Ellicott City Times
AND
HOWARD COUNTY ADVERTISER.

SATURDAY, AUG. 4, 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 July 26, to August 1, 1877.

DAYS.	THERMOMETER. Max.	Min.	Mean.	R. H. S. Inches.	WIND. Force.	Direction.	WEATHER.
Thursday,	94 3	66 5	82 15		0	S. W.	Clear
Friday,	96 5	73 0	83 32	R.-Impd.	1	S. W.	Clear
Saturday,	89 5	72 0	77 95	R.—0 05	3	W.	Cloudy
Sunday.	83 5	71 5	77 82	R.—0 1	1	E.	Clear
Monday,	99 3	71 0	80 10		3	N. W.	Fair
Tuesday,	86 0	68 7	78 35		3	N. E.	Clear
Wednesday	77 6	69 0	71 75	R.—0 25	2	N. E.	Cloudy

*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.

The despatch of troops for Gallipoli, as was apprehended--for Malta, as was explained in Parliament—had a notably alarming effect upon the London stock market the early part of last week. The recovery, however, seems to have been complete, owing as well to the continued cheapness of money as to the explanation. United States securities experienced a small depression under the accounts of the strikers' riots, which was soon almost entirely recovered. Government stocks were but slightly affected. The present feeling seems to be that the strikes are in effect ended, and that the outbreak, though widespread and "to some extent organized, was traceable to no great socialist movement."

With but little exception the Mincing Lane markets appear to have again ruled dull the past week. A heavy business has been doing in rice, and a further improvement of 3d. per cwt. established. With large supplies the demand for sugar has fallen off, and a decline of fully 6d. per cwt. was submitted to. Prices of the finer qualities of coffee were well maintained, but a let down in inferior grades is noted. In the face of large arrivals the demand for teas has been good, and fine and medium qualities are a ha' penny per pound better. A Glasgow telegram reports that sugars closed steady in that city on Saturday at 6d. advance for the week.

In an address delivered at Brurges President MacMahon complained of the misrepresentation of both his intentions and his acts. His only aim has been, he said, the maintenance of peace abroad and constitutional order at home. He was not to be discouraged or prevented from fulfilling his task with the aid of the men who have hitherto supported his policy. He felt confident that the nation will respond to his appeal and choose representatives who will terminate the conflict.

Reports of the famine prospects in India are conflicting. In a public address on Friday Lord Salisbury said there was too much reason to believe that a second period of famine is settling down upon Southern India and there was little hope of escape from a terrible mortality. The financial article in the *Times* of Saturday tells of rains in the Deccan and Southern Mahratta, which, if continued, may save a portion of the crop. Rice has declined and supplies were increasing.

In accordance with the request of the authorities of South Carolina contained in several despatches received by the Mayor and Chief of Police of Philadelphia, Joseph Woodruff, who was for nine years Secretary of the Senate of that State, was arrested on Saturday night at the Lazeretto on board the steamer Virginia, from Charleston. The charges against him are forgery and larceny. He was committed to jail to await the receipt of the necessary extradition documents from the Governor of Pennsylvania.

Accounts from the scenes of the Indian disturbances in the Northwest are still the reverse of encouraging. "Interviews" have been taking place with the chiefs of the hostiles, but with no good results that can be perceived. The white troops are reported to be well entrenched, but volunteers are needed for "offensive purposes." The indications are that a fight —and probably a serious one—is imminent.

TUESDAY.

In its financial article of yesterday the London *Times* reviews at some length the present condition and prospects of the money markets, which it concludes are now anything but pleasant. The stagnation in the discount business, it says, is almost without precedent, and its continuance must prove the reverse of wholesome in many ways. Its working is seen in the ease with which large stocks of imported material are held against a weak market, but more conspicuously in the anomalous position of the stock markets. Most of them are now, and are likely to remain, immoderately high for "no other reason than that cheap money makes it easy to hold weak securities." Finding no employment in moving products and promoting industries, money stagnates about the Stock Exchange. In this it sees danger of collapse and panic, just perhaps, when signs of trade recovery begin to show themselves, or when money from any cause shall become dearer.

A Washington despatch says that business at the War Department has resumed its usual course, and the excitement of last week has entirely died out. Very few despatches are now received, and there will be no further orders for movement of troops unless further scenes of violence shall occur. The troops now stationed in various cities and along lines of railroads where disturbances took place will be kept at those places until perfect order is restored and business conducted as usual without interruption.

Later accounts from India tell of great and increasing apprehension regarding the prospects of the crops in several of the large provinces. The rainfall has been very scanty in many of them, and the gloomiest anticipations are indulged in. Rice in Calcutta is already rising rapidly in price, and the calamity threatens to be of an extent which will tax the resources of the country to the utmost.

The attitude of Austria, about which so much has been lately said, is briefly and pointedly summarized in a *Times* telegram from Vienna. She has no intention to annex, occupy or take any hostile step in regard to either belligerent, and will simply "mobilize two or three divisions to be in readiness for any contingency."

Later despatches from Montana report that the Governor has by proclamation called out all the organized companies in Deer Lodge and Missoula counties, to which they seem to be promptly responding. Joseph's band, about four hundred strong and well armed, passed the entrenched position of the white troops late on Friday afternoon, "within gun shot, but not a gun was fired at them."

WEDNESDAY.

Despatches from Paris report that the two sections of the Bonapartists, headed respectively by M. Rouher and M. De Cassagnac, have come to an open rupture. The latter, it appears, represents the moderate Imperialists, while M. Rouher's party insists upon demanding impossible concessions of the Cabinet. The split is spoken of as seeming to be as complete and wide as are the differences between the Bonapartists and Legitimists. In speculating upon the probable result of the election, *Le Pays*—Cassagnac's paper —says it would regard a minority of fifty as a signal victory, in view of Gambetta's having predicted four hundred Republicans. Much less than these figures, it says, would be a notice that if they misbehave themselves "a second dissolution will finish them."

A weekly review of the British corn trade reports more favorable weather for the maturing crops. Accounts of the condition and probable result of the wheat crop have become more ruenous as harvest approaches, and their general tenor is decidedly against an average yield, the complaints coming mainly from the principal wheat-growing districts. The remark is made that everything now depends upon the weather, for as time goes on the deficiency becomes more noticeable. Harvesting will begin and become general in from one to two weeks. Prices have ruled steady throughout the week. The receipts of wheat at Liverpool for the past three days were thirty-nine thousands quarters, of which nineteen thousand were American.

In regard to the Indian disturbances in the Northwest, late despatches report General Howard as still awaiting reinforcements. As soon as they arrive he proposes to "push vigorously after the hostile chiefs. It is estimated that he will have near five thousand men in his command. The idea seems to be that the marching of a large force of troops through their country will have a beneficial effect upon the Indians, some of whom—apart from those openly upon the war path—are inclined to be turbulent. The war, it is added, will be brought to a complete close with the capture or annihilation of Joseph, and White Bird's bands of renegades. General Howard is making arrangements to secure the services of a number of the Warm Spring Indian scouts, who so distinguished themselves during the Modoc war.

A Berlin telegram says that Herr Kurd Von Schloyer, German Minister to the United States, has left that city *en route* for Washington.

A Jamaica telegram via Havana reports that a revolution has broken out at Port-au-Prince, and there has been a conflagration lasting two days in that city.

THURSDAY.

An account is given of the most prolonged, and, in several respects, most remarkable session of the British House of Commons within recent history. It met at four o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, and the sitting was continued until ten minutes past six yesterday evening. The subject under consideration was the South African Confederation bill, which encountered long and most persistent delays by the three leading obstructionists, occasionally assisted by one or two other members. The Government was resolved that they should not defeat the measure, in which they had the concurrence and support of the Liberals. Finally, after twenty-two divisions, the bill was completed in committee of the whole, amid thunders of cheers several times repeated. The greatest excitement seems to have prevailed throughout, and the scenes presented were often violent, and more than once disgraceful.

The Czar has instructed the Russian Ambassador in London, in order to "calm the anxiety of the British Cabinet," to declare to Lord Derby that they harbor no project of aggression against Egypt. But he asks if they had not the right to expect, in strict fairness, that the British Government would have used its influence to prevent the Khedive from engaging in hostilities against them, their soldiers having found themselves in some of their recent fights with the Turks opposed by Egyptian troops.

The Washington letter-carriers yesterday applied to the Postmaster General with a view to a restoration of their pay to one thousand dollars per annum, the several reductions having brought it down to six hundred and seventy-five. He informed them that it was out of his power to do anything, but they should have his good offices with Congress.

The latest despatches from General Howard report that his column is now south of the Clear Water; that he has ample force, considering the demoralized condition of the hostile Indians, and that if the Montana troops can check their advance, their capitulation is certain.

Anxiety is again expressed about the condition of the Pope's health. He has kept himself excluded from all except his immediate attendants for the last five days. M. Cassagnac has told the Bonapartist Committee that if the Empire does not know how to "subordinate itself to the needs of France, to contain itself and wait, it will never be restored."

A Columbus, South Carolina, despatch states that ex-Governor F. M. Moses, who has been imprisoned in that city for a week past, was yesterday released on ten thousand dollars bail, while testifying before the investigating committee relative to the recent political history of the State

FRIDAY.

The Russians frankly admit their second repulse at Plevna. But before it can be called a victory for the Turk the objective point of the Russians must be considered. Their object of attack is Constantinople; their present purpose is to transfer the seat of war south of the Balkans. The Balkans are a military obstacle of far greater magnitude than the Danube. It was a brilliant stroke that gave the Russians command of the passes, for the Turks might have converted each pass into a fortress. The present purpose of the Russians is to hold these passes and keep open their communications to the rear. These communications are threatened on each flank by the armies of Shumla and of Widdin. It is no necessary part of the Russian invasion to beat either of these armies. It is sufficient to keep them in check. The Russians can better afford to spare sixty thousand men to operate against Osman Pasha at Plevna than the Sultan can to spare Osman Pasha's army so far away from Constantinople. Substantial victory is, therefore, with the Russians, even in their repulses, so long as they can keep Osman Pasha on the defensive. This appears to be the case. The Russians are hurrying their reenforcements across to the south of the Balkans, feeling that at present their communications are not in danger. The Russian losses may be heavy; but the Turks also must have suffered.

The Bank of England weekly statement shows a decrease of specie of two hundred and eighty-eight thousand pounds. The amount of bullion withdrawn from the bank on balance yesterday was forty-nine thousand pounds. The proportion of the bank reserve to liability, which last week was 47 per cent., was yesterday 45¼. Specie in the Bank of France decreased during the past week ten million five hundred thousand francs. The closing quotation for silver in London yesterday was 54½d. per ounce.

Coinage by the San Francisco mint for the month of July amounted to five million five hundred thousand dollars. The bullion received from Bonanza mines was: Consolidated Virginia, $975,000; California, $1,018,000. The revenue collections in that city for the fiscal year just ended amounted to two million and a half dollars. The quicksilver exports during July were one million two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Nearly twenty-five hundred cases of prints—calico goods—were sold at auction in New York yesterday. Quite a crowd of dry goods merchants from every part of the country was in attendance, and the bidding was spirited from the start. "Firsts" sold at an average price of 6⅞ cents and "seconds" from 5¾ to 5¾ cents per yard. So lively was the demand that it was believed two thousand cases more could have been sold at those figures, which were about ½ cent below those of last year.

Collector Thomas yesterday received definite instructions from the Secretary of the Treasury with regard to the removal of the employes in the Custom House. The reduction of the force will be made on the 15th instant, and the number to be discharged amounts to fifty, including clerks, messengers, assistant weighers, watchmen, gaugers and laborers.

The pioneer expedition to establish Captain Howgate's polar colony and to store a stock of supplies for his main exploring expedition sailed from New London yesterday on the schooner Florence. She is provisioned for one year, and is commanded by Captain George E. Tyson, a well-known and experienced officer. Captain Howgate will follow with the main body of explorers in July, 1878.

A *Times* correspondent writing from Rome in regard to the foreign policy of Italy, says that she is more concerned in the proceedings in Western Europe than in the Eastern disturbance, having a like interest with Germany in the result of the French elections. On the Eastern question, it is believed, her course will be identical with that of Germany.

The London *Financier* says that though the settlement on the Stock Exchange yesterday was the smallest known for a long time, two members failed, and it further remarks that there is plenty of evidence on every side that the Exchange as a body is suffering from inanimation to a degree scarcely ever known before.

Jay Gould was violently assaulted yesterday on Exchange Place, New York, by a Major Sclover, who it appears accused him of betraying a combination to put up the price of Lake Shore stock. The affair created much excitement on the Stock Exchange for a short time. Mr. Gould escaped with a few slight bruises.

The representatives of the shoe and leather fraternity of the United States met at Providence yesterday to the number of from four to five hundred. After an address of welcome by President Pierce, of that city, they took an excursion down the bay. Two hundred and fifty came on a special train from Boston.

The Mississippi Democratic Convention, which met at Jackson on Wednesday and nominated Governor Stone for re election, completed its work yesterday by nominating candidates for the other State officers.

—The gloomy forebodings of the Marquis of Salisbury in regard to the famine in India, unreservedly uttered on a public occasion, will alarm all sincere lovers of their race, for a great famine in Hindoostan is a scene of suffering and destruction to which the slaughter of a vast war is a little matter. It is little more than ten years ago that 1,500,000 people perished of hunger in one of the periodic famines of India, and even then the calamity was not so exceptional as to command the attention of the world. The same despatch which announces the Marquis of Salisbury's anxieties tells of a rain-fall in Southern India which may possibly save some of the crops and render easier the task of the Government in saving its people. It is a serious question whether modern civilization which lets those under its protection die of hunger is not a failure.

—Do not stupefy your Baby with Opium or Morphia mixtures, but use Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup which is always safe and reliable and never disappoints. 25 cents.

—Although the elections in France, that are to decide whether the nation shall be truly republican or drift back into a reactionary form of government, are more than sixty days distant, the various parties mixed up in the political struggle are curiously quarreling among themselves and creating complications that render the future very doubtful. Inasmuch as the Imperialists are at least chargeable in the largest extent with fomenting the troubles that led to MacMahon's dismissal of the Republican Cabinet and the late National Assembly, it seems remarkable that having achieved so much of success they have not been able to keep the peace in their own ranks. The squabble between Cassagnac, the fiery assassin of the Bonapartist regime, and Rouher, erstwhile Minister of Finance under the Third Empire, is probably more of a personal affair than anything else; but it is an exceedingly unfortunate occurrence for the Imperialists, who have been dreaming of the restoration of the young Prince to the throne which his father surrendered on the field of Sedan nearly seven years ago. But it is not alone the partisans of the Empire who are unable to live together in harmony. Some unexplained cause appears to have recently stirred up the Radical Republicans to a demonstration against the Conservative wing of the party, and the organs of the violent wing are speaking out hotly against the candidacy of the moderate men for the Assembly on the plea that if elected to the Assembly they cannot be relied upon to stand firmly against the intrigues of the opposition. Gambetta, once the extremist of the extremes, is accused of a lack of backbone, and his old associates are now fiercely declaring against him. What will result from this situation of affairs remains to be seen; but with the elements of turbulence always existing among the French people there need be no surprise if the elections are marked with bloodshed.

—An American, long a resident of Nicaragua, and familiar with the resources of central America and the habits and customs of the people, has lately contributed a series of interesting letters, setting for the benefits that would accrue to the United States by making a ship canal across Nicaragua. He claims that such a thoroughfare would make New York the central commercial city of the world, and make San Francisco her associate. Besides this, he says, it would give American planters, mechanics and merchants an immediate and near field to create another India in place of that which is rapidly forestalling even our domestic products. Last year India sent nearly 3,390,000 cwt. of wheat to England—one sixth as much as the United States, and one-third as much as Russia. The British revenue from India is $250,000,000 a year, or nearly the total cost of operating the United States Government. The British army in India employs and subsists 200,000 of her Majesty's subjects and controls 240,000,000 human beings. They make a commerce of $500,000,000 a year—Cotton, Jute, Rice, Tea and Indigo leading. They give employment to 19,000 vessels, and to 6,500 miles of Indian railroad, in which $500,000,000 finds profitable investment. In Spanish America, which repeats nearly every natural production of India, and adds many others exclusively its own, there are less than 30,000,000 people, more than two-thirds of whom live on the Pacific slope; they are weary of revolutions, ripe for orderly government, hospitable to strangers, and frugal. With the help of American organizing power and machinery, the writer thinks this region might be made vastly productive and remunerative.

—To a reporter who called upon him immediately after the news of his nomination had been received, Mr. R. M. Bishop expressed his sincere gratification that the Democracy of Ohio had selected him for so unexpected a compliment. "I did not personally seek the nomination," he said. "During the contest, before the convention met, I was here most of the time attending strictly to my business affairs." As to the platform, he added, "I think it a good one—an excellent one, and one that could hardly be improved upon. It is complete though brief, and to the point. I think the Democrats will be satisfied with it." On the temperance question--not an unimportant factor in Ohio politics—Mr. Bishop said: "I am neither a Crusader, a Murphyite, a Know-Nothing nor a drinker. When elected Mayor on the Citizens' ticket some eighteen years ago I enforced the laws, as I shall propose to do if elected Governor. I am not a fanatic or a politician. I believe in legislation in the interest of the people, and in no laws that oppress or degrade society or the people.

—An interesting fact attending the recent outbreak in Louisville, which was at once followed by the enrolment of nearly a thousand citizens for the protection of the city, was the service side by side of ex-Federal and ex-Confederate soldiers. Ex-Secretary Bristow, for instance, colonel of one of the Federal regiments recruited in Kentucky, stood guard with General Basil Duke, John Morgan's most dashing lieutenant, and ex-United States Marshal Eli H. Murry, the youngest brigadier in the Union Army, commanded one of the hastily mustered companies, while Major E. A. Richards, who served under General Lee, was one of his fellow-officers. Hundreds of ex-soldiers of the blue and gray stood shoulder in the ranks.

—The *Pall Mall Gazette* gives the following amendment as having actually been proposed in Parliament by an eminent Queen's counsel: "Dogs trespassing on enclosed land. Every dog found trespassing on enclosed land unaccompanied by the registered owner of such dog, or other person, who shall, on being asked give his true name and address, may be then and there destroyed by such occupier or by his order." And this definition from the Darlington Improvement act (1872) is about as bad: "The term 'new building' means any building pulled or burnt down or or within ten feet from the surface of the adjoining ground."

—On July 5 a very severe thunder storm passed over London. Many were stunned, and in several cases rendered insensible. Some telegraph wires were struck and fell in red-hot fragments, giving out a great deal of yellow smoke. In one or two houses windows were broken, and a little girl passing through a street had her hair singed and jacket burnt. The instruments at the office with which the destroyed wires were connected were much agitated, and the clerk, a girl, stunned.

—A Sioux city despatch says that immense swarms of grasshoppers have been flying over that district in an easterly direction since Monday last, though but few alighted. Reports from the country are anxiously looked for, as very little wheat has been harvested and great damage to the crops may be done yet.

—That Mr. Secretary-at-Law Evarts is a terribly smart man no native American would be rash enough to dispute, but Diaz, of Mexico, seems to have been a smarter when he persuaded the administration to accept the first installment of Mexican-claims money. It will take some highly ingenious logic to prove that this act did not commit our government to a recognition of the usurper, and it is just possible that, inasmuch as there is another installment of money about due and ready to be paid over, the cabinet will make no attempt to deny the obligation. The two usurpers appears to be unequally matched.

—Mr. Beecher declares that when he said a laboring man ought to find a dollar a day enough to keep him in bread and water he only meant that a man who had a dollar a day to live on ought to be content to live on it until he could do better. But it still remains true, we think, that he made a sad mistake in presenting this view of the case humorously to an audience of comfortable people who were not in any visible and immediate need of being advised to content themselves with bread and water at a dollar a day.—*N. Y. World.*

—A vivid idea of the expensiveness of military operations was given in a recent despatch of an English correspondent with the Russian army at Kars. He said that up to time when the siege of Kars was raised, the Russians had thrown into it 18,000 bombs, the cost of which was $1,500,000 roubles, or about $1,200,000. It is estimated by a British military writer that the cost to Russia of the double war in Europe and Asia Minor is considerably over one million of dollars per day. This sum does not come out of the Czar, nor does the Sultan pay the expenses of the other side.

—"These riots," says the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, alluding to what might have been had Tilden been inaugurated instead of Hayes, "would have been hailed by the republicans as a proof of their predictions. They would have made a solid North in the fall elections, and, upon them, the Democratic party might have finally gone to pieces. As matters stand, the boot is on the other leg. The democrats will carry New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio. It is the Republican party which is divided, demoralized and in danger of dissolution."

--Susan Marshall, the colored woman in jail charged with administering poison to the children of Mrs. Shupp, has confessed the crime, and states that the money to buy the poison was given to her by a colored man who prompted her to do the deed. She put the poison in the tea-pot.—*Williamsport Pilot.*

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.*

List of Letters remaining in the Ellicott City Post Office, the month ending July 31, 1877. If not called for in thirty days they will be forwarded to the Dead Letter Office:

Aiger Henry	Myers John
Aiger Herman	Miles H P
Addison John H	Newton George
Bowman Hugh	Paul Genevieve
Boise Robert	Page Frank M
Brook Walter	Smith J Thos
Coleman Patrick	Smith Gustavus
Conway John	Tabb J A
Dorsey Mrs E	Wall Frederick
English James	Ware Thos
Eslinger Martin	White S
Fisher Mrs M A	Williams Ben
Hines Annie	Zeltman Fred
James John	

Persons calling for the above letters will please say they are advertised.

R. N. WHARRY, P. M.

The Great Strike is considered virtually over, though there are indications that the elements of revolt are yet smouldering in many parts of the country. It is reported that a general strike has been ordered sometime this month by the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. However, railroad transportation has been resumed on all the lines affected by the strike except in the Pennsylvania coal regions, where the turbulent miners are making a good deal of trouble. Governor Hartranft has gone to the scene of the disturbance and a heavy force of troops is being concentrated at Scranton and Wilkesbarre. A hundred rioters or more were captured by the military and committed to jail. It is generally supposed that there will be use for the military in different localities for some time to come. Both passenger and freight trains on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad are running on usual time.

Wheat is beginning to come forward quite briskly, and as soon as the roads are in full working order will come to this port in considerable volume. Reports from large areas of country indicate that the wheat crop of this year is perhaps the largest ever harvested in this country and of the best quality. The lands that last year produced from seven to ten bushels, this year in many sections produced from twelve to twenty bushels. All the present indications are that even this large crop will bring high prices. Wheat is firm now at from twenty to twenty-five per cent. higher rates than it was last year. Should these good prices continue, as now seems probable, there will be a handsome current of money flowing toward the farmers. When the farmers get money in their pockets, business in town will begin to improve.—*Baltimore Gazette.*

Religious.—There will be an All Day's Service held at St. Mark's P. E. Church, near Clarksville, on Sunday next (to-morrow) commencing at 10½ A. M. Rev. Dr. O. Hutton and visiting clergy will officiate.

On Saturday, August 18th, at 10½ A. M., the Right Rev. William Pinkney, Assistant Bishop of the Diocese, will visit St. Mark's. The public are invited to attend.

Removal.—Dr. S. A. Keene has removed his drug store to the large storeroom in the Sprecher building, where he can be found when not engaged elsewhere.

Trouble with Tramps.—Last night about forty tramps congregated around the Relay House, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and became so noisy that the manager of the hotel was compelled to order them away. After considerable trouble, they were finally induced to cross the viaduct over the river into Howard county. About twelve o'clock they approached the engine-house of the railroad campany at Elkridge Landing, on the Howard county side of the river, and demanded admittance of an engineman, who was the sole occupant of the house. They were refused, and at once became very violent and surrounded the house, and threatened to break in and "knife him" if he did not at once admit them. They declared that they would sleep in the house, if they had to kill the engineer.

Matters were beginning to look threatening when some one crossed the river, and, hastening to the Viaduct Hotel, informed the company's agent, Mr. J. W. Howser, who telegraphed to Baltimore for assistance. The tramps in the meanwhile had perfected all their arrangements, and were on the point of carrying out their threat to break open the doors of the house when, hearing of the action of the agent, they became alarmed and fled to the woods and have not been seen since. The engineer deserves great credit for his firmness and bravery in dealing with the scoundrels, as had they gained admittance they might have damaged the fine passenger engine in the house and other valuable property. The police were not sent out, as there was some doubt as to their authority to act in Howard county. Very fortunately their services were not needed.

Captain Kenny, of the Southern District, went out to the Relay House, which is on the Baltimore county side of the river, yesterday afternoon, with a detail of officers, and waited until nightfall. As the tramps did not make their appearance the men were then brought back to the city. For several days past the officers have been stationed at the Relay on the lookout for the fellows, it having been determined to break them of the habit of making the place a resort at night. The tramps, however, got wind of the presence of the officers and have avoided the place while they were there. Last night, when the police were not on duty, they congregated again at the hotel with the above result.

The residents are very much excited and indignant over the persistent impudence of the fellows, who beg during the day and prowl around during the night watching for a chance to steal.

A few nights ago a gentleman living near the Relay saw a man around some outhouses about midnight, and on demanding "Who's that?" was met with a reply more forcible than elegant. Procuring a double-barelled shot-gun loaded with fine bird shot, the gentleman fired from the window at the fellow with effect, judging by the yells and curses that followed. Many residents have expressed a determination to do likewise, and tramps will find the locality decidedly too warm for comfort for some time to come.—*Balto. Bulletin, Aug.* 2.

Pic-Nics.—A grand basket pic-nic will be held in the grove of Mrs. John T. Ways, one mile from Woodbine station, to-day.

The annual pic-nic of the people of Jonestown will be held to-day in the grove fronting the chapel of the Good Shepherd. Dancing and other amusements are offered as attractions.

The members of Patapsco Lodge of Good Templars of this city, contemplate an excursion to Fair Haven at an early day.

The State House.—The work on this venerable edifice is progressing with dispatch. The entire basement has been excavated, new foundation walls have been built where deemed necessary and the old supports strengthened. Some commodious apartments will be made in the basement, which is also to be used hereafter for the heating apparatus. The old and unsightly steamhouse, heretofore used, will be abandoned. Two immense ventilators have been constructed of brick, made in the shape of large chimneys, carried from the basement through the roof, altering the appearance of the front considerably. They are situated opposite to each other at the east end of the large rotunda. Two chimneys of the same size and shape are to be constructed at the west end. Some additional supports have been unexpectedly found necessary for the dome. The two halls will, doubtless, be sufficiently prepared for the use of the next batch of Delegates and Senators. An impression prevails that the work necessary is much more extensive than contemplated by the last legislature, and that a much larger appropriation will be necessary to complete present designs, and to add other improvements found to be indispensable.—*Annapolis Advertiser.*

Singular Growth.—We have received from the garden of Mr. K. Feathers, of Baltimore county, a curiosity in the shape of a cluster of tomatoes growing on a single vine and huddled together after the manner of a thick bunch of grapes. They are fourteen in number and of quite a large size, some of them being quite grotesque in their formation, reminding one of the caricatures of *Punch*. We have not ascertained to what variety of tomato this singular cluster belongs.

Adams Express Company.—John Q. A. Herring, Superintendent of the Baltimore Division of Adams Express Company in a circular dated the 31st ult., notified its agents along the B. & O. R. R., that on and after that date the company would cease to operate express business on the main line and branches of that road, and in the same instructed them not to receive any more goods for shipment. This action, the express managers claim, is of imperative necessity, on the ground that they have been paying over 100 per cent more than their earnings that they might retain their connection with the west.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company will in future run an Express of its own.

A Woman Terribly Crushed. About 9.15 o'clock on Monday night, one of the Catonsville cars, in charge of conductor George Myers, ran over a woman named Ellen Gannon, near the switch at Paradise, about three miles from Baltimore city. Her right leg was broken near the hip. She was conveyed into an adjacent house, and Dr. Charles Magill rendered the necessary surgical aid, after which she was taken to the Maryland University Hospital. The injured woman is about 60 years of age, and was formerly an inmate of Bayview. She was intoxicated.

Camp Meetings.—The regular session of Wesley Grove Camp Meeting M. E. Church South, began yesterday at its grounds, near Dorsey's Station, Washington branch of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad. Twenty-five families are now on the grounds, having occupied their tents since the Sunday School Convention last week. Mr. T. J. Magruder, president, and a committee of the association are on the spot superintending additional arrangements for the camp. A number of tents have been added to those used by the Sunday School Convention. It is expected that Bishop Kavanaugh and Rev. Dr. James A. Duncan will attend during the meeting. Rev. Dr. Granberry, of Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn., will probably deliver a sermon to-morrow. Meals are furnished in a hotel on the grounds at moderate rates.

The camp meeting that was to be held by the M. E. Church South at Mt. Airy, commencing on the 10th of August, 1877, has been postponed for the present because of circumstances beyond the control of the Committee of Arrangements

Public Installation.—Patapsco Lodge, No. 144, I. O. G. T., of this city, will have a public installation in their hall in the basement of the M. E. Church on Tuesday evening next, commencing at 8 o'clock. A programme has been improvised for the occasion, consisting of vocal and instrumental music, readings, declamations, etc. G. W. C. T., William Deford, of Baltimore, will conduct the ceremony of installation, assisted by other officers. The public are respectfully invited.

Death of a Christian Brother. Brother Matthew, a highly esteemed member of the Christian Brothers, died on Thursday morning last, at Rock Hill College, with which institution he has been connected for many years, as professor of Mathematics. The deceased, who died from consumption, was a native of Philadelphia. His remains were interred in the Catholic graveyard yesterday afternoon.

The Factories.—After a stoppage of one month, during which many important improvements have been made, Gray's factory resumed operation on Tuesday.

The same day the Union factory closed for two weeks. Several improvements will be made in the meantime.

Appointment.—Andrew P. Meyers is appointed postmaster at Ilchester, Howard County, Md., vice A. A. Fahey, resigned.

(COMMUNICATED).

MR. EDITOR: A few weeks ago you informed your readers that the residence of Judge Wm. Matthews, of the fourth district, was struck by lightning. Your correspondent, "W. F," expressed a wish to be informed whether the lightning-rods saved the house from further destruction or whether they attracted the current and failed to carry it off. I have waited in vain for an answer to the polite request of your correspondent, and I write now to say that, in my opinion, unless the rods are of the best material, and put up properly, they do more harm than good—that buildings are much safer without them. W. F. may think this a short and unsatisfactory answer, but I believe it to be the truth. A building with a rod is much more likely to attract the lightning than one without, and if every thing about the rod is not what it ought to be, the danger is increased.

As I have touched upon the subject of electricity or lightning, it may not be uninteresting to some of your readers to have the opinion of Mr. Benjamin Hallowell, in regard to the cause of the phenomenon usually called the Aurora Borealis. Whilst at Princeton, N. J., in the year 1852, the phenomenon was remarkably brilliant, of which I spoke in a communication to the said gentleman, a highly esteemed preceptor, then living in Alexandria, Va., in charge of his school. He wrote to me in reply, that the phenomenon was visible in Alexandria at the same time, and was unusually brilliant. He thus accounts for the appearance: "I have no doubt the phenomena are owing to the air being in a high electrical state from the condensation of vapor in the formation of snow or rain, while the surface of the earth, in those parts is insulated, either by a covering of snow or a stratum of very cold and dry air, and that thus the electricity has to seek an equilibrium through the upper more rarefied air, which is a better conductor, and the remaining vapor in the air, by the motion of electricity, giving the soft, diffused light, always accompanying such phenomena."

W. T. C.

MARRIED.

On July 31, 1877, at the pastoral residence of St. Paul's Church, this city, by Rev. Fr. John Dougherty, AUGUSTUS POTTS and Miss MARY ELLEN CAVANAUGH, both of Baltimore County.

DIED.

On Carroll's Manor, on the 16th of May, WILLIAM LAWRENCE O'DONNELL, aged 23 years. R. I. P.

In Howard County, at the residence of her son, Edward O'Donnell, Mrs. ALICE O'DONNELL, aged about 83 years. R. I. P.

At Oppolo, Conway County, Arkansas, on Friday, July 13th, PATHAMI, aged 10 years, youngest son of James and Susan Easterday, formerly of Frederick county, Md.

On Saturday, July 28th, SARAH EDNER, only child of Benjamin and Annie Coomes, aged 3 months and 2 days.

On July 29, MARY E., aged 36 years, wife of Thomas Marriott, and daughter of Elizabeth A. and the late Peter Gorman.

On July 31, at his late residence, Ilchester, Howard County, GEORGE FISLAGE, in the 64th year of his age.

New Advertisements.

$50,000 TO LOAN

ON GOOD FARMS,

IN SUMS TO SUIT AND AT LOW RATES.

THOMAS HILL,
Fayette and St. Paul Sts.,
Aug. 4-1m. Baltimore, Md.

ESTRAY.

CAME to the premises of the Subscriber, near Columbia Postoffice, on July 27th, A DARK IRON GRAY COLT, about two years old. The owner can have the same by coming forward, proving property and paying charges.

Aug. 4-1t. REESE W. DAVIS.