# Ellicott City Times
## AND
## HOWARD COUNTY ADVERTISER.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1878.

☞ Advertising rates on first page.
☞ Death and Marriage Notices inserted free of charge.
Obituaries 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 February 7, to February 13, 1878.

| DAYS. | THERMOMETER. Max. | Min. | Mean. | Inches | WIND. Force. | Direction | WEATHER. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Thursday, | 50 0 | 17 0 | 34 47 | | 1 | S. | Clear |
| Friday, | 18 8 | 32 5 | 12 52 | R — 0 9 | 1 | S. E. | Cloudy |
| Saturday, | 24 8 | 11 0 | 17 98 | R—Snow, | 1 | W. | Cloudy |
| Sunday, | 51 5 | 38 5 | 42 37 | R. — 0 2 | 2 | N. W. | Cloudy |
| Monday, | 42 0 | 26 5 | 33 98 | | 2 | S. W. | Cloudy |
| Tuesday, | 38 5 | 20 0 | 29 43 | | 2 | S. | Fair |
| Wednesday, | 48 5 | 30 5 | 39 52 | | 2 | S. | 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.

CAPT. E. P. DENNIS will accept our thanks for late London and Paris papers.

A LARGE number of the most prominent business men of Baltimore city, held a meeting at the Academy of Music on Thursday night, to form an association opposed to the depreciation of the currency. The association is known by the name of the "Honest Money League," and its platform is wide and liberal. All that is contemplated by the League is the restoration of the national conscience and the public sense of fiduciary obligations by insisting upon the restoration of honest money. All who believe in *honest* money, whatever may be their other financial theories, should join the League, for while gold may be the best money in which to measure values, yet honest money is not necessarily restricted to gold money. A silver dollar at par with gold, a convertible greenback or a national bank note redeemable in gold are all *honest* money, and all that the League contemplates is to prevent the circulation of a debased currency. A silver dollar worth only ninety cents, as is contemplated by the Bland Silver bill is a dishonest dollar, and can be nothing else, no matter how many lies the government may stamp on its face at the mint. Below we print the call which was issued for the meeting held on Thursday night. Appended to it are the names of the most substantial citizens of Baltimore city.

### An Honest Money League.

The object of this Association is to present an organized opposition to all movements looking to a depreciation in the buying-power of the money in which the wages of labor, and the obligations to the public creditor are payable, whether by debasing the coin, or by paper inflation.

The chief exertion of the League will be directed to combat the danger of the hour, the attempt by legislation to oblige the workman to take for his pay a dollar worth but ninety cents, when he has to give a dollar of one hundred cents for that with which he and his family are fed and clothed; in other words, a ten per cent reduction in wages from end to end of the land,—to oblige the holders of our National, State and Municipal debts to take less by one-tenth than the amount they were led to believe they were contracting for.

The League will not enter into the question of the propriety of the Single or Double Standard Systems. That is not the choice at present before the Congress and people of this country. When the proposal is made to coin a silver dollar intrinsically worth as much as the present gold standard dollar, that issue will be made for decision. To go into it now, would be to draw attention away from the true question, which, plainly put, is:

Shall we strike one-tenth from the compensation and savings of all our workers, the producers of the country?

Shall we, in like manner, cripple the lenders whose capital gives the workers the opportunity of production?

Shall we dishonor the pledged public faith?

Private interest, public policy, common honesty, can give but one answer.

The financial record of Maryland prevents all possible misunderstanding of the position of her people, but their opinion should have some public, non-partisan expression. This it is the object of this League to give.

The League is to be constituted as follows: There will be a standing committee of twenty-five for the State of Maryland, with full powers, including that of appointing all necessary and proper subcommittees.

This committee will take measures, by correspondence and otherwise, for the establishment of branch committees of the same character in every county of the State. It will also communicate with other like associations in other states in furtherance of the common object.

The local committees shall have power to call meetings within their several jurisdictions, and the State committee to call general meetings.

The State and local committees will distribute speeches, letters, and other documents bearing upon the present financial issues, and, in fine, devote themselves to a general agitation in favor of an honest financial policy.

The printing and other expenses of the League will be met by volunteer subscriptions.

THE appointment of Mr. Francis A Prevost by the Supreme Bench of Baltimore, on Monday last, as Clerk of the Superior Court of Baltimore City, is a healthy example of civil service reform. Mr. Prevost occupied for twenty-seven years subordinate positions in the office to which he has just been appointed, working himself up from the humblest to the highest, and by his attention and labor, establishing a reputation for accuracy and efficiency as Court Clerk unequaled in this State. We have known Mr. Prevost personally and officially for a number of years, and can fully endorse all said of him by the *Evening Bulletin* of the 9th inst. In recommending Mr. Prevost for the appointment, the *Bulletin* says:

"The court clerk of the Superior Court, Mr. Francis A. Prevost, beyond all doubt the most competent clerk in Baltimore, has been from his youth a faithful, intelligent, laborious and modest public servant. He has risen by sheer force of merit from the humblest position in the clerk's office, and his services of twenty-seven years long antedate the present judicial organization. It is impossible to overrate his industry, fidelity, integrity and courtesy, and he has been so long in the office and is so familiar with the minutest details of practice that his opinion, in his department, is an authority even with the bench. No juror, party or witness has ever attended the court without being impressed by his thorough knowledge of his duties, and by the amiable, obliging and patient temper and toil with which he discharges them. If promotion does not come to such a man there is no encouragement to well-doing in such a place. We sincerely trust that the Supreme Bench will be as sensible of Mr. Prevost's claims as the bar and the community. We repeat that the judge could do nothing one half so just or satisfactory as to appoint him. It is no disparagement to the claims of other gentlemen to say this, and we say it the more heartily and readily because Mr. Prevost has no strength but his own merits, and there is no political following which we could flatter by doing him the justice which he deserves."

### Louis L. James.

**A Racy Sketch—His Early Career—Popularity With the Ladies, Etc.**

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* furnishes the following sketch of Mr. Louis L. James the popular young actor, who in connection with Marie Wainwright, the pretty young actress, has been recently brought prominently before the public:

Louis L. James, who is mixed up as the Lothario in the Slaughter-Marie Wainwright scandal in Boston, is well known in this city, where he has played repeatedly. He is the son of a former Chicago banker, and his family connections are of the very best. His dramatic career was begun at the old Louisville Theatre in 1863, his first "hit" being made as Col. De Courcey in "The French Spy." In personal appearance he is decidedly handsome and manly, and he has a lively appreciation of the fact.

During his first season on the boards he made very rapid progress in his profession, and one night he was called upon to play Hardress Cregan in "The Colleen Bawn." After dressing for the part he entered the "Green-room," looking decidedly "killing," and surveying his figure in the large mirror of the room, he thus apostrophized himself: "Oh, you handsome devil!" Kitty Fyffe, the soubrette of the establishment, who was sitting in a chair near by, busily engaged in committing her part to memory, had her attention excited by the remark, and dropping her task for a moment, glanced at the dashing young man before her, and then exclaimed: "Lou, you ought to be a happy man." "Why so, Kitty?" he asked. "Because," was the reply, "you are in love with yourself, and haven't a rival in the world."

This *repartee* was more sarcastic than correct, for at the time there was one young lady who thought him the apple of her eye. She was then Alice Merritt, now known professionally as Alice Oates. It was thought by many that they would be married, but when Jim Oates, who was then the leading juvenile man of the Nashville Theatre, came along, Lou gave her up with out a struggle.

That same season Mr. James attracted the attention of Lawrence Barre', who was starring through the country as Elliott Gray in "Rosedale," and he procured him a good engagement with Mrs. John Drew at the Arch Street Theatre, Philadelphia. Here he remained a number, of years, becoming a fine actor and general favorite.

When Augustin Daly took the Fifth Avenue, and made it the leading "society" drama theatre of the country, he engaged Mr. James as one of his juvenile men, and for years he was one of the greatest favorites in that company of extraordinary fine actors.

After dissolving his connection with Mr. Daly, he travelled through the country with different Thespian organizations, appearing in this city as the Chevalier in "The Two Orphans," at Robinson's Opera House, with McKee Rankin and Kitty Blanchard.

Since that time he has visited California professionally, and early in the present season he played for some time in Washington in "The Danicheffs." While at the Arch, in Philadelphia, he married a beautiful girl, who held a minor position in the theatre. She died a short time since in Baltimore, leaving him two children. He was very much attached to his wife, if common report speaks true, and was to her a most devoted husband.

Lou is one of the greatest "guyers" on the stage, sparing from his shafts neither "star" nor "super," and it is reported that on one occasion Mary Anderson besought him "not to make her trip in the lines," she having brought on the witty war by pelting him with bon bons in the balcony scene while he was playing Romeo to her Juliet.

Notwithstanding this peculiarity, Mr. James is a prime favorite with his brother and sister actors, and generally considered by them a thoroughly good fellow.

Young handsome, manly, witty and accomplished, and with a flow of animal spirits rarely met, he is just the kind of a man to captivate the affections of the opposite sex, but we hope his commiseration of Miss Wainwright's domestic infelicity has not led him to unconsciously widen the gulf that separates her from her husband. Further developments in the case will be awaited with interest.

### Work for the Month-February.

Nothing is more important as we advance toward spring than to forward its appropriate work, by doing now whatever may be well done and gotten rid of. The mild character of the winter so far has favored the despatch of much work, usually deferred till later. It will not be amiss to refer back to what was said last month, and for us to repeat that to have the operations of the coming year well planned is a long step towards properly carrying them out.

SOWING CLOVER SEED.—Many of our best farmers sow this month on the snow, which melting carries the seed down into the crevices and fissures in the earth below. An advantage of this plan is the regularity secured in the distribution of the seed. If not sown in this way, it is preferable to wait until the frost is out of the ground, then sow and harrow in with a light harrow, and roll. This harrowing and rolling will not only cover the seed, but also improve the wheat. And roots torn up by the harrow will be pressed back into the earth by the roller, and they generally take root again. On most soils, when sown alone, 12 lbs. of seed to the acre is about the right quantity—though probably more, say 16 lbs., would be better. Generally a bushel is made to suffice for six or eight acres.

ORCHARD GRASS is becoming more and more appreciated. When sown on the same fields with clover, the usual proportions are a bushel of orchard grass to 10 lbs of clover seed. It is preferable to wait to sow till later in the season when the ground may be harrowed, if both are to be used. Then it is better to sow the clover first and afterwards the grass seed, halving the latter and sowing in two directions; the harrow and the roller following, as recommended for clover alone.

When orchard grass is sown by itself thick seeding is necessary to avoid the formation of stools. Two bushels is not too much for an acre. The earliness of this grass in spring, its ability to endure drought, its nutritious qualities, its heavy yield of forage, and its permanence, all unite to make it esteemed as one of the most useful of our forage plants.

LUCERNE, valuable as it is, does not seem to grow in favor, the reason being, as we suppose, that to do its best, it deserves what it fails always to receive, careful attention and abundant manure. To receive the full returns from it that it is able to give, it must have rich and clean land devoted to it. We are satisfied, from our own experience, that it should be sown in drills and cultivated, for when sown broadcast it has a constant, and, ordinarily, an unsuccessful struggle against the weeds. We believe sowing it in August or September would be best, and, next to that, as early in spring as possible. Some sow with oats, but the exposure to the hot suns after the grain is cut is trying to the plants. From 13 to 15 lbs. of seed is required to an acre, when sown in drills; when broadcasted 20 lbs. After each cutting, a top-dressing of some good fertilizer should be given

CORN GROUND.—When light lands are underlaid by subsoils of stiff consistency, the admixture of the two qualities, which is practicable of gradual accomplishments by running the plow an inch deeper, will produce a more loamy soil. Winter plowing does this to best advantage, and lands on which it is done, if cross plowed shallowly in spring and thoroughly harrowed, will show as improvement very quickly in their texture as well as in their productive capacity, and the more especially if a light application of lime is made after the plowing.

OATS.—It is not too soon to begin preparations for this crop, one deserving better care than it frequently gets. Ill prepared, poor land, scantily manured, can not be expected to make heavy crops.

LIVE STOCK.—Work animals should rather increase in strength than fall off during the season of comparative leisure; but to do this, they must have good care and ample rations. Cows to come in early also require extra attention. They should not be kept fat, but ought to be given enough substantial feed to preserve them in strength and health. Sheep need shelters against storms, and ewes about yearing should be looked after. They should have a small allowance of grain, and all would be benefitted by an addition of roots to their feed, especially ewes with lambs. Hogs should be regularity fed, and in their pens there should be a supply of ashes, lime and flour of sulphur, mixed. Sows in pig should not be allowed to get too fat.

MANURES AND COMPOSTS.—Do not neglect to collect and save materials for these, as heretofore so frequently recommended.

### Making a Hot-Bed.

In Crosman's "Garden Guide" the following is given on this subject:

Seeds sown in hot-beds are very certain of success, if the proper care and treatment have been exercised in the construction and management of the same. The first thing necessary is to select a *sheltered situation* for your bed, then dig out a pit ten or twelve inches deep, and about one foot wider than the sides and ends of the frame to be used; the next in order is the heating material, which should be *fresh horse dung* from the stable, which should be thrown in a conical pile, and when a lively fermentation has taken place, which will by the escape of steam from the pile, it should be again turned over and formed into a pile, and let remain so until the second fermentation occurs, which will be usually in two or three days. It is now ready to spread in a pit; beat down only with the back of the fork so that it is uniformly of the same solidity; it should be two feet deep. The sash is now placed on the frames and kept closed until the heat rises; at this time a thermometer plunged in the heating material indicates about 100 *degrees*, but this is too hot for any vegetable growth; as soon as this heat has subsided which it will do in about three days, provided the heating material has been properly prepared, and the thermometer indicates 90 degrees, soil should be spread regularly over the surface of the bed to the depth of five or six inches, and should be "good loam." After a couple of days the seed may be sown, and care and attention is required to prevent the young plants from scorching by the hots rays of the sun. When the sun shines very bright, the heat inside the frame becomes intense, and to prevent scorching the plants, air must be freely admitted, and by giving the glass a thin coat of whitewash all will be made safe; "covering" up at night is also very essential, and also that the soil never be allowed to get dry, sprinkle gently with "lukewarm" water. The two most essential points in the management of hot-beds is covering up at night and admitting air during the day, as sometimes the whole contents of a bed is lost by one cold night, or hot day.—*American Farmer.*

### An American Lady Abroad.

**Singular Conduct of the Woman who had her Horse Shod With Gold—Her Eccentricities in Spain.**

A correspondent writing from Barcelona to a London newspaper says:

"The British consul here has been called upon to take action in a very singular affair, which has created no little sensation in the north of Catalonia. About six weeks ago a lady, who, during last autumn, astonished the inhabitants of Edinburgh by having her horse shod with gold, arrived at La Junquera, a small village upon the Spanish side of the Eastern Pyrenees, upon the high road from Perpignan to Barcelona. She had with her, in addition to a large quantity of camp furniture, the horse which had been shod with gold, and about £8,000 in English sovereigns. The Spanish Custom House is at La Junquera, and the officials detained her there for several days, suspecting that the gold which they found in her bag was the proceeds of a robbery committed in France a week or two before. It was soon ascertained that the lady had first been unjustly suspected; but when she was informed that she was at liberty to continue her journey she declined to leave the small inn at which she had been living under the surveillance of the Spanish police. There she remained for some time, paying at the rate of £2 a day for accommodation, which is usually charged 5 pesetas (about 4 shillings), and occasionally throwing money from the window to be scrambled for by the children of the village. These facts having been brought to the notice of the civil Governor of the province (Gerona), he communicated with the British Consul at Barcelona, who sent his secretary to La Junquera with a letter advising the lady to come to Barcelona, telling her that La Junquera was not a safe place for her to remain without any protection. She declined, however, to move, but she appears some time after this to have paid a visit to Saragossa, from which place she was brought, under escort of the gendarmerie, to Barcelona, and the consul placed her in a hotel here. But she started again the next day for La Junquera, where she had left her horse and the bulk of her luggage; and there she still is. Hitherto her eccentricities have been so far a protection to her that they have attracted the attention of the police; but for which, to use the British Consul's expression, 'some of the Carlist brigands hanging about the frontier would have cut her throat long ago.' As it is, she was robbed two or three weeks ago of £200 and of her gold watch, and, though the thief was arrested by the French police across the frontier and the money found upon upon him, she refused to appear and sign the statutory declaration which would have enabled her to recover the money. I happened to see this very eccentric person, but without knowing who she was, while at Perpignan in the early part of December. She arrived at the principal hotel in the town with her horse and baggage, giving twenty francs to the man who had led the former from the station, and the same sum to the conductor of the omnibus."

### A Great Enterprise.

Ever since men began to dig for silver and gold in Colorado, one of the many hard things they have had to do, has been the journeying into the rich silver regions of the San Juan country. The great Sangre di Cristo range, with its uncounted peaks, all from twelve to fifteen thousand feet high, is a barrier which only seekers after gold or after liberty would have courge to cross. One of the most picturesque sights which the traveler in southern Colorado, during the past two or three years, has seen has been the groups of white-topped wagons creeping westward toward the passes of this range; sometimes thirty or forty together, each wagon drawn by ten, fifteen or even twenty mules; the slow-moving processions look like caravan lines in a desert; two, three, four weeks on the road, carrying in people by households; carrying in food, and bringing out silver by the ton; back and forth, patient men and patient beasts have been toiling every summer from June to October.

This sort of thing does not go on for many years before a railroad comes to the rescue. Engineering triumphs where brute force merely evades; the steam-engine has stronger lungs than mules or men; and the journey which was counted by weeks is made in hours. Such a feat as this, the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad (narrow gauge) is now performing in Colorado. A little more than a year ago I saw the plowshare cut the first furrow for its track through the cucburas meadows at the foot of the Spanish Peaks. One day last week I looked out from car windows as we whirled past the same spot; a little town stood where then was wilderness, and on either side of our road were acres of sunflowers whose brown-centered disks of yellow looked like trembling faces still astonished at the noise. Past the Spanish Peaks; past the new town of Veta; into the Veta Pass; up, up, nine thousand feet up, across a neck of the di Cristo range itself; down the other side, and out among the foot-hills to the vast San Luis valley, the plucky little railroad has already pushed. It is a notable feat of engineering. As the road winds among the mountains its curves are so sharp that the inexperienced and timid hold their breath. From one track, running along the edge of a precipice, you look up to another which you are presently to reach; it lies high on the mountain-side, four hundred feet above your head, yet it looks hardly more than a stone's throw across the ravine between. The curve by which you are to climb up this hill is a thirty-degree curve. To the non-professional mind it will perhaps give a clearer idea of the curve to say that it is shaped like a mule-shoe—a much narrower shoe than a horse-shoe. The famous horse-shoe curve on the Pennsylvania Railroad is broad and easy in comparison with this. There are three of these thirty-degress curves within a short distance of each other; the road doubles on itself, like the path of a ship tacking in adverse winds. The grade is very steep—two hundred and eleven feet to the mile; the engines pant and strain, and the wheels make a strange sound, at once sibilant and ringing on the steel rails. You go but six miles an hour; it seems like not more than four, the leisurely pace is so unwonted a one for steam engines. With each mile of ascent the view backward and downward becomes finer; the Spanish Peaks and the plains in the distance, the dark ravines full of pine-trees in the foreground, and Veta Mountain on the left hand—a giant bulwark furrowed and bare. There are so many seams on the sides of this mountain that they have given rise to its name, Veta, which in the Spanish tongue means "vein"—*Scribner for January.*

—All the world over, Baby governs. Yet often disease will overcome the Baby and then it is that Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup proves its worth by conquering the disease. Price 25 cents per bottle.

### The Cardinals in Rome.

As it seems to be understood that the successor of Pio Nono will probably be taken from among the cardinals now generally residing in Rome, it may be interesting to lay before our readers a summary of Cucheval-Clarigey's sketch of these illustrious personages, from a revision of it in the Epoca of Madrid:

One of the oldest of the cardinals in Rome is Amati, eighty-one years of age, who has suffered several appoplectic attacks. Cardinal Asquini is seventy-five years of age, and Cardinal Bizarri is of the same age, although in better health than either of the others. Cardinal di Pietro, prominently named as a candidate, is a Roman nobleman by birth, seventy-two years of age, of a most distinguished presence and bearing.

Cardinal di Luca is a Sicilian, very learned and extremely active. He was Nuncio in Vienna at the battle of Ludowa and telegraphed the next day to Rome, "Everything has been lost for us," which may be taken to show that he has a tolerably good political head. Cardinal Mertee, seventy-two years of age, is a Belgian by birth, learned in canon law, and very modest and reserved in character. Nina, a Roman by birth, is a man of undoubted talents. Consolini, seventy years of age, born, like the Pope, in Sinigaglia, is greatly esteemed for the rectitude of his character. Beradi, who succeeded Antonelli as secretary of State, is sixty-eight years of age. Cardinal Borromeo, aged fifty-years, is a member of the illustrious Milanese family of that name, made famous in the annals of the Church by the virtues of St. Charles Boromeo, whose statue stands, as all travelers know, on the banks of the Lago Madgiore.

Cardinal Bonaparte, of the line of Lucein received his hat at the age of forty. He bears a great likeness to the first Emperor, has a particular horror of women, and is distinguished by his austerity and religious fervor. Chigi belongs to the illustrious family of Pope Alexander VII. He was born in Rome, and is sixty-seven of years age. Martinelli is a young cardinal just turned of fifty. Pucca is a man of science, and of the most distinguished and courtly manners. Rondi, sixty-one years of age, was Governor of Rome, and head of the police under the Pope in former times. He is a great collector of curiosities. Frunzalein though of a German family, was born in Italy. He was raised to the purple at the age of sixty. He is a great theologian, modest and reserved, and a man of most extended learning.

Guidi, born at Bologna of a humble family, and now bishop of Albano, is seventy-two years of age, and a great theologian.

Catterini, though eighty-seven years of age, is in the full possession of his faculand in the strength of his character strongly resembles the celebrated Cardinal di Angelis, who died a year ago.—*Baltic. Sun.*

### Money that was not Raised for Nothing.

When the Louisiana Returning Board were about to make return of the electoral votes, the sum of twenty thousand dollars was raised in Chicago to be used in New Orleans. The money was obtained from the bank of a leading Illinois Republican, on the note of William Pitt Kellogg, now a Republican United States Senator from the State of Louisiana. The banker of whom the money was obtained has since committed suicide—"suicide is confession," says Webster—and Senator Kellogg has also confessed. He has confessed that the money was raised to be used in connection with the Returning Board.

How could it be used honestly in connection with making the official returns of the electoral votes? In no way that we can perceive or conjecture. The whole duty of the board was to make the returns honestly and truly. Did it require twenty thousand dollars to hire the members of the board to be honest and truthful? It was a mere matter of figures. Did it take twenty thousand dollars to prevent the figures from telling a lie?

Here is a clerk in a counting room or a banking house. He has one or two columns of figures to add up and to certify to. If you take a bag containing twenty thousand dollars and carry it in and lay it down beside him, and say to him, "Look here, this is yours when you get through," will it make him add up the figures and certify to them any more correctly?

This money could hardly have been obtained from such a distance and in such a sum for any honest or lawful purpose, and there is no reason to suppose it was obtained for any such purpose. One after another the facts and the instrumentalities of the crime by which Hayes was declared President are coming to light. A single man among several, turning State's evidence and telling the whole story, as one witness did on the trial of the Northampton Bank robbers, may expose all the remaining secrets of the conspiracy of any day.—*N. Y. Sun.*

### An Ex-Governor Wanted for Theft.

Franklin Moses, the notorious ex-Governor of South Carolina under carpet-bag rule, is now thought to be hiding in New York from the officers of the law. He is charged with stealing from his wife and her friends, from whom he has long been estranged, jewels and valuables amounting to some $2,000. He stole from the State in much larger sums.

The allegation is to the effect that when ex-Governor Moses was staying at his mother's house he bribed the negro servants, and filled a trunk full of valuable silk dresses and velvets belonging to his mother and her daughter, Mrs. Michaels. He then went over to his wife's house and took away the greater portion of her wardrobe and that of his daughter. It was supposed that he then made off with his booty to New York. Accompanying the Sheriff's letter was one from the betrayed wife, in which she told the story of her husband's return to his family, and then gave in detail the account of his misdeeds.

—Of fifteen hundred Richmond, Va. couples of the best society married this season ten have eloped. The latest sensation of the kind happened last night, when Miss Nancy Freeland, a beautiful belle, seventeen years of age, ran off with James Fox, an attache of the Richmond and Danville railroad. Miss Freeland is the daughter of a deceased millionaire and Mr. Fox is poor but handsome. When the mother heard the news she gave vent to her feeling by rushing to the street, (Franklin street, the boulevard of Richmond) and crying, 'Oh, my daughter!" The daughter was supposed to to be affianced to a wealthy banker of Louisville.

—The Ætna Iron Works, at Ironton, O., was not strong enough to hold together. Liabilties $1,000,000.

—Alexander H. Stephens has taken his pen in hand to meet the recent statements of General Dick Taylor. His paper will appear in the *International Review*. He declares unfounded General Taylor's assertion that General Joe Jonston's movements in 1863 were checkmated by certain politicians in Richmond, of which the Confederate Vice President was the leader; and Taylor's account of his visit to Washington in July, 1865, his visit to and reception by him (Stephens), and the latter's indifference to the suffering of Jeff. Davis, who was then a prisoner at Fortress Monroe, a perfect "Munchausenism," as he (Stephens) was at that time confined in Fort Warren.

—Twenty-five years ago Frederick K Beechtel, of Berks county, Pa., left for California. His friends had supposed him dead, but a few days ago he appeared at the residence of his daughter and asked for something to eat. Not knowing him she said she had nothing to give, when he revealed his name. Having amassed a large fortune he gave her several thousand dollars. He will return home to stay in the spring.

## LOCAL AFFAIRS.

B. & O. R. R. LOCAL TIME TABLE. *East.—Fred. Acc.* 7.14 *A. M., (Daily).; E. City Acc.* 8.05 *A. M.; on Sunday at* 9.00 *A. M.; Winchester Acc.* 10.13 *A. M.; E. City Acc.* 2.30 *P. M.; Way Train,* 3.15 *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.; on Sunday arrives at* 8.38 *A. M.; Mail Acc. arrives at* 8.38 *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., (Daily); Sykesville Acc. arrives at* 7.04 *P. M., (Daily). Theatre train leaves Baltimore at* 11.00 *P. M., arrives at Ellicott City at* 11.55 *P. M.*

### Crystal Ivorytype Painting.—

We have been permitted to examine some specimens of "Crystal Ivorytype Painting," executed by Miss L. V. Worrell, who is now stopping at Mrs. Beal's in this city, and we have never seen photographs painted more beautifully or executed with more artistic taste and skill. Miss Worrell is desirous of obtaining a class of ladies and gentlemen, who may wish to learn this art of Ivorytyping, in which she is so proficient, and she would also be glad to receive phothographs to ivorytype. Her work is certainly done most tastefully and perfectly, and no one who sends her a picture can fail to be charmed at the beautiful transformation which it undergoes at her hands. She will remain at Mrs. Beal's for a short while, where it will give her pleasure to show specimens of her artistic work to all who will favor her with a call. We very cheerfully commend her to all of our readers who may wish to learn her art, or who have some favorite photographs which they may wish to preserve.

### A Large Mink.—

Capt. E. P. Dennis brought to our office on Thursday an unusually large mink, which his dogs had killed the preceding evening. His minkship measured twenty-five inches from tip to tip, weighed two and a-half pounds, —had a remarkably glossy fur—and was all together one of the finest specimens of those night prowling animals which it has ever been our fortune to see. We wondered "upon what meat does this our Cæsar feed that he has grown so great," but our curiosity on that score was soon gratified by the Captain, who told us that when the mink was killed he was found in possession of a young pig even larger than himself. He did not live, however, to enjoy the repast which he had selected with such an epicurean taste, and remembering his thieving propensities we fear that he has not gone where the good minks go.

### Temperance Temple.—

The Hall over the shop of Mr. Wm. F. Mayfields, has been neatly fitted up by the Boughton Temperance Union and christened Temperance Temple, where books and periodicals of every description are placed for the accommodation of the members of the Union. The Hall will be opened every day, and all who wish to avail themselves of its advantages can do so by sending in their names. It will be a most pleasant, innocent and improving place for the young men of our city to spend their leisure time—and will do much towards fostering the purposes of the Temperance Union. The new movement deserves every encouragement and assistance which our citizens can give it.

### Elysville Items.—

Telephonic communication between the factory at Elysville and the Company's office in Baltimore has been perfected. While the operator was experimenting at the factory the other evening, a bystander, upon whom the wonderful idea fastened itself for the first time, exclaimed: "My land! they'll soon have it that we can talk to people in the other world."

The warp-room and picking house have been running till eight o'clock nightly for the last three weeks.

Joseph Sindall has purchased forty acres of land from G. W. Hipsley, upon which the first new improvement, a neat cottage is nearly completed.

### An Agreeable Surprise

was given to the daughters of Mr. Isaiah Kinsey, on Wednesday night last, by a number of their young lady friends of this city. They were pleasantly received by the family and every advantage given them for a good time generally. After much pleasant indulgence in dancing and other games, a bountiful repast was served by the hostess to whom much credit is due for the manner in which it was arranged in so short a time, and after doing ample justice to the good things, the games were resumed until about midnight, when all returned home highly delighted with the evenings entertainment.

### Pianos and Organs.—

Mr. Louis C. Beatty is now at the Howard House, in this city, where he has a number of Beatty's Unrivalled Pianos and Organs on Exhibition for the purpose of introducing them in this county. Mr. Beatty will only remain in town for a few days, and all in need of a first class Piano or Organ at prices to suit the times, should avail themselves of this opportunity and call on him at once.

### A Large Yield of Corn.—

We have been reliably informed that Mr. John R. Dorsey, of the 3d district, harvested from one acre, the immense yield of 10 barrels of corn. This demonstrates what can be accomplished by practical and judicious farming.

### Visit to Woodstock College.—

Archbishop Gibbons, of Baltimore, the Right Rev. George Conway, D. D., Bishop of Ardagh, Ireland and Ablegate to Canada, and a number of bishops and priests of the Catholic Church, many of them visitors to Baltimore city at this time, on Wednesday visited Woodstock College. Among the visitors were Rt. Rev. Thomas Becker, Bishop of Wilmington, Del.; Rt. Rev. John Moore, Bishop of St. Augustine, Fla.; Rt. Rev. John Gross, Savannah, Ga.; Rev. W. Blenkinsop, S. J., of Worcester, Mass; Rev. P. Ryan, St. John's, Baltimore; Rev. John Dougherty, St. Paul's, Ellicott City; Fr. Stuhl and Weist, C. SS. R., of Ilchester College; Fr. Schauer, C. SS. R., St. Alphonsus; Fr. Clark, S. J., and Very Rev. Robert Brady, S. J., of St. Ignatius. They were received by the faculty and students and the day was spent in visiting the grounds, library, chapel, printing office and other attractions within and around the college. They returned on the 4.30 train for Baltimore.

In accordance with the order of Archbishop Gibbons, Woodstock College Chapel has been draped in mourning for the late Pope. The altars, arches and pictures are covered with heavy crape and long streamers of black and white run along the walls. Two emblems inscribed with the numbers 86 and 32 denote respectively the age of the Pope and the number of years during which he ruled. An excellent likeness of the deceased Pontiff, wreathed with crape, is placed just above the organ tribune. The drapery will remain the prescribed time, and perhaps on Friday on Saturday the funeral obsequies will be celebrated.

**Addresses** were delivered in the M. E. Church, on Thursday night last in the interest of the temperance cause, to a considerable number of our citizens, by J. W. Steele, and the great and well-known temperance advocate, Col. John F. Hoy, who delivered his discourse with effect and by his earnestness and eloquence held the audience spell-bound for at least one hour. Col. Hoy possesses wonderful mental vigor and intellect and is a great favorite with the friends of temperance. Had the fact that he intended to speak been more generally known, the attendance would undoubtedly have been much larger.

**Hon. John J. Donaldson** has been appointed by the Judges of the Circuit Court a member of the Board of School Commissioners, vice John G. Rogers, resigned. Mr. Donaldson's appointment is an excellent one as he is known to be a gentleman in every respect qualified for the position.

The board now composed of Dr. Jas. T. Williams, N. Soper Childs and John J. Donaldson, will meet at their office in the Court House on Tuesday next, when it is probable the Examiner and Treasurer of the board for the ensuing two years will be elected.

### Entertainment at Marriottsville.—

On Wednesday night the gentlemen living in the neighborhood of Marriottsville, gave an entertainment in Granger's Hall at that place, consisting of the play of Handy Andy, which was witnessed by a large audience. The participants were all good in their respective parts, and the entire programme was excellently rendered. The proceeds arising from the entertainment will be devoted towards the erection of a Methodist Episcopal Church at Sykesville.

### Sale of Property.—

Mr. A. J. Dashmutt has sold his merchant mill on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad near Monocacy Junction to Mr. Thos. Kinna, of Howard County, for $5,000. Mr. Kinna is from the extensive flouring mills of the Messrs. Gambrill's at Ellicott City having had under his control twenty pairs of burs for wheat grinding. From this it will be seen that he is a thoroughly practical man and will prove a valuable acquisition to the milling interests of this county.—*Frederick Times.*

### Lecture.—

Wm. Silverwood, Esq., of Baltimore City, will deliver a lecture on "Scenes and Incidents of a trip to Europe" at Emory M. E. Church, in this city, on Friday evening, the 22d inst., at 7½ o'clock. There will also be recitation and singing by Master W. Silverwood. Tickets to be had at Dr. I. J. Martin's, Edward Norris and the Union Store. Admission 25 cents; children 15 cents.


## *New Advertisements.*

## PUBLIC SALE.

THE Undersigned will sell at his residence, in the Fifth District of Howard County, near Well's Cross Roads, on TUESDAY, FEB. 26, 1878, at 10 o'clock A. M., the following Personal Property:

4 GOOD WORK HORSES, 1 MULE, FIVE MILCH COWS, TWO HEIFERS, one Yoke of Oxen, Thirty Sheep, 29 Hogs, 1 Four Horse Wagon, 1 Two Horse Wagon, 1 Two Horse Spring Wagon, 1 Light One Horse Wagon, 1 Kirby Mower, 1 Dorsey Reaper, 1 Threshing Machine, a lot of Hay, about 200 Bushels of Rye, in the Straw, 100 Bbls. of Corn, 200 Bushels of Potatoes, Plows, Cultivators and Harness, Household and Kitchen Furniture, with many other articles.

TERMS—All sums of $10 and under CASH; on all over that amount a credit of six months will be given, upon the purchaser giving his note bearing interest from date with approved security.

Feb. 16-2ts. GEORGE ALCORN.

**JAMES L. MATHEWS,**

AGENT FOR THE

MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF

ANNE ARUNDEL AND HOWARD COUNTIES.

OFFICE—One door west of T. H. Hunt's Store, Ellicott City.
Feb. 16, '78-tf.

## NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that I will apply to the Commissioners of Howard County at the expiration of thirty days from the first publication of this notice to straighten the old Frederick Road between the points where the County Road running from the Frederick Turnpike at Gerwig's and the County Road running from said Turnpike near the 12th mile stone intersects said old Frederick Road.

JOSEPH HUNT.

Feb. 16-4ts.

## Agents Wanted!

**$10 TO $25 A DAY!**

Sure made by Men and Women, Boys and Girls, selling our CHEAP PICTURES. Send 3 cent stamp for Agents Circular. Address,

WILLIAM WILGUS,
1730 South 12th St.,
Feb. 16-2ts. Philadelphia, Pa.

## FOR SALE.

ONE FRESH COW AND CALF, 500 bushels of Oats.

H. R. HAZLEHURST,
Feb. 16-2ts. "Lilburn," Ellicott City.