

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1878.

Advertising rates on first page. Death and Marriage Notices inserted free of charge.

The New York Sun has deserted Mr. Tilden. 'Tis well! Injudicious friends often do one more injury than deadly enemies.

"What is to become of Memphis?" It would be a good idea to let it become the Capital of the United States while Hayes is President, and the Republican party is in power.

It may be a source of some comfort to Republicans, in the agonies of their death struggles, to remember that when their defunct corporations are consigned to the grave in 1880 they will be buried so deep that the hand of the body-snatchers can never reach them!

If Mr. Hayes would turn his attention to Philadelphia and the northern sections of our Union, we think he would find that a little determined and vigorous action would not be altogether misapplied in those geographical diversions of our beloved country!

Since Hayes changed his mind in regard to his treatment of the South, General Sherman has very suddenly realized the total inadequacy of the army. It is not large enough to intimidate the negroes of the South into voting the republican ticket, and to protect at the same time the Western settlers from the depredations of the Indians!

Col. Mosby says: "The battle of 1850 is fought and won, and that Grant is the man." We some how believe that Col. Mosby can prophesy with no greater degree of truth who will be President in 1880, than we can tell to what political party a man, like himself, with no established principles will belong by the time that eventful year rolls around.

Our Washington correspondent, who is well posted in political matters, in speaking of the status of the 16th Congress gives the democrats a good working majority in both houses. Since 1860, this is the first time the democratic party has had control of both branches of the National Legislature. We now see, that principled as founded upon the immutable laws of common sense and justice, must in the end prevail. The democratic party has withstood war, famine, and pestilence, as well as every species of injustice to which a party or an individual was ever subjected, and to-day we see it triumphant amidst all the misfortunes and vicissitudes that have opposed it. It is now in a position to make a record that will insure its success in 1880. There can be no doubt that its efforts at retrenchment and reform will be impeded in every possible manner by the republicans, still if they work discreetly and harmoniously together they can, within the short space of one year, show that upon the prosperity and happiness of the country.

When Hayes was inaugurated President, against the expressed wishes of the people, he adopted, to the surprise of Democrats, and the indignation of Republicans, a policy of justice towards the South, which has been styled his "Southern Policy." The principal features of this policy, were the removal from their polls of the federal troops, the appointment of a few native citizens to office instead of the pestiferous carpet-bagger, and a gratuitous exhibition of his excellency in their midst. These acts of mere justice as naturally excited the ire of republicans, so they did the surprise of democrats, so entirely inconsistent were they with the whole course of the republican party towards this section of our country. The South, however, exhibiting that magnanimity of spirit for which it is so justly renowned, accepted in good faith his overtures of reconciliation, received them with confidence, and welcomed him with cordiality and respect. Gratified even, at his extending to them rights which had so long been withheld, they had almost begun to entertain for him some degree of personal regard, and even affection. But now that the true unweariness of the man is exposed, these feelings must be changed into profound abhorrence. In all the innocence of his soul, he imagined that this high minded people, when they acquiesced so quietly to the consummation of the great fraud, that they were also going to condone it. What must then have been his disappointment when they rebuked it in such an emphatic and unmistakable manner at the recent elections. He is now awaking to a fact that the more astute members of his party from the first tried to impress upon him, that positions gotten by fraud, must be by fraud maintained. He is reported, by the organ of his party in Washington, as pronouncing his Southern policy of justice a failure, and henceforth he will chime in with the political buxsters who hawk the "dead and putrid issues of the past," throughout the north as food for fanatical minds.

Mr. Hayes in pronouncing his course towards the South a failure has condemned the only good feature of his administration. The only failure in Mr. Hayes political course towards the South is a failure to secure its approval of a corrupt and vicious administration. Has Mr. Hayes given justice sufficient say through that region of our country to pronounce it a failure there, without pronouncing our entire system of government a failure? Does he mean to say that the South should not be ruled according to that constitution she did so much to frame because, forsooth, she did not send republican representatives to Congress? The South wants justice, and nothing short of that will ever satisfy her, or satisfy the fair minded men of this great country of which she has ever formed a honorable portion.

Our Special Letter from "Potomac." (Washington Correspondence.) WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 14, 1878. The result of the contest on the 6th inst., I will analyze as correctly as is possible at this time. The status of the House of Representatives is as follows: 151 Democrats, 130 Republicans and 8 Greenbacks. The Democratic majority will be from 10 to 13 over all, with a plurality over the Republicans of 21. As compared with the present House which stood 73 Democrats to 138 Republicans, this is a net Democratic loss of 4 and a net Republican loss of 3. But there are five members yet to be chosen—four of them from California—and if these maintain their present relations, the final figures will stand Democrats, 153; Republicans, 132; Greenbacks, 8.

Leaving California out of the question, however, inasmuch as the result there cannot in any event alter the situation, we observe that the next House will show a Democratic loss of two seats, a Republican loss of 6, and a Greenback gain of 3 as compared with the present Congress. It is pretty safe to estimate that in general the fire of them will act with the Democrats and three with the Republicans on ordinary party issues, making the average vote of the next House stand 152 Democrats to 133 Republicans, without counting California. As to the result in the 6th Maryland district it was not at all a surprise to the Democrats here. The district is a Democratic one beyond doubt, if the proper man is nominated in future the people will turn out and elect him. Hon. A. M. Waddell of North Carolina, was defeated by a ruse of the Republicans. His father died on Friday preceding the election, and the Democrats telegraphed all over his district that he was dead. His friends believed he would not turn out and vote. North Carolina can rebuke this Radical insult by sending him to the U. S. Senate, where he would do honor to himself and State.

The "Great National Tramp" and gift taker, L. S. Grant, who never was known to refuse anything except a double nosed setter dog, offered him by citizens of this city, has been lured and wined by the King of Portugal, who offered to knight the ex-President, when Grant found there was no salary nor perquisites attached to the honor he declined it with thanks. The next House will contain no colored men with the possible exception of West India plantation bore, O'Hara in the second North Carolina district. Mr. Bruce will, however, continue to darken the atmosphere of the Senate. Miss Ella Warfield, of your county, leaves for Europe the last of this month to join Miss Dent's party in Paris. Mrs. Archer who conducts "The Archer Institute" here on the cor. 14th St. Mass. ave. has a large number of boarders and daily scholars. The boarders are mostly from the Southern States. The Institute is beautifully situated in a grove and within two squares of the highest point in the city. The scholars attend worship at the Ascension Church (Episcopal) cor. 12th and Mass. ave.

Our Washington correspondent, who is well posted in political matters, in speaking of the status of the 16th Congress gives the democrats a good working majority in both houses. Since 1860, this is the first time the democratic party has had control of both branches of the National Legislature. We now see, that principled as founded upon the immutable laws of common sense and justice, must in the end prevail. The democratic party has withstood war, famine, and pestilence, as well as every species of injustice to which a party or an individual was ever subjected, and to-day we see it triumphant amidst all the misfortunes and vicissitudes that have opposed it. It is now in a position to make a record that will insure its success in 1880. There can be no doubt that its efforts at retrenchment and reform will be impeded in every possible manner by the republicans, still if they work discreetly and harmoniously together they can, within the short space of one year, show that upon the prosperity and happiness of the country.

When Hayes was inaugurated President, against the expressed wishes of the people, he adopted, to the surprise of Democrats, and the indignation of Republicans, a policy of justice towards the South, which has been styled his "Southern Policy." The principal features of this policy, were the removal from their polls of the federal troops, the appointment of a few native citizens to office instead of the pestiferous carpet-bagger, and a gratuitous exhibition of his excellency in their midst. These acts of mere justice as naturally excited the ire of republicans, so they did the surprise of democrats, so entirely inconsistent were they with the whole course of the republican party towards this section of our country. The South, however, exhibiting that magnanimity of spirit for which it is so justly renowned, accepted in good faith his overtures of reconciliation, received them with confidence, and welcomed him with cordiality and respect. Gratified even, at his extending to them rights which had so long been withheld, they had almost begun to entertain for him some degree of personal regard, and even affection. But now that the true unweariness of the man is exposed, these feelings must be changed into profound abhorrence. In all the innocence of his soul, he imagined that this high minded people, when they acquiesced so quietly to the consummation of the great fraud, that they were also going to condone it. What must then have been his disappointment when they rebuked it in such an emphatic and unmistakable manner at the recent elections. He is now awaking to a fact that the more astute members of his party from the first tried to impress upon him, that positions gotten by fraud, must be by fraud maintained. He is reported, by the organ of his party in Washington, as pronouncing his Southern policy of justice a failure, and henceforth he will chime in with the political buxsters who hawk the "dead and putrid issues of the past," throughout the north as food for fanatical minds.

Mr. Hayes in pronouncing his course towards the South a failure has condemned the only good feature of his administration. The only failure in Mr. Hayes political course towards the South is a failure to secure its approval of a corrupt and vicious administration. Has Mr. Hayes given justice sufficient say through that region of our country to pronounce it a failure there, without pronouncing our entire system of government a failure? Does he mean to say that the South should not be ruled according to that constitution she did so much to frame because, forsooth, she did not send republican representatives to Congress? The South wants justice, and nothing short of that will ever satisfy her, or satisfy the fair minded men of this great country of which she has ever formed a honorable portion.

Mr. Hayes in pronouncing his course towards the South a failure has condemned the only good feature of his administration. The only failure in Mr. Hayes political course towards the South is a failure to secure its approval of a corrupt and vicious administration. Has Mr. Hayes given justice sufficient say through that region of our country to pronounce it a failure there, without pronouncing our entire system of government a failure? Does he mean to say that the South should not be ruled according to that constitution she did so much to frame because, forsooth, she did not send republican representatives to Congress? The South wants justice, and nothing short of that will ever satisfy her, or satisfy the fair minded men of this great country of which she has ever formed a honorable portion.

A Party Blunder. It was hoped for many months after the late inauguration of his policy of reconciliation that the war was really ended at last, and that the Republican hosts would be led on to battle under some other banner than the bloody shirt. During the recent campaign the financial question overshadowed all others, and sectionalism was kept comparatively in the background. Towards the latter part of the campaign, however, when it became evident that the greenback movement was not so formidable as was at first imagined, it began to appear that not only had Mr. Hayes been repudiated by the Republican party, but that his Southern policy had shared his fate.

The Republican press commenced to open fire all along the line on the 6th inst., and to revive the old process of "firing the Northern heart." Since the elections these fiery dogs of war have been barking with increased fury. It is unfortunate for the Democratic party that this attempt to revive sectional issues was not made at an earlier period in the campaign. The Republican party with great good luck, stumbled upon the line of policy which it afterwards pursued in regard to the financial question, and through a strict adherence to it presented an appearance of strength at the recent elections which it does not really possess.

It is by accident upon a strong broad national policy, and a revival of the policy it would all that it did win at the ballot-box. When, however, it perceived that the financial victory was as good as achieved, it could not refrain from returning to that abuse of the South, which, by long habit, has not only abandoned a strong line of policy, but has taken up a weapon that has operated with fatal effect upon itself in more than one election.

The Democratic party, as long as it presents no real cause of offence, by any genuine grievance in the South, can wish for nothing better for its interests than for the revival of the Southern question by the Republican party and press. It is not only the Democratic party, strong in the sympathies of the people, but it reveals a weakness and a lamentable poverty of resources in the Radical army. The Republican party had its origin in sectionalism, and since the war has only been kept alive by the issues which that contest left behind it. When, however, all these issues had been settled by law, and Mr. Hayes attempted to wipe out the Southern question, he very nearly wiped out along with it the Republican party.

Its leaders felt that when sectionalism was gone, the Republican party would have to shut up shop and go into political bankruptcy. Hence the howl that arose against Mr. Hayes' policy, and the fierce denunciations that were poured upon him. But for the agitation of the financial question, this disastrous break in the Republican ranks would have been more apparent. Fortunately, its leaders got on the right side of that question, and for once it ceased to be a sectional, and became a national party.

The attempt to revive an issue which was dead and buried long ago, can only result in disaster to the party. If the people of the North refused to hearken to the cry of a "Solid South" and a "new rebellion," two years ago, it is not probable that they will ever consent to listen to it again. - Evening Bulletin.

One John Bryant, living somewhere in the West Indies, plantation bore, that Jerusalem, had a point for the establishment of a white man's colony. His wife called him a fool and refused to go with him. He divided his little property with her and went alone. He has been successful, and she has now joined him. Foreign visitors are numerous, especially Americans and Englishmen, and John's station is appreciated.

The Ellicott Fox-Hunting Club had a fine run with the dogs on Saturday, but though they succeeded in making a fine sport, having some excellent sport, the wind was in his favor, and Sir Reynard got off with his brush. The meet was arranged for Columbia, on the Columbia pike, about thirteen miles from the city and three miles from Ellicott City, and the Baltimore members of the club left Gallagher's stables at three o'clock Friday afternoon and rode up to the neighborhood of the meet, spending the night with their friends, the fox hunters of Howard county.

At 8 o'clock in the morning the place of meeting presented a beautiful appearance. The woods were gay in autumnal tints, the air was fresh and bracing, and the sun was shining splendidly. Unfortunately, though, a westerly breeze was blowing, and it was early prophesied that the dogs would lose the scent in such a wind. Altogether there were twenty-five gentlemen in the field, many of them old veterans of the chase, whose gray hair had been blown about by many a dash across the country after a red fox. The gray fox is rarely seen in that part of Maryland. With their dogs of the Club and those of their hosts the pack numbered twenty-eight of its line breed as can be. The members of the Club were gorged in their stunning new costumes, top-boots, caps, red vests, and buttons with the monogram of the Club.

The consultation was held between the leaders of experience—Mr. Thompson, Mr. Brooks, Capt. Jewitt, a former rector of Howard county, who came up from Montgomery county to help the hunt along, and Mr. John Hardy, the Nestor of the hunt, and in spite of the prophecies of failure because of the wind, the Club's master of the hounds promised to do the best possible in a few weeks the dogs were thrown off, and a Colonel Hammond's estate they were heard at the distance of about an eighth of a mile giving tongue. Soon a big red fellow made his appearance, and dashed by, but with only four or five dogs after him, but before very long he made a circuit, crossed near the rear of the pack, and at once the twenty-eight dogs of the Club were set on, followed by the field over fences and ditches, and through thickets and scrub fields. Demonstrator, the fine hunter of one of the members, made some beautiful jumps in this run, and proved his kinship to Problem, the great steeple chaser. Chase after him was the white mare, well known to the members of the Club, she went here blew briskly and a part of the dogs lost the scent and went off at a tangent, and soon the whole pack gave it up and went into another search, which was rewarded by the starting of another red of good size from a thicket, but after a run of several miles, he too was favored by the wind, and scoured off to his den. When the find was about a mile from Carroll's Manor.

By this time it was 1 o'clock and high time for lunch. Mr. Wynnan's invitation was accepted with alacrity, and the hungry hunters did full justice to a most sumptuous and substantial meal, in which roast pig and turkey and oysters and wines were served in great profusion. The old-fashioned country profession. Quite a time was spent in talking over the old days of fox hunting in Maryland, when every gentleman farmer had his pack, and the meet was of regular occurrence. Toasts were drunk and little speeches made, and towards evening the gentlemen from the city bade adieu to their hosts and rode back to town, covering, in all, a good fifty miles of country. - Balto. American.

Elysville Items.—The revival is over. The spinners work one hour extra every day, and the wringing department runs till one o'clock at night. This began two weeks ago.

This number of butchers who include the place in their visits has increased of late, as to result in a little war among themselves, much to the satisfaction of their patrons who have never known fresh meat so cheap as now. Mr. V. H. Orem, foreman of Cloth-room, while assisting to load up goods one day last week fell from the top of the load on one of the wagon wheels fracturing one rib and injuring his back. No little excitement was caused here Monday week by the discovery that a favorite horse of Mr. Gary had been fatally injured while temporarily placed in the stable. The attendant circumstances of the injury to the horse indicate malice, while public opinion, including the owner's, places it to the score of accident. Nothing has since transpired to throw any light on the affair. The horse was covered in a public entertainment given at five o'clock to his owner, but he discovered the wound, a clean cut about four inches long and one to two inches deep, high up in the fleshy part of the hind leg. A minute examination of the stall and of the entire stable failed to reveal anything that would indicate that the cutting was accidental.

Improvements.—Many improvements, in a small way, have been made to the houses of the employes at Union factory. No more acceptable sum had greeted the ears of our citizens for many months past than the strokes of the carpenter's hatchets nailing together the framework of the new buildings of Messrs. Fort and Talbot now being erected opposite this office. About one dozen workmen are engaged upon them. The new house of Mr. R. G. Kirkwood on Timanus' hill in this city, is now under way, and when finished it will be the most complete and comfortable one in the water all through it as well as gay in every room, which will be done by Mr. Kirkwood himself. The new houses referred to are being constructed under the direction of Mr. J. W. Merson. The new M. P. Church, near the Union factory, is slowly approaching completion. The Sunday School room, over the store, at the same place, is about to receive new benches and other additional improvements. St. Paul's Catholic Church has just received a new tin roof. The work was done by Mr. John Lilly, of this city.

Dedication of a Church at Sykesville. On Thursday last the new M. E. Church at Sykesville, to be known as St. Paul's, was formally dedicated to the service according to the ritual of that denomination. A good attendance was manifest at all the services. The preliminary exercises began at 11 o'clock, at which Rev. Dr. Edwards read the lesson of the day and preached from Galatians vi. 2: "Bear ye one another's burden." Rev. Job Price, P. E., West Baltimore Circuit, stated that the building cost \$2200, four hundred of which remained unpaid. He made an earnest appeal to their liberality. The first hundred dollars were subscribed in equal sums by Capt. Jacob Hugg, Mr. H. O. Devries, Rev. C. W. Baldwin and Joshua Scrivner, and the balance was subscribed before the services concluded at one o'clock. The ministers present were the Venerable Bishop Anselm W. T. D. Clemm, Rev. H. O. Devries, Rev. Thos. Wood, Rev. C. O. Isaac, Rev. C. W. Baldwin, pastor and his assistant Rev. J. N. Ralings. At 3 P. M. the dedicatory services proper were held and Rev. Job Price preached. At this service the pastor, Mr. Baldwin, on the part of himself, presented Mr. Joseph Barker, his colleague on the building committee, with a handsome copy of the Scriptures, accompanying it with a few remarks. At 7 P. M. Rev. W. T. D. Clemm delivered a discourse. The music was rendered by the choir of St. James Church of the third district. Prof. Walker at the organ. Dinner and supper were served in Sykesville, and was liberally patronized. The proceeds will be devoted to the Church.

The work of erecting St. Paul's Church was begun last spring, and the corner stone was laid in the early summer. It is built of dressed stone, is 46x20 feet with an inside depth of about 14 feet. Four arched stone windows are on each side of the church and two of the same pattern in front. The door is arched and opens to the outside, thus being a great convenience in case of fire. In each end of the building are St. Catherine windows, in the centres of which are religious emblems, the front one containing a closed Bible with sword lying upon it. Decorating a circular arch are the words: "The sword of the spirit which is the word of God." The one over the altar represents the dove in a triangle. On the front of the roof is an open cupola containing one of Regester's bells, weighing 360 lbs., cast purposely for the Church. It is inscribed: "Presented by J. and E. Devries—A token of love to Gracie Scrivner." The cupola is a Roman cross. The pews are of ornamental design, and will seat over two hundred. The altar desk and rail slightly elevated above the floor, are pure walnut. The church is heated by a hot air furnace from Heath & Co. of Baltimore, and is placed in the basement with radiators entering the side aisles.

Property Sales near Woodstock.—On Saturday last Walter Dorsey, auctioneer, sold on the premises in Baltimore county near Woodstock, the following property, belonging to the estate of the late Caleb D. Owings: Lot No. 2, a tract of land containing 71 acres, 3 rods and 29 perches, well wooded and watered, upon which is a granite quarry in working condition, to Wm. Frost, for \$21,200 per acre. Lot No. 3, containing 18 acres, 2 rods and 29 perches, including eight acres of woodland, to Samuel Sanders for \$40 per acre. Lot No. 4, containing 5 acres, 3 rods and 29 perches, adjoining the celebrated quarries of A. Blunt, Esq., through which passes a continuation of the same stream of rock, to Samuel Sanders for \$200 per acre. Lot No. 1, containing 69 acres, 1 rod and 29 perches, improved by a large stone house, was not sold, the bidding not being sufficient. Lots 3 and 4, it understood, were bought by Mr. Sanders for Mr. W. P. Weller, residing in the vicinity, who it is presumed will at once begin to develop the quarries.

Byron Literary Club.—This Club held its regular weekly meeting on Monday night last, and it was well attended by both active and honorary members. The question: "Which has the greater influence over man, the smiles or tears of woman?" was skillfully and ably discussed on both sides. Messrs. Lumkin and Martin contending for the influence of smiles, and Messrs. Collier and Steele for the influence of tears. The judges, Messrs. Poole, Dreyse and DuPont, after deliberating a few moments decided that the advocates of the power of tears had made the stronger argument, and ordered a decision in their favor. There will be a public entertainment given by the Club in the early part of December, of which further notice will hereafter be given. Dr. Garretson will lecture next Monday night on "Heat." There are many interested in this subject, so the Club may feel sure they will have a large attendance on that night.

Railroad Accident.—At 12 o'clock last Sunday morning the axle of a freight car in a train drawn by engine 257 broke in half at Miller's bend, half a mile west of Woodstock, wrecking it and three cars to the rear, all being in grain in bulk. Thomas Parke, brakeman, of this city, who was on one of the cars wrecked, narrowly escaped injury and only saved himself by a desperate jump. The freight car derailed here at 7:15 and was detained by the accident until after nine o'clock.

Arrested for Larceny.—On Monday a boy named Kirby stole fifty-eight dollars from Mrs. Quinn, living near this city, by whom he was employed. His mother was accused of receiving the money and denied it, but afterwards confessed. She was arrested on Thursday in this city by Policeman Vansant and is now in jail awaiting the action of the grand jury. The boy has not been apprehended. He will be amenable to the Baltimore county authorities and his mother to those of Howard.

Accident.—On Saturday last while two children of Mr. Andrew Kraft, living on the Columbia road, were playing in a cart it started and started down a hill, striking a barrow in its descent, upsetting and throwing the children out. One of them, a little boy, fell beneath the vehicle painfully fracturing his right thigh. Drs. Hodges and Worthington reduced the fracture, and the child is doing well.

Naval.—Mr. C. C. Koch of this city, writing from Talcahuana, Chile, Sept. 24th, reports the arrival there of the U. S. S. Albatross, to which he is attached, from Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, with all well on board. She would leave in a few days thereafter for Valparaiso and Callao.

Sykesville Items.—The painters' car arrived here on Thursday. The railroad building will receive its attention. The concluding services in Drakely Chapel were held on Sunday preparatory to occupying the beautiful new edifice on the hill. Interesting revival services are being held at Freedom under the direction of Revs. Baldwin and Ballings. As soon as concluded they will begin in St. Paul's at this place. Our village presented a lively appearance on the occasion of the dedication of the above church on Thursday.

Sales Next Week.—On Wednesday, Mrs. M. A. Hoffman will sell at Simpsonville her personal property, including horses, cows, &c. On Thursday, Mr. Richard Phelps, living in the fourth district, will dispose of a number of horses and cows, also agricultural implements. On Friday, Hammond Carr, collector of taxes, will sell at Whipp's store, Oakland, one horse, a lot of hay, &c.

Feast of St. Charles.—On the 4th inst., the Feast of St. Charles was celebrated at St. Charles College, in this county, with the accustomed imposing ceremonies. Most Rev. Archbishop Gibbons, in many German men present, and Rev. A. C. Carr, of the cathedral, preached the panegyric of the Saint.

Dramatic Entertainment.—On Thursday evening next the Patuxent Dramatic Association will give an entertainment at the Forest Grove, on which occasion they will perform two plays, which have been in rehearsal for sometime.

Arrested.—On Thursday Deputy Sheriff Hill arrested Randolph Bacon, colored, charged with an assault upon Policeman Vansant last August. Charles Barnes, an accomplice, is also in custody, and both await the action of the grand jury.

Here and There in Baltimore. MARYLAND INSTITUTE. We doubt if there is another public building in our city more generally known throughout the country than the subject of our sketch, "Mechanics' Institute" in its real name, was built in 1854 by the members of the Maryland Institute for the promotion of the Mechanic Art. It fronts on Baltimore street, in close proximity to Jones' Falls and extends back one square, covering a portion of the Centre Market. The front portion of the building is devoted to a library containing the works of standard writers on art and science, and the rooms of the various committees and the different offices. The original charter merely granted an annual exhibition; but as the usefulness of the institution increased, the charter was extended so as to embrace a school of designs, namely: book keeping, chemistry and music. Amongst the early founders of the institution were Joshua Vansant and Benjamin Spence. The exhibitions, regularly held until 1874, attracted attention from all parts of the country; and so careful and just were the judges, that to gain a premium at the Maryland Institute, was a sufficient testimonial of the article's worth to cause a ready sale. The two great fair epochs of the Institute were the "Great Union Sanitary Fair" held in 1862 for the relief of the soldiers in the field, and the "Southern Relief Fair" held in 1865 to shower sweet charity upon the war-wrecked South. Surpassing all that ever preceded, and all that followed them, the two great exhibitions will long be remembered by all that visited them. Of the latter of the two shows, we have a most valuable remembrance, a mass of men, women and children, the faint buzz of fan machinery, feathers of flags, draping the walls, smiles, laughter, shouts, a confused medley; we, in all the pride and glory of our dress, we hadn't arrived to the blissful air of pure, clinging close to our mother, eyeing all with a reverent and admiration. So reads one of the pages of our memory. So faint that we rarely study some of the writing, and but catch a word here and there. Although claiming no great age, Maryland Institute has been the scene of stirring events. There in 1860, when the Southern politicians would have none of Douglas, they met and nominated Breckinridge for President. There Dickens lectured, and the great hall, with a seating capacity of five thousand, has resounded to the voices of Stephens, Everett, Gough and their lecturers. About eight feet from the ground there is inserted in the front wall a marble slab, marking the highest height of the water of the Chesapeake in 1868, which your citizens have such cause to remember. All in all, the Maryland Institute is well worthy a special notice.

Obit. On the 1st of Nov. 1878, in this city, EMILY JANE, daughter of Thos. E. and Mary Jane McClelland, aged 19 months and 7 days. Fell asleep in Jesus on the 28th of October, 1878, EMANUEL, infant son of Andrew and Matilda Keith, aged 3 months and 5 days. Sleep, sleep, that blessed sleep, from which none ever wakes to weep.

New Advertisements. Office of School Commissioners of Howard County, ELLICOTT CITY, NOV. 14, 1878. In compliance with the law, I publish this my annual report of the Public Schools of Howard County ending September 30th, 1878.

Table with columns: RECAPITULATION, DISBURSEMENTS. Rows include State School Tax, Free School Tax, State Donations, County School Tax, State of Books, and County Appropriation.

New Advertisements.

Order of Publication.

Richard Herrick and wife John Hall, et al. In the Circuit Court for Howard County, In Equity.

The object of this bill is to obtain a decree to sell certain tract of land, situated in Howard County, of which Jesse H. Hall died and possessed, and which is now owned by his children and heirs at law in common. The bill sets forth the said Jesse H. Hall died intestate on or about the 16th day of February, 1852, leaving among other heirs at law the following: John Hall and wife, Lucretia Hall, Nehemia Hall and wife, Margaret Hall, Perry G. Burdette, husband of a deceased daughter of said Jesse H. Hall, Oliver Burdette, husband of said Margaret G. Burdette, and a son of said Perry G. Burdette, and Emma Burdette, wife of said Oliver Burdette. It is thereupon ordered that this eighth day of November, 1878, that the complainant do file a copy of this order to gether the object and substance of the bill to be inserted in some newspaper published in Howard County once a week for four successive weeks before the 9th day of December next, giving notice to the absent defendant in said bill, and warning them to appear in this Court on the 9th day of December, or before the 9th day of March, 1879, to show cause, if any, why a decree shall not pass as prayed.

J. L. WATKINS, Clerk. True Copy—Test, J. L. WATKINS, Clerk. Nov. 16-78.

Proclamation.

STATE OF MARYLAND, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, Annapolis, Nov. 5th, 1878. With the advent of this season should come the humble acknowledgment of a grateful people, that another year of health and happiness has been graciously vouchsafed. In recognition of our dependence upon the constant favor of Almighty God, I therefore recommend that Thursday, the 28th day of November, be set apart by the people of this State as a day of Thanksgiving. Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the State of Maryland, at the City of Annapolis, on the 5th day of November, 1878. JOHN LEF CARROLL, GOVERNOR. By order of the Governor, R. C. HOLLYDAY, Secretary of State. Nov. 16-78.

THE GAZETTE FOR 1879.

THE BALTIMORE GAZETTE is a daily newspaper which appears on public notice on its merits as a journal of the day. It is a compendium of news at home and abroad, each cent being well spent in its purchase and its relative importance to the community appears in THE GAZETTE which is not useful or instructive. It essays to give the news in a nutshell and a price which is in keeping with the economical demands of the times. THE GAZETTE has opinions and it expresses them daily in terse and pointed English. It is the thorough Democrat, its opinions are sound, its tendencies, but independent of all corrupt rings, cliques or factious oligarchies. THE GAZETTE is a Democratic paper in its principles of its politics. In Municipal, State, and National politics THE GAZETTE will lend its aid to the representatives of Democratic principles. A great struggle for political principle. In 1850 another battle for the Presidency will be fought. The importance of such a struggle in the history of the country is incalculable and preparing the people for such a contest cannot be over-estimated. THE GAZETTE, an editorial, and local features of THE GAZETTE will be published during the year. The department of Foreign Correspondence has attained a standard unequalled in the history of journalism, and as a whole there is no daily paper in the country which contains so many popular features furnished at such popular prices.

THE BALTIMORE GAZETTE is furnished at \$6 per month in advance, postage paid. It is sold in single copies for 2 cents. THE BALTIMORE GAZETTE is published at the rate of \$1 per week in advance. Price and all things considered, THE DAILY and WEEKLY GAZETTE are the best papers printed on the continent. In the hands of those who hope during the coming year, THE GAZETTE has names to our lists in Baltimore and Southern States sections. All letters and inquiries in regard to advertising matters of business should be addressed to THE GAZETTE, No. 142 Baltimore Street. Nov. 16-78.

THE Scientific American.

THIRTY-FOURTH YEAR. The Most Popular Scientific Paper in the World.

Only \$3.20 a Year, including Postage. Weekly. 52 Numbers a Year. 3,000 Book Pages.

THE SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN is a large First-Class Weekly Newspaper of sixteen pages, printed in the best style, and profusely illustrated with splendid engravings. It contains the newest inventions and the most recent advances in the Arts and Sciences, including New and Interesting Markets for Horticulture, the Home, Health, Medical Progress, Social Science, Natural History, Geology, Astronomy, and all the most practical papers, by eminent writers in all departments of Science, will be found in the Scientific American. Terms: \$3.20 per year, \$1.60 half year, which includes postage. Discount to Agents. Single copies, 10 cents. Sold by all Newsdealers. Remit by postal order to W. L. G. & Co., Publishers, 37 Park Row, New York.

PATENTS. In connection with American, Messrs. W. L. G. & Co., the Scientific American, has secured the services of the most experienced and successful Patent Attorneys, who have had 24 years experience, and have the largest establishment in the world. Patents are obtained on the best terms. The Scientific American is of all inventors patented through this Agency, with the name and residence of the Patentee. By the immense circulation thus given, public attention is directed to the merits of the new inventions, and sales or introduction often easily effected. Any person who has made a new discovery or invention can ascertain, free of charge, whether a patent can probably be obtained, by writing to the Patent Office, or to the Scientific American, or to our Patent Attorneys, who will send you a full and complete list of the Patent Laws, Patents, Caveats, Trade-Marks, their costs, and how to proceed in securing them, and the latest advances on inventions. Address for the Patent Attorneys, W. L. G. & Co., 37 Park Row, New York. Branch Office, Cor. F & 7th Sts., Washington, D. C. (Nov. 16-78.)

THE BALL PRACTICE, the best in use, for sale by D. SPRUEBEN.

JOB PRINTING of every kind done cheaply and after the latest styles at the TIMES OFFICE.

PERSONAL.—Dear Webb, you can get those cigars at J. J. Lanekin's & Co., old Havana 10 cent cigar for 5 cents.

Just received a CHOICE LOT of TIMOTHY SEED by E. A. TALBOTT.

The best of TIMOTHY SEED always on hand at D. SPRUEBEN'S.

Nov. 16-78.