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A SPECIFIC REMEDY FOR ALL DISEASES OF THE BLADDER & KIDNEYS.

For Debility, Loss of Memory, Indisposition to Exertion or Business, Shortness of Breath, Troubled with Thoughts of Disease, Dimness of Vision, Pain in the Back, Chest, and Head, Rush of Blood to the Head, Pale Countenance, and Dry Skin.

Helmbold's Buchu DOES IN EVERY CASE.

HELMBOLD'S BUCHU IS UNEQUALLED

By any remedy known. It is prescribed by the most eminent physicians all over the world, in

Rheumatism, Spasmodic, Neuralgia, Nervousness, Dyspepsia, Intoxication, Constipation, Aches and Pains, General Debility, Kidney Diseases, Liver Complaint, Nervous Debility, Epilepsy, Head Troubles, Paralysis, General Ill Health.

Spinal Diseases, Scleritis, Deafness, Catarrh, Nervous Complaints, Female Complaints, &c.

Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Cough, Dizziness, Sour Stomach, Eruptions, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Palpitation of the Heart, Pain in the region of the Kidneys, and a thousand other painful symptoms are the offspring of Dyspepsia.

"HELMBOLD'S BUCHU" Invigorates the Stomach.

And stimulates the torpid Liver, Bowels, and Kidneys to healthy action, in cleansing the blood of all impurities, and imparting new life and vigor to the whole system.

PRICE \$1 PER BOTTLE, Or Six Bottles for \$5.

Delivered to any address free from observation. "Patients" may consult by letter, receiving the same attention as by calling.

H. F. HELMBOLD, Druggist and Chemist, Philadelphia, Pa.

CAUTION! See that the private Proprietary Stamp is on each Bottle.

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Largest and Most Select Assortment! Lowest Prices! Polite Attention!

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HEINEKAMP PIANOS, THE BEST NOW MADE.

Every Instrument Guaranteed for Five Years. SONS BUT THE BEST MATERIAL & WORKMANSHIP ARE USED IN THE CONSTRUCTION OF THESE INSTRUMENTS.

Parties contemplating the purchase of a Piano will do well to apply FOR PRICES AND ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE WITH REFERENCES. ORGANS AND SECOND HAND PIANOS AT ALL PRICES.

Wm. Heinekamp, 373 W. BALTIMORE ST., BALTIMORE, Md.

REDUCTION IN PRICES OF SHIRTS. E. S. GOLDSMITH'S ANNOUNCEMENT. This day I have reduced the price of my SHIRTS

These are my best SHIRTS, and are equal to the very best made in New York or Europe. I will add still the elegant Finish and Style I have always put on my Shirts.

My Future Motto, as in the Past: Entire Satisfaction Guaranteed in every particular in all my orders for SHIRTS.

E. S. Goldsmith, Fashionable Shirt Maker & Furnisher S. E. Corner Balto. & Charles Sts. BALTIMORE, MD.

S. S. LINTHICUM, LUMBER DEALER, GREEN ST., BETWEEN LEXINGTON AND SARATOGA, GEORGE'S OLD STAND, BALTIMORE, MD.

KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND ALL KINDS OF BUILDING MATERIAL, Lumber, Shingles, Palings, Laths, &c.

ALSO DOOR FRAMES, SASH, BLINDS, &c., Furnished at Manufacturers' Prices.

CHARLES P. STEVENS FURNITURE, 103 S. CALVERT ST., BALTIMORE, MD.

WILLIAM J. ROBINSON, LAND SURVEYOR, ELICOTT CITY, Md.

CHARLES W. HEINISLER, ATTORNEY AT LAW, 18 LAW BUILDINGS, BALTIMORE, MD.

Baltimore. STOVES, PLOW CASTINGS, &c.

The subscribers having purchased the Fort's Stove & Co., continuing same with their well known long established business, are prepared to furnish

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, for lower prices than ever, a superior stock of STOVES, FURNACES, RANGES, &c., &c. Also their popular

FIRE-PLACE HEATERS which have never as yet been equalled.

Thankful for past favors, we hope by strict attention to the wants of the public to merit a continuance of same.

B. C. BIBB & SON, Warehouse and Salerom 29 and 31 Light Street, Baltimore, Md.

THEODORE MOTTU, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN Seasoned Lumber,

Shingles, Laths, Fencing, Palings, Shelving, DRESSED FLOORING,

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THOMAS A. AGNEW & CO. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS, DEALERS IN TEAS, LIQUORS, FLOUR,

BACON, FEED, COUNTRY PRODUCE, Etc. 203 W. PRATT ST., (S. E. Corner Eutaw Street.) Baltimore, Md.

MISS NELLIE CLARK, FASHIONABLE MILLINER, Fancy Goods, Ribbons, Flowers, Crepe, &c.

HATS TRIMMED AND UNTRIMMED. VELVETS, SILKS, FEATHERS, &c. 72 Lexington St., near Charles, Baltimore, Md.

MOURNING GOODS A SPECIALTY. Feb. 15, '79-ly.

EDWARD NORRIS, Baker and Confectioner. KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND FRESH BREAD, MARYLAND BISCUITS, PIES AND CAKES.

Together with a good assortment of Confectionery, Fruit, &c. Weddings and Parties furnished at Short Notice.

All the famous brands of Flour from the Patuxent Mills for sale at Mill Prices. Jan. 1, '78-ly.

DR. JAMES E. SHREVE, DENTIST, (Graduate of Baltimore College of Dental Surgery.)

Having bought out the good will of Dr. E. C. Cable, I am now offering professional services to his patrons and the public generally at the office formerly occupied by him.

THREE DOORS BELOW LEISHMAN'S STORE. April 21, '77-ly.

JAMES I. 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. 15, '78-ly.

J. H. McGUIRE, ATTORNEY AT LAW, ELICOTT CITY, MD. OFFICE—AT COURT HOUSE.

Will prosecute claims for Pensions, Bounty, &c., and practice generally before the Department in Washington. Oct. 7, '76-ly.

JOHN WARFIELD, ATTORNEY AT LAW, 32 St. Paul Street, Baltimore.

Will be at Ellicott City on Orphans' Court days, the first and third Tuesdays of every month. March '30, '78-ly.

that if his memory would carry him as far back as the first Manassas he would see such a movement. He replied very tartly and we had some sharp words. These were arranged, however, and we parted on good terms.

"You say, General, that organization was the delinquency of the military system of the Confederacy. What was the fault of its operations?" "Chiefly this—the failure to concentrate troops. The government, moved doubtless by a desire to protect our soil as much as possible, kept our troops scattered, and thus made them inefficient.

Reminiscences of the Struggle between the States. General Longstreet, interviewed by a Reporter of the Philadelphia Times.

"Did the Southern troops display more valor than the Northern troops?" "I cannot say that they did. Individual bravery amounts to very little in a battle. Men must be fought in blocks and masses, just as parts of a machine. Nearly everything depends upon the commander. If the men have confidence in him and in his movements, they will stand by him to the end.

"I was once dining with Horace Greely," said the General, becoming a bit dissatisfied, "and he asked me if it was not necessary to swear at your men and 'whop them up,' as the saying goes. I replied that I thought not. There is nothing like quiet assurance and confidence. A general need never be noisy, and I think quiet troops are the best fighters.

"The invasion was made. Its wise plan was changed by the battle of Gettysburg and we were forced back across the river. I felt then that we were beaten. I considered it simply a question of time. Once after this there was a chance (a bare chance) of saving the Confederacy. This was after the battle of Chickamauga, which was in many respects the most brilliant victory of the war.

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did tell me. "I left General Lee and went back to my men. I ordered firing stopped. I stood quietly awaiting events. Suddenly a horse came chattering about my feet. I looked up and saw a smart-looking officer, with yellow hair streaming behind him, hurrying forward to where I stood. He was in great excitement and urged his horse to where I stood. Then he wrenched him suddenly to his haunches, and said, in a somewhat violent tone: 'In the name of General Phil Sheridan, I demand the instant surrender of this army! I was not in a humor for trilling just then, but the commander of this army and if I were I should not surrender to you, meaning, of course, that I would treat with proper authority. I make the demand, with rejoined, simply for the purpose of preventing further bloodshed.' 'If you wish to prevent any further shedding of blood, I said, still keeping cool. He repeated his demand for an immediate and unconditional surrender. I then notified him that he was outside of his lines, and that if he was not more courteous I would remind him of this fact in a way that might be unpleasant to him. I then explained that General Grant and General Lee were then engaged in a conference that would probably settle everything, and that if he was not more courteous I would remind him of this fact in a way that might be unpleasant to him. I then explained that General Grant and General Lee were then engaged in a conference that would probably settle everything, and that if he was not more courteous I would remind him of this fact in a way that might be unpleasant to him.

JOE JOHNSON THE BEST GENERAL. "Who do you think the best general on the Southern side of the war?" "I am inclined to think that General Joe Johnson was the ablest and most accomplished man that the Confederate army produced. He never had the opportunity accorded to many others, but he showed a wonderful power as a tactician and a commander. I do not think that we had his equal for handling an army and conducting a campaign. General Lee was a great leader—wise, deep and sagacious. His moral influence was something wonderful. But he lost his praise on certain occasions. No one who is acquainted with the facts can believe that he would have fought the battle of Gettysburg had he not been under great excitement, or that he would have ordered the sacrifice of Pickett and his Virginians on the day after the battle. He said to me afterwards, 'Why didn't you stop all that hatting that day? At the Wilderness when our lines were driven in, General Lee put himself at the head of one of my brigades and leading it into action my men pressed him back, and I said to him that if he would 'save my commands in my own hands I would re-form his lines. His great soul rose masterful within him, and he said to me, 'You are right. I would not have been so foolish as to do that. The war was a grievous error—error of both sections and for which both sections have deeply atoned. As for me, I only did my duty in an humble way, as a man and a soldier, and the same reverent, devoted sentiment that impelled me to draw my sword filled my heart when I sheathed it forever.'"

A Rambles in Pompeii. A correspondent gives this account of a visit to Pompeii, the city which was buried by lava from Mt. Vesuvius eighteen hundred years ago: About one-third of the entire city has been laid open, and the excavations are continually proceeding, 104 men and boys being daily employed in digging, carting away the dirt, etc. There is a peculiar fascination about those parts of the city only recently discovered, and which have not yet received a name nor found their way into guide-books, or been looked upon by many eyes. Our guide took us into one house excavated only three days before, on the walls of which were some charming frescoes, as bright and fresh as if painted yesterday. They were carefully protected by heavy linen curtains and will doubtless be removed to the Napoleon Museum, since the few specimens allowed to remain on the walls of the Pompeian houses have become much impaired from exposure to the air and light. After our somewhat fatiguing wandering through the dead city we passed out of the Porta Esquilana, down the street of the villa of the Diomedes. In the corridors surrounding three sides of the house, serving in former times as cellars where wine and oil were stored, were found seventeen skeletons of women and children. The poor creatures had taken refuge there as in a place of safety, and were suffocated by the ashes which drifted through the narrow windows, or rather slits in the wall, which admitted the light. We found a shaly spot on one of the steps in this villa, and seated ourselves to eat our lunch with the convivial air of our civil guide, who accepted a piece of bread and cheese and drank a glass of wine to the health of the signor. On Sundays Pompeii is open gratis and there are no guides, only guards stationed at intervals to give us desired information and to lend a certain sense of security to their presence. It is impossible to describe the charm of being permitted to roam at will through the solitary streets where the silence of eighteen centuries seems to reign!

What a contrast between the gay, luxurious past of Italy and the dearth of the present. But the blue Italian heaven stretches above it the sea sparkles not far distant, and the hills rise with soft lovely outlines all about it, and as in the waning afternoon one sits in the shadow and watches all this surrounding beauty the lesson seems borne in afresh upon the soul of how nature covers every thing with her way to make us of lowliness and low, after all the ravages of existence, end for all of us in silence and peace.

The bad effects of imprudence in eating and drinking are speedily removed and the depression following eating is quickly banished by the use of Dr. Bull's Baltimore Pills. Price 25 cents.

Remark of Mr. Hayes's Private Secretary: "I have seen a fly light upon Mr. Chandler's nose and then go down and snooze off the effects."

Saratoga Belles. Belles of all kinds are here, says a Saratoga letter writer to the Home Journal. Not the least worthy of note is the Boston Belle, whose modest morning costume is altogether within the limits of reasonable income; who has a contempt for fancy dresses her own hair and wear frizzes not more than half way down her forehead. She studies the Atlantic Monthly during the morning concerts, only half lifting her eyes even when a million in masculine form goes by. In sublime tranquility she sits, unaware of the pitying glance bestowed upon her by the New York belle, whose chief intellectual occupation consists in studying the latest arrivals; who sticks out her foot to show her shoes and stockings, and whose looks are wide-awake in exact proportion to the moneyed interests of the young gentlemen within her range of vision. Then we have the Philadelphia belle, who, not so severely abstracted as the Boston belle, or so alarmingly on the alert as the New York belle, his perhaps about the happy medium part of her crest she also wears silk mitts to match her costumes, and goes to the hair-dresser. Having done all this she is quite too sensible to let her efforts run to waste, so she puts out her foot, but only a little way; she reads a little, but nothing more serious than Harper, and this she holds herself ready at any time to relinquish in case of the superior claims of what is now the beginning of an advertisement for settlement in life. Then we have married belles, both young and old. I dare not finish the sentence, but I leave it to imagination. Indeed I don't know but that the latter class display a greater degree of persistent energy than any other. Certainly, the tortures which they inflict on their hair-dressers, to say nothing of their dress-makers, must forever remain untold, for they are beyond the portrayal of any pen, while the power of endurance which they display in making themselves charming for hour after hour, bearing these warm summer days the weight of so many latest agonies, is something truly marvelous.

Lives of the Different Presidents. A review of the lives of the different Presidents of the United States is productive of some very interesting results. For instance three of them died on the Fourth of July. John Adams and Jefferson both died on the Adams's fiftieth birthday, July the 4th, 1826, and Monroe died on the 25th of July, 1835. Madison died on the 28th of June, 1836, and his friends until July 4th. If he had, then the second, third, fourth and fifth Presidents would have died on the independence day. Every fourth President until Mr. Hayes, was a bachelor. (Tilden, a bachelor, was elected, but Hayes' wife was seated.) Van Buren did not draw any of his salary until his term expired, upon his leaving it out in gold "all in a lump." Tyler died poor, having gone with the rebellion, and was one of the Confederate Commissioners at Montgomery. John Adams lived the longest; he was 91 years old when he died. Madison 85; Jefferson, 83; John Quincy Adams, 81; Van Buren, 78; Quincy Adams, 81; Van Buren, 78; Monroe, 72; Buchanan, 77; Fillmore, 74; Jackson, 73; Tyler, 72; Harrison, 68; Washington, 67; Johnson, 67; Pierce, 65; Taylor, 60; Lincoln, 56; Polk, 54. General Grant is the only living ex-President. Tyler and Van Buren both died in 1862; Lincoln assassinated in 1865; Buchanan died in 1862; Pierce in 1869; Fillmore in 1874, and Johnson in 1875.

LAST WORDS OF M. THIERS. "The last words of M. Thiers have become history, and somebody recounts in Figaro how they were authenticated. The great statesman, it seems, was eating a dish of beans, a vegetable to which he was partial, when he passed and said simply, 'These beans are too much for me,' and fell over from a stroke of paralysis, dying without regaining consciousness. Some modern philosophers, having their summer quarters at the hotel where this melancholy event occurred, were discussing it at table the other day, and dwelling on the caprice of destiny which ordained that such should be the last words of a great man.

The matre de hotel lent and attentive to the conversation. "Permit me," he interrupted, "to rectify an error. That was not what M. Thiers said before he died." "What, then, did he say?" "Ah," said the matre de hotel, in a voice that betrayed emotion, "what M. Thiers said was, 'These beans are excellent.'"

THE HABIT OF PROFANITY.—The Louisville Courier Journal bundles together its advice to profane men in this wise: "To afflicted with the habit of profanity, and who are desirous of curing themselves of it, we would suggest that as a beginning, they resolve and rigidly adhere to the resolution, that whenever they feel a disposition to swear they will take no other name than Huitzilopochtli. That will give their anger a chance to cool and to disappear before they get to the other end of the word, and they will not thus be guilty of the sin of a complete oath. And if Huitzilopochtli won't break them, then their cases are hopeless."

—Time goes at its own gait and you cannot hasten it by using the "spur of the moment." You may ask your friend to "stop a minute," but neither you nor he has power to do it.

—A lady said that woman was the only sincere exponent of christianity. Sniffon remarked, "That is the reason why so many young men wish to embrace the faith."

—If a man wants to know of how little importance he is, let him go with his wife to the dressmaker's.