that the State finances are in good condition, and that the interest on the State debt due July 1st will be paid. There is also some hope that the interest on the consolidated debt of the city of New Orleans will be paid.

A Berlin telegram says that the weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows a decrease of nine million three hundred thousand marks.

It seems that the Grand Jury of the Criminal Court of New Orleans has abandoned its intention of presenting the members of the late Returning Board for indictment.

Professor Nathan R. Smith, of Baltimore, the eminent physician, surgeon and medical author, died yesterday, aged eighty-one years.

THURSDAY.

Despatches from Portland, Oregon, tell of a widespread alarm among the people of Washington territory in consequence of the threats of the Indians of the Simcoe reservation. Since the news has reached them of the defeat of Captain Perry's command they have become most impudent, declaring that the land occupied by the whites is theirs, and that they are going to have it. The Board of Commissioners at Yakima City have forwarded an order for two hundred stand of arms. Several bands of armed savages are reported to have left the reservation to join the hostile Nez Perces under Joseph. Later accounts are received from General Howard's camp. He has not yet engaged the hostiles.

The colored people of Charleston, South Carolina, yesterday held a meeting with a view to the consideration of a plan for the wholesale emigration of their race to Liberia. Letters were read and speakers were present from different parts of the State and country, which represented that many of the colored people are ready and anxious to go.

The amount of bullion which went into the Bank of England on balance yesterday was one hundred and fifty-seven thousand pounds. India Council bills were allotted at 1-16d. per rupee higher. A Glasgow telegram reports sugar firm in that city yesterday, with a good business doing, and prices occasionally 6d. higher.

The steamer Volta, which arrived at Liverpool yesterday from the coast of Africa, reported that it was rumored that the King of Dahomey, after paying the indemnity to the British Government, determined to make a human sacrifice of five hundred of his men "to the fetish."

FRIDAY.

The London *Times* thinks that if the Russians could have had success in Asia Minor, instead of having been so far baffled at so many points, they might have been disposed to offer early terms of peace. As it is they must strike with their whole force in Europe, and "everything tends to show that they intend to strike very hard, indeed." A later despatch from Bucharest says that they have crossed at Simnitza 120,000 strong, with an immense train of artillery. Their troops are said to be full of enthusiasm, the cavalry marching far in advance of the infantry, to the very foot of the Balkans. The first great battle in Bulgaria, it seems to be believed, will be fought on the line of the Jantra; that is, if the Turks shall venture an open field fight at all north of the mountains. A despatch via Vienna, from Asia Minor, reports the Russians as retiring toward Ardost, where a battle is expected which will decide the fate of Kars. The London *Daily News* of this morning publishes what it says is the latest from Asia, from Erzeroum, that both armies remain in active, the Russians evidently awaiting reinforcements.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Bank of England yesterday the minimum rate of discount was fixed at 2½ per cent., which is a decline of a half. The rates of discount for bills in open market were 2 to 2¼ per cent. for all dates within six months. The bullion in the Bank of England increased one hundred and twenty-two thousand pounds during the past week. The proportion of the bank reserve to liability which last week was 46 3 16 per cent. is now 42⅝. Specie in the Bank of France has decreased twenty millions eight hundred thousand francs the past week. A Glasgow despatch reports a good business doing in sugars in that city yesterday, with medium and fine grades three pence better.

Later despatches from General Howard's camp, on the Salmon river, Idaho, report that the Nez Perces have retreated towards the Walla Walla valley. Measures have been taken to inform the settlers in that neighborhood of the movement, so that they may be on the lookout for them. Col. Whipple, with his command, have had a fight with the Looking Glass band of hostiles, in which four Indians were killed and many wounded. The fight was still in progress at last accounts.

An interesting account is given of the rinderpest in Germany, as prepared by the United States Consul at Sonneberg under instructions from the State Department. The poison of the disease, he says, is most difficult to destroy, attaches itself readily to all substances, and may be communicated for an indefinite period. He states that there need be no apprehension that either infected hides or any other poisoned articles will be exported from German ports to this or any country.

The London correspondent of the Edinburgh *Scotsman* writes that he learns that the health of Lord Beaconsfield is very unsatisfactory, and that in official circles no confidence is felt that he will be able to remain long at the head of affairs. A cable note says that the whole foundation for this and various similar rumors is that Lord Beaconsfield has recently suffered "a slight attack of bronchitis."

Active preparations are in progress for the annual encampment of the soldiers' national reunion, to take place 4th to 7th September next, at Marietta. The Ohio National Guard will be very largely represented, and the indications now are that the average daily attendance will be twenty-five thousand. Several prominent Confederate officers are expected to visit the encampment.

The Pan-Presbyterian Council, in session at Edinburgh, yesterday discussed at length the subject of pulpit eloquence. Finally, a motion was adopted declaring that "the simple preaching of the Bible was the true work of the ministry." The evening session was devoted to hearing addresses on home missions in the United States and other lands by several distinguished members.

Representative Schleicher, of Texas, had an interview yesterday with the President in regard to the Mexican annexation scheme, which Mr. Blaine, in his Woodstock speech, charged him with having a hand in. Mr. Schleicher's opinion is that Mr. Blaine talked wildly, and that the President regrets the speeches of Mr. Blaine and Chamberlain, but takes them coolly.

A Paris telegram says that the French crops are reported to be generally good, especially in Central France, around Blois where the harvest promises to be better than for many years past. The Municipality of Paris yesterday formally resolved to petition for a law permitting cremation.

The Orangemen of Montreal have determined the parade on the anniversary of the battle of the Boyne, 12th instant. Large numbers from the neighboring towns and townships are expected to participate. The Mayor has promised them the protection only of "private individuals."

Wells, Anderson, Kenner and Casanave, of the Louisiana Returning Board, were yesterday arrested, under proceedings of the Superior Criminal Court at New Orleans, charging them with forging certain returns of the Presidential election last year. Wells and Kenner furnished bail, and Anderson and Casanave will do the same.

—The reception given to Gov. John Lee Carroll, of Maryland, at the Catholic Club, in Philadelphia, on Tuesday evening, was a handsome affair. The club-house, on Broad street, was brilliantly illuminated, and its front decorated with the American, Irish and pontifical colors. The rooms were filled with ladies and members of the club. At eight o'clock Gov. Carroll, in full evening dress, arrived and was escorted to the reception room in the second story, where he took his stand under a canopy of pontifical flags entertwined with the Stars and Stripes. At his right stood the Hon. Joseph R. Chandler, ex-president of the club, and at his left Mr. Edward Robbins, the present head of the organization. From that time until 11 o'clock there was a constant stream of ladies and gentlemen pressing forward and grasping the hand of Governor Carroll.

At 10 o'clock St. Mary's Cadets in full uniform and accompanied by their band, arrived in front of the club-house and serenaded the distinguished guest. The Governor thereupon went out on the front steps and addressed them, saying: "Citizens of Philadelphia—I am deeply sensible of the honor you have done me, and I thank you for the hearty welcome you have extended to me in Philadelphia, [cheers], and I have no doubt that Mason and Dixon's line, which was supposed to divide the States of Pennsylvania and Maryland, will hereafter be much more imaginary than it was before. [Loud cheers]. I thank you kindly, and I hope to meet you all to-morrow at the dedication of the centennial fountain in Fairmount Park. [Applause].

An effort was made by continued cheering to induce a further address from the Governor, but he excused himself and retired from the window, and shortly after the throng in front of the house began to disperse.

—The Secretary of the Navy, in a general order, has promulgated the decision of the Supreme Court in regard to the eight hour law. It is to the effect that contracts fixing a different length of time as a day's work are legal and binding upon the parties making them. Under this construction of the law the Department has fixed the rate of labor for mechanics, foremen, leading men and laborers on the basis of ten hours a day. All workmen electing to labor only eight hours per day will receive a proportionate reduction of their wages.

—The Indian uprising in the Northwest is evidently of a more general and concerted character than hitherto supposed, and its possible developments are still more alarming. It seems as though all the hostile tribes in the northern tier of territories, no longer able to submit in sullen silence to the robberies of the Indian traders on the one hand and the treachery of treaty commissioners on the other, had determined to make a last united effort for the preservation of their hunting-grounds from the encroachment of the whites, and had resolved to stake everything upon the issue. Remote as is the possibility that they will be able eventually to hold their lands against the military, they now have all the advantage of numbers, prestige and choice of position, and it will be strange if they do not achieve some important successes. Under these circumstances it is unfortunate that the command of the government forces rests with a christian soldier instead of an experienced Indian fighter. Perhaps when General Howard has been thoroughly whipped a score or so of times it will occur to the general of the army that he is not the sort of a man to crush out a frontier rebellion.

—Stanley Matthews had much to say early last spring about sacrifices for the good of the country, and it is a matter of record that the sacrificing policy of President Hayes was his suggestion. The victims did not submit very quietly it is true, but where they did much praise was lavished on them. It is the senator's turn now to be sacrificed. The Ohio republicans have discovered that, in spite of the rosy predictions at the White House, they are in great danger of losing the next Legislature, and stand no chance at all of securing it if it is decided in advance that Matthews shall have the senatorship. Under these circumstances, they have forced his friends to abandon their pledges and leave the field open for all comers. By this bit of strategy they hope to infuse new life into the campaign generally and especially to enthuse Congressmen Garfield and Foster, who of late have lapsed into a condition of political coma. It remains to be seen whether Mr. Matthews will submit, it being so much easier to glorify martyrdom than to endure it.

—A Salt Lake correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune* shows the falsity of the reports respecting the military strength of the Mormons. Instead of the Mormons being able to show 40,000 well-armed fighters, it is doubtful if even half the number of able-bodied men could be mustered in Utah to-day for any military purpose. The population of Utah, by the census of 1870, was 87,000, of whom the full normal proportion were women and children. The increase has certainly not been more than fifty per cent. within the past seven years, and at that rate the population would now be 130,000. The little principality of Montenegro has 200,000 inhabitants, and its fighting force—all men between 17 and 56 years of age—is 24,000. The same proportion of about one to eight would give Utah about 16,000 fighting men, of whom at least one-fourth would never fight in the Mormon ranks.

—Marblehead, one of those picturesque old towns which give an air of antiquity to New England, has been swept by the flames. The large shoe factories on which a great part of the community depened for employment and support have been destroyed, and among the dwelling houses burned are, no doubt, some of those in which retired sea captains have been dozing away their latters days in contentment, dreaming of the time when Marblehead was a busy port, frequented by ships from every clime. In this period of depression the wiping out of any active industry, which furnishes the means of living to many families, is a serious misfortune; but, after all, the partial destruction of Marblehead will be more widely mourned on account of the associations of the quaint old town than for any other reason.

—That an excursion steamboat crowded with little children should have exploded its boiler and yet killed none on board, seems truly wonderful. Yet such appears to have been the case near Plymouth, Mass. This calls to mind the necessity for the utmost precaution as to the safety of the passengers on steamboat excursions. They are nearly always crowded, and consist largely of helpless women and little children, who are liable to panic in moments of danger. This adds to the strangeness of the escape of all on board the "Lady of the Lake." It is wonderful that those who escaped the explosion and the scalding should have escaped being crushed in the panic or getting knocked overboard. A special providence seems to have rescued the helpless little children.

—Half a dozen twaddling little speeches from Hayes are the results of his New England tour just ended. Contrast them, with the wonderful addresses by Horace Greeley from the platforms of railroad cars, when on his enforced canvassing tour. Recall Greeley's. All of them short, all of them impromptu, all of them different in theme and words, they were incomparable as utterances of a patriot, a statesman, a thinker, and a powerful man. Then look at Hayes's recent speeches; and let Republicans realize that it was for this man they broke their strength and party at Cincinnati, and subsequently violated the Constitution, and strained nearly to breaking the federal tie by a fraudulent count of the electoral votes in Washington.

—The strike of the boatmen on the Chesapeake and Ohio canal continues. Boats are tied up all the way from Georgetown to Sir John's Run, and about sixty are at the lock at the latter place. The intent of the strikers seems to be to create a blockade, as the boats are generally tied with their stern swung across the canal, rendering a passage extremely difficult. Some parties report that the strikers are well supplied with money and determined to hold out, while others say mules are found dead along the canal from starvation, and boats deserted by their crews. It is generally thought that before the expiration of the week boats will be reaching Cumberland, but at what price they will load remains to be decided. Those who are there now refuse to go down until the matter is adjusted.

—The "Baby's Best Friend" is the most appropriate title for Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup. It is absolutely free from Opium, Morphia and other powerful agents, is perfectly safe and reliable under all circumstances and by allaying the usual Stomach and Bowel Disorders of Babyhood keeps the child from fretting and crying, so injurious to itself and annoying to all. Price 25 cents.

—Our trade with Turkey offers some suggestive facts and figures. In a report of the trade with this country for the year ending June 30, 1876, it is shown that the total imports from the United States amounted to $2,655,426, and that the total exports to this country were valued at $151,248. Among the imports it is curious to notice that the leading figures were for rifles, $1,515,888; carbines, $126,136; and ammunition, $187,571. The exports to the United States showed the highest figures in opium, of which about $52,000 worth was exported, while $43,000 worth of ottar of roses was sent to this country, and $17,000 is credited to miscellaneous "bazaar articles." A more striking and suggestive contrast between peace and war could not very well be made.

—The board of army engineers, composed of Lieutenant Colonels Kurtz, Gilmore and Dunne, have reported upon a plan for so securing the foundation of the Washington monument as to permit its construction to the originally intended height of 485 feet. The report is now before the President for his consideration. The plan recommended consists in confining the bed of compressible soil beneath the foundation by a circular wall of concrete masonry, firmly bound with iron hoops, so that there can be no yielding of this bed in a lateral direction. The plan is considered in every respect feasible, and can be executed at the moderate cost of $55,000.

—Chicago has one sad wreck of the Murphy movement. A lady who thought herself personally called to battle with the demon of strong drink was not seconded by her husband, so she left him and her three children and came to Chicago. She became interested in one young man and succeeded in reforming him to the extent that she thought it desirable to get a divorce. Her husband was worth about $200,000, and she thought she could get enough to set up house-keeping again. But she was not in a position to sue for a divorce, for her husband was the deserted one. She got only $660 out of the $200,000 and neither of the three children. It is rather a bitter case of perverted woman's rights.

—The election in Ohio this year will be for Governor, Lieutenant Governor, judge of the Supreme Court, clerk of the Supreme Court, attorney general, treasurer, school commissioner, and member of the board of public works. The democratic convention will be held on July 25, and the republican convention one week later. In addition to State officers members of the Legislature are to be chosen, upon whom will devolve the election of a United States Senator to succeed Hon. Stanley Matthews. Hon. George H. Pendleton denies the recently published report that he has entered into any combination with any one to have himself elected United States Senator, as much as he would like the position.

—As Greece may at any time become an ally of Russia in the Eastern war, it is interesting to know the strength of the little nation. The revenue of Greece is about $8,000,000 a year, and the debt is already so large that there is but little hope of extinguishing the principal. The army is nominally 30,000 strong, but there are rarely more than five or six thousand men under pay. The navy consists of two ironclad frigates and a few steamers and sailing vessels. Such a force could be of but slight assistance to the Russians, while Turkish cruisers would play havoc with the merchant navy and the ill-fortified seaports of Greece.

—The Atlanta (Georgia) *Constitution* says of the wheat crop in that State that not only is the acreage greater than it has perhaps ever been in that section, but the yield per acre is magnificent. Many farmers will harvest from twenty-five to thirty bushels of plump white wheat to the acre, and there are farmers in every county whose respective products of wheat will run up into several thousands of bushels. The Georgia farmers have evidently concluded that cotton is not entirely king, and with wise forethought they have determined to raise their own bread.

—It is said that Major Boyne, engineer of the Harrisburg and Potomac railroad, has just completed a survey of its bed from Shippensburg to Chambersburg, and that property holders along the whole line have donated the right of way. As this road must run parallel with and almost in sight of the Cumberland Valley Railroad, the object of its construction is by no means apparent. Its only object would appear to be to give Chambersburg competing lines, for which purpose we would not suppose parallel lines were by any means the most profitable.—*Hagerstown (Md). Mail.*

—Quietness appears to have been again the rule in the Mincing Lane markets last week, with but little change in prices worthy of special note. There was some speculation in cargoes of rice at somewhat higher rates, and an active demand for coffee sprung up the early part of the week and prices were better, but an easier feeling was manifested at the close. At the great sale of Java by the Netherlands' Trading Company on Thursday prices generally exceded the valuation. There has been no recovery in sugar, and the market remains depressed, as heretofore noted.

—There was a row Tuesday on the steamer Queen Victoria while en route from Ottowa to Montreal, Canada, with papal zouaves on board. The zouaves hauled down the Union Jack from the peak of the steamer and substituted the papal flag. The captain on remonstrating was roughly handled, and took refuge in a state-room. Two deck hands of the steamer were arrested at Montreal for insubordination. The Catholic bishop of Montreal issued a note announcing that no more excursions of a semi-religious character will be allowed to take place without his consent.

—Charles Francis Adams has explained to a New York *Sun* reporter that in doing the civil to Mr. Hayes at Harvard he was only rendering to the office the respect due to it, and that he still sticks to what he wrote Mr. Tilden about the trade-mark on the President's brow. There was no need of this explanation. Every public man for the next four years will be liable to meet Mr. Hayes in the role of a President occasionally, as once in a while everybody is likely to meet wicked people of all sorts.

—Isaac Frielander, who as described as the grain king of the Pacific, failed a few weeks ago, with liabilities estimated at $2,000,000, but wheat advanced, and he was able to compromise with his creditors at 25 cents on a dollar.

—It is impossible to say which of the three typical frauds of the time—Wells, Anderson and Hayes—is the most exercised over the action of the New Orleans grand jury. The returning-board members admit that if their cases are brought to trial, it will be well-nigh impossible to escape conviction, and they have already appealed to Hayes to interfere, as, indeed, he is bound to do quite as much for his own sake as for theirs, and avert the coming disaster. It happens, however, that Mr. Hayes can do just nothing at all, without perpetrating a still grosser outrage upon the constitution than his predecessor ever dared, and, in common with the brace of negroes at New Orleans, he is practically at the mercy of Governor Nicholls.

—Thursday, Mr. Wilkins, the collector, stepped down and out, under the order of suspension, and Mr. Thomas wiped his weeping eyes and entered and took possession. The victory of the pudding ticket ring is now complete, and Mr. Hayes can now demand the fulfilment of its pledge to elect a reform city government in Baltimore. Never was there a smaller chance for it than now. Upon Mr. Fulton's own showing, hundreds of disgusted republicans will support Col. Kane for mayor. All the friends of Mr. Creswell, of Mr. Booth, of Col. Wilkins, and of Gen. King are at downright enmity with the Fulton-Hayes-Thomas ring, and these are the largest and most influential sections of the party.

—Maine must be a disagreeable place for people who are sensitive about having their closets and carriages ransacked by officials in search of prohibited stimulants. It seems that it is customary for the "seizers," as they are called, to investigate the vehicles of guests at hotels with a view of ascertaining whether a bottle of ale, or other alcoholic beverage, is hidden among the rugs, or under the seat. Four "seizers" discovered some ale in a buggy under the shed of the Brewer House, near Portland, the other day, and proceeded to confiscate the same. Thereupon the owner of the ale lifted up the official and threw him against a fence. The "seizer" escaped with bruised bones. Such is life in Maine, under a rigid prohibitory law.

—It was announced shortly after the President's inauguration that, contrary to precedent, Mr. Wheeler, the gentleman who had the honor of being counted in with Hayes, would act in the capacity of assistant President. Has any coolness arisen between "Fraud" and "Vice" to interfere with this arrangement?

—In the second election district of Harford county, Md., there are over 1,000 acres of land devoted to the cultivation of the succulent tomato and nearly $500,000 capital is invested to can the crop. It is said there are from 40 to 70 canning establishments in East Harford.

—John Horn, Jr., the Detroit waterman, who has saved one hundred and thirty-one persons from drowning, received a handsome present from his friends last Saturday, a watch and chain worth five hundred dollars.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

B. & O. R. R. LOCAL TIME TABLE. *East.—Fred. Acc.* 7.14 *A. M., (Daily); E. City Acc.* 8.45 *A. M., (Daily); Winchester Acc.* 10.12 *A. M.; E. City Acc.* 2.30 *P. M.; Way Train,* 3.28 *P. M.; Mail Acc.* 4.54 *P. M.; Milk Train Acc.* 6.28 *P. M., (Daily). West.—Way Train arrives* 6.13 *A. M., leaves at* 6.28 *A. M.; E. City Acc. arrives at* 7.05 *A. M.; Mail Acc. arrives at* 8.37 *A. M.; E. City Acc. arrives at* 2.10 *P. M.; Winchester Acc. arrives at* 4.57 *P. M.; Fred. Acc. arrives at* 5.58 *P. M.; Mt. Airy Acc. arrives at* 7.25 *P. M., (Daily). Theatre train leaves Baltimore at* 11.00 *P. M., arrives here at about* 11.55 *P. M.*

Grand Excursion.—A grand excursion under the auspices of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to Fair Haven will take place on Tuesday next, the fare from this point for the round trip being only one dollar. The distance down the bay is sixty miles from Baltimore, and the trip affords some beautiful views, besides furnishing that most delightful of all breezes—a salt water one. The excursion will be under the charge of Captain Frank Bond, well-known as one of the company's most efficient and courteous officers, who insures a delightful day to all. The train will leave Elysville at 6,58 A. M., and Ellicott City at 7,20 A. M., arriving in Baltimore at 8,00 A. M. The boat leaves Baltimore at 9,00 A. M., arriving at Fair Haven at 12,00 noon. Returning it leaves Fair Haven at 4,00 P. M., and leaves Baltimore for Ellicott City at 8,10 P. M. Itzel's full Brass and Cotillion Band will accompany the excursionists, so that nothing will be wanting to a full enjoyment of the trip.

A rumor has obtained currency in the community that another excursion to Fair Haven is being arranged for the week following. We are assured by the gentleman supposed to have this in hand, that he contemplates nothing of the kind. Those, therefore, who desire to enjoy such an excursion had better avail themselves of the one projected for next Tuesday.

Maryland Agricultural College.—This institution, which it appears difficult to get on a track where it will give satisfaction to the general public and the farmers especially, is just now being discussed in the agricultural papers. The latest question is as to its true position and functions. Mr. Wm. B. Sands, editor of the *American Farmer*, who is one of the trustees of the College, in an open letter to General Hardcastle, one of his colleagues, protests earnestly against the subordination of agriculture to military features by the preparation of boys for the United States Military and Naval Academies, &c. A continuance of this, it is claimed by Mr. Sands, is a violation of the pledges made by him when he was elected to the Board.

Mr. Ezra Whitman, another of the trustees, in his paper, the *Maryland Farmer* for July says.

"For the benefit of Maryland agriculture we earnestly hope that this College may increase in efficiency and prosperity, until it shall become fully and eminently an agriculture school; but we do not believe it will become fully such unless the head of its management is a man thoroughly acquainted with and heartily interested in the operations and interests of agriculture."

Of course the method of the College has some defenders in the Board, but it is not improbable that the agitation of the subject may result in a change of policy next term. Captain W. H. Parker, late of the United States navy, is now President of the College, and the annual donation from the State of Maryland is $13,200.

Vacation.—All the schools, public and private, in the city, closed last week. The closing exercises of School No 3, Mrs. E. A. Partridge, teacher, were of an interesting character. A well arranged programme consisting of singing, recitations and dialogues was excellently rendered. Miss Edith Mercer read an original address which she had prepared for the occasion. By invitation, Mrs. Maggie Bierly, former teacher of this school, was present and delivered the prizes to the successful competitors in the examination. Miss Edith Mercer received the highest prize, a silver medal; while to the most assiduous scholar in each grade was awarded a premium. At the closing, each pupil passed in line and bade their instructress a personal adieu.

On the same day at School No. 2, among other premiums, were two medals for general proficiency, a gold medal to Miss Annie Chandler and a silver one to Miss Lizzie Isaac. This school is under the charge of Miss R. Talbott and despite its unfavorable location is in excellent condition, having had sixty pupils during the past school year, with an average of eighty-five per cent.

At the closing of School No. 4, Marriottsville, Miss I. Groves, teacher, two silver medals were awarded, one to Irwin Burnham for advancement in Mathematics, and the other to Master A. Brooke Gallion, for general proficiency. Interesting literary exercises closed the entertainment and the whole whole ended by a treat of delicacies.

Fine Wheat.—On the 4th we had the pleasure of examining some fine specimens of wheat, from the fields of "Richland," the residence of Dr. Wm. W. Watkins. The heads were very heavily filled and the grain of very superior quality. The yield will average 35 bushels per acre. The Doctor has ever been most successful in all his undertakings, and his many friends will be gratified to know that his good fortune attends his agricultural efforts, and that "Richland," situated in the most flourishing section of our county, and surrounded by farms tilled by the most experienced agriculturalists, is accorded the palm of excellence.

Sixth District Items.—The farm of Mrs. Martha Tubman, situated in this county, on the Washington turnpike, half mile from Dorsey's station on the Washington Branch of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, has been sold to Jas. A. Trumbull, of Baltimore city, for $7,500.

The Rev. Mr. Marbury has accepted a call to Queen Caroline Parish, near Guilford, and the church will be open for divine service by the middle of July.

Death of a Distinguished Lady.—Mrs. Frances Preston Blair, relict of the late Francis P. Blair, and mother of Hon. Montgomery Blair, died suddenly at the family mansion, near Silver Spring, Md., about 2 o'clock Thursday morning. She was out riding on horseback on the afternoon of the Fourth, as has been her habit for some time past, and retired to bed in the evening in her usual health.

The Fourth of July passed off very quietly and enjoyably in this city and neighborhoods. The several Sunday Schools had their pic-nics as previously announced, which were largely attended and peaceably enjoyed, there being not a single instance of rioting to record. There was hardly a case of intoxication to be seen, and nothing occurred to mar the quiet pleasure of the day.

Election of Officers.—At a regular meeting of Centre Lodge, No. 40, I. O. O. F., held on Wednesday evening last the following officers were elected to serve the ensuing term: N. G., Dr. J. Dorsey; V. G., William Allen; Rec. Sec., C. F. Bierly.

The "Maryland Medical Journal," for July, Drs. Manning and Ashby, editors and publishers, has a variety of valuable articles on medical subjects. Terms $3 per annum. "It should be liberally supported by the profession," says an eminent practitioner.

Drowned.—On Sunday last a colored boy named Horace Williams, residing with his mother on the farm of Chas. R. White, Esq., near Ilchester, was drowned in Orange Grove Mill dam, while bathing. His body was recovered the same day.

MARRIED.

On 4th of July, by Rev. Jos. France, JAMES HELM, of this city, to Miss LILLA GREEN, of Baltimore county.

DIED.

At Laurel, Md., on Tuesday, June 26, DE WILTON, aged 3 months and 14 days, the youngest son of De Wilton B. and Mira Snowden.

New Advertisements.

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

SEGIS SMITH,

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 **9th day of January 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 3d day of July, 1877.

THOS. M. DOBBIN,
July 7-6ts. Administrator.

$777 is not easily earned in these times, but it can be made in three months by any one of either sex, in any part of the country who is willing to work steadily at the employment that we furnish. $66 per week in your own town. You need not be away from home over night. You can give your whole time to the work, or only your spare moments. We have agents who are making over $20 per day. All who engage at once can make money fast. At the present time money cannot be made so easily and rapidly at any other business. It costs nothing to try the business. Terms and $5 Outfit free. Address at once, H. HALLET & Co., Portland, Maine.
July 7, '77-4mos.