

A quick and ready wit in an almost indispensable endowment in a good cross-examining counsel, but the quickest and readiest sometimes finds his match. "Oh, you say this gentleman was about fifty-five," said Canning to a pert young woman in the witness-box, "and I suppose now you consider yourself a pretty good judge of ages, eh? Ah, just so. Well, now how old should you be?" "About fifty," replied the witness, "I should take you to be about sixty. By your question I should suppose you were about sixteen." Whether counsel had any more questions for this lady is not recorded. "Now," began another learned gentleman, rising slowly from among his professional brethren, and looking very profound, "now, are you prepared to swear that this man was three years old?" "I swear that," returned the staid man in the box, "yes, I'll swear the man was three years old."

"And pray, sir, upon what authority are you prepared to swear it?" "What authority?" echoed the witness. "Yes, sir, upon what authority? You are to give me an answer, and not repeat my question." "I don't see as a man can be expected to answer a question before he has had time to turn it over." "Nothing can be simpler than the question put to you. Upon what authority, I repeat, do you swear to this animal's age?" "On very good authority." "Then why this evasion? Why not state it at once?" "Well, if you must have it," "Must have it?" interrupted the man of law, "I will have it." "Well, then, if you must and will have it," said the hostler, with deliberate gravity, "I had it from the mare's own mouth. A particularly witty reply was once made by a well-known English architect, who was given to an important opinion, and whose professional status Mr. Sergeant Garrow, the opposing counsel, was anxious to depreciate. "You are a builder, I believe," began the sergeant. "No, sir, I am not a builder; I am an architect." "Ah, well, builder or architect, architect or builder, they are pretty much the same, I suppose." "I beg your pardon, sir, I can't admit that." "I consider," said the sergeant, "that an architect is a man who will state wherein this great difference consists." "An architect, sir, conceives the design, prepares the plans, draws out the specifications—in short, supplies the mind. The builder is merely the machine; the architect the power that puts the machine together and sets it going." "Oh, very well, Mr. Architect, that will do; a very ingenious distinction without a difference. Now, I repeat, do you know who was the architect of the Tower of Babel?" "There was no architect, sir," replied the witness, "hence the confusion there."

Every person who should know how to treat a flesh-wound. Every one is liable to be placed in circumstances away from surgical and veterinary aid, where he may save his own life, the life of a friend, or a beast, simply by the exercise of a little common sense. In the first place, close the lips of the wound with the hands, and hold them firmly together to check the flow of blood until several stitches can be taken and a bandage applied. Then bathe the wound for a long time in cold water. "Should it be painful," a correspondent says, "take a painful of burning coals, and sprinkle upon them common brown sugar, and hold the wounded part in the smoke. In a minute or two the pain will be allayed, and the recovery proceeds rapidly. In my case a rusty nail had made a bad wound in my foot. The pain and nervous irritation were severe. This was all removed by holding it in smoke fifteen minutes, and I was able to resume my reading in comfort. We have often recommended it to others with a like result. Last week one of my men had a finger-nail torn out by a pair of ice-tongs. It became very painful, and was to be expected. Held in sugar-smoke twenty minutes, pain ceased, and promised speedy recovery."

A proposition has been lately made for erecting a monument at an expense of \$50,000 to the men who suffered and died on board British prison ships during the war of the revolution, concerning which the New York Graphic with great propriety remarks: "The prison ship martyrs long ceased to suffer. Ten times their number are now on our streets, cold, naked and hungry. That \$50,000 would buy much bread, meat and coal." The former inmates of the prison-ships are now designated "martyrs," but, as a contemporary observes, it would be much wiser to warm and feed and clothe the living "martyrs" of to-day than to gild the sepulchres of those who, a hundred years ago, perished by hardship and privation. The best mode of showing appreciation of the afflictions of those who are dead is to put an end to the afflictions of the living.

Sixty years ago was the year without a summer. Frost occurred every month in the year 1816. Ice formed half an inch thick in May. Snow fell to the depth of three inches in the interior of New York, also in Massachusetts, in June. Snow was formed of the thickness of an inch on the fifth of July. Indian corn was so frozen that the greater part was cut down in August, and dried for fodder, and farmers supplied themselves from the corn produced in 1815 for the seed of the spring of 1817.

It is now proposed in Germany to make wall paper which will adapt itself to the degree of illumination of the room, becoming darker as the room's more lit up, and vice versa. The paper is made of a mixture of this and paper printed or coated with oxide of copper, which acts in the manner above described. It is believed that very curious and novel effects of color and shade may in this way be produced on wall papers, and possibly on other materials.

Three million dollars in double eagles recently arrived in New York city from a Baltimore and Ohio railway car. The treasure, which weighed six tons, was brought overland from San Francisco, to be deposited in the New York Sub-Treasury. It filled fourteen iron safes, and was guarded by a squad of soldiers, and was in charge of eight Treasury Department clerks.

It is intended to supply slabs of gun cotton as part of the cavalry equipment, to be carried in a sort of waist belt, and used, if necessary, for the destruction of railways, stockades, etc., for which purposes gun cotton has proved the most powerful of all explosive generators, while it is the safest and most convenient to carry.

An account of a Christian who has abandoned his own religion and embraced Hindooism is given by a Calcutta correspondent. The convert was born in 1835, at Cawnpore, of European parents. Once, when he was on a hunting excursion, he met a hermit, with three or four disciples, living in a hut situated in the midst of a jungle generally believed to be the abode of ferocious animals. He had a talk with him on subjects of religion, and from that moment became his follower. His clothes are those of a Fakir. A coarse blanket and a piece of rough cloth are the only costume that he cares for. He lives the life of a Fakir, but does not, like him, beg his bread from door to door. He asks no alms, and never touches a glass of water, but nevertheless eats with avidity whatever fare is placed before him. Like a staunch Hindoo, he does not eat anything which comes from the hand of a Mohammedan, a low-caste Suddra, or a Christian. He is always seen tending his beads, and this, indeed, appears to be his only occupation.

The records of the Nates Arctic expedition do not bear out the theory maintained by some that alcohol is a potent sustainer of vitality. If such were the fact, its good effects ought to be clearly displayed upon men undergoing unusual fatigue in a temperate many degrees below zero. On the contrary, the conduct of the explorers, though subjected to the same labors and hardships as their companions, in every instance escaped scurvy, and remained in excellent health. A man named Gore, a Good Templar, succumbed to temptation while on a sledge journey, and took grog. After this he lost his appetite, ceased to have refreshing sleep, and was eventually attacked with scurvy. Ayes and Aldrich, the only teetotalers in the sledge party, were the only ones who escaped the scurvy. The testimony of both sides companies, doctors and officers included, was unanimous against serving out stimulants during the day, as they emphatically stated that no work could be done upon grog.

A despatch from Rome, January 7, says: "Palmeri, writing from the Observatory on Mount Vesuvius, says that for the last two days the instruments have shown evident signs of agitation. The smoke from the mountain is issuing with greater force and increased volume. In the interior of the last month, opened on the 18th of December, 1875, the fire is no longer visible, in consequence of an immense amount of material having fallen into it, through the giving way of a portion of the crater of 1872. An extraordinary eruptive force will, therefore, be necessary either to make a way through the enormous accumulation of sand and scorre or to open some new mouth, whether on the summit of the side of the volcano. In the meantime, the cone is manifest, but it cannot be stated when it will reach a point sufficient to overcome the resistance."

An association has been formed in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, and has been duly incorporated, having for its purpose the erection of a colossal statue of Robert Fulton, the inventor of the steamboat. He was born in Fulton township of that county, in 1765, and the house in which he is said to have been born is still pointed out. The association, of which Francis Schroder is president and Charles M. Howell secretary, propose to acquire a ten acre lot and improve and embellish the same, erecting thereon the statue; and they are soliciting contributions for that purpose.

New York city is now paying about \$3,000,000 a year for its police force in salaries alone. There are four Commissioners, who among them receive \$26,000; one superintendent at \$6,000; four inspectors at \$3,500 each; nineteen sub-commissioners at \$2,000; thirty-five captains at \$2,000; one hundred and forty sergeants at \$1,600; two thousand two hundred and sixty-one patrolmen at \$1,200, and seventy-eight doormen at \$900. Besides this, \$50,000 is required to pay messengers, telegraph operators and other employees.

Although the business failures of 1876 exceeded those of the previous year by twenty per cent the report on the condition of trade is an encouraging document. The failures were for a less amount of money than those of the preceding year; they were neither so numerous nor so disastrous as those in England during the same time, and with everything decreasing the quantity of fictitious values which have done so much to create distrust in business circles.

Despondency is fast disappearing from Peru, public men being now engaged in discussing emigration schemes and the advisability of procuring Chinese laborers from San Francisco. The dawn of prosperity is due to greater thrift on the part of the people, who have learned to produce more and import less than heretofore. The sugar industry especially shows marked signs of improvement, being stimulated by the scarcity in Europe.

The best material to start cuttings of any kind in, is clean washed sand. If in the ground, make a hole an inch or two across and fill it with sand. Grape propagators use nothing but sand and water at first. When roots start, the cuttings are changed to other pots filled with rich compost. A high temperature is necessary to grow plants from slips. They will seldom strike roots when the thermometer marks below sixty degrees.

Gen. Jackson, when in the Creek campaign, once ordered a mutinous regiment to return to duty, drawing his sword upon the Colonel and swearing that he would run him through if he did not obey. "The Colonel, as brave as the General, also drew his sword, and the men lifted their pieces ready to shoot the General if he attacked the Colonel. But the wrathful glance of Jackson's eye conquered his subordinate, who finally let his sword drop from his nerveless hand. Jackson instantly picked it up and politely handed it to him, with the remark, "Colonel, you are too brave a man to be deprived of your sword. Take it and go back to your duty." The Colonel, completely subdued by the General's magnanimity, ordered his command back at once, and returned to camp.

Not long ago several lives were lost in Cincinnati in a theatre panic, caused by a false alarm of fire. The public lesson then taught proved valuable when, the other day, a public school house was filled with smoke from a defective flue. The pupils were wild with fright, and rushed for the exits; but the teachers behaved admirably, closing the doors, and by main force compelling the children to go out slowly enough to prevent clogging the passages. Two of the teachers, women, were scratched and bruised by frenzied boys who fought to get past them.

A traveler packed himself and a great quantity of baggage into a stage in Oroville, Cal. The vehicle was so loaded that he had barely room to squeeze himself in; but he lit his pipe, and prepared to enjoy the handiwork of a journey under such circumstances. The straw under his feet caught fire from the pipe, and instantly the stage was in flames. He got out with difficulty, the baggage hindering him, and was fatally burned. The stage was consumed.

The average rainfall for December in England has been from 1.50 to 2 inches; that for December, 1876, was 6.49. The total rainfall for 1876 was 39.19, against 19.35 in 1874. People are consulting themselves with the reflection that there'll be no dry wells next summer.

The Pittsburg street-car companies are experimenting with coal oil as a means of removing the snow from their tracks. The petroleum is distributed and set on fire, and the snow disappears like dew before the morning sun.

The Boston papers entreat Mr. Sankey not to exhibit his 12-year-old son as a missionary there. Their experience of ill-fated students teaches them to beware of precocious revivalists.

General Horace Porter has sailed for Europe. After his affectionate care for the President he deserves a little rest.

The Rothschilds compute their combined fortunes at \$3,400,000,000.

Hotels and Saloons.

ROSE HOUSE,

ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN.

No. 24 N. Gay Street,
NEAR FAYETTE,
BALTIMORE, MD.

ALL the Delicacies & Luxuries of the Season on hand and served in the best style at moderate prices.

OYSTERS A SPECIALTY.

Large and Airy Rooms 50 cents per night.

P. M'GUIRE, Proprietor.
April 16, 1876-ly.

WEBER'S

DINING SALOON

15 N. Liberty St., Baltimore.

J. HENRY WEBER,
Proprietor.

April 6, '73-ly.

Patapsco Restaurant,

Main Street, Ellicott City, Md.

MARTIN L. RODY, Proprietor.

THIS FAVORITE SALOON has lately been thoroughly renovated and improved, and is furnished with everything necessary to render it a first-class resort. The Bar is supplied with the best Liquors, and Oysters are made a specialty. Families in any part of the City or County supplied with Oysters at the lowest rates.

Give me a call.

MARTIN L. RODY,
Nov. 2, '73-ly.

HOWARD HOUSE,

ELICOTT CITY, HOWARD CO., Maryland.

J. AND W. DALL GROVES,
PROPRIETORS.

Nov. 27, '69-ly.

CITY SALOON,

MAIN STREET,
Next door to Henke's Store.

Meals of All Kinds at All hours.

OYSTERS in every style. Choice brands of CIGARS. Call and see.

Oct. 7, '70-ly.

Job Printing of every kind done neatly, cheaply and after the latest styles at the TIMES office.

\$5 to \$20 per day at home. Sample worth \$1 free. STRYKON & CO., Portland Maine. [Mh 4, '70-ly]

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

A FINE LOT of Saddles for sale at W. F. Mayfield's

Ellicott City.

READ! READ!

FARMERS can find a good Market for what they have to sell or wish to buy at

D. SPEICHER'S,

Dealer in General Merchandise.

DRY GOODS, BOOTS & SHOES, NOTIONS, HATS & CAPS, READY-MADE CLOTHING, CLOTHS, HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, WOOD AND WILLOW WARE,

Groceries of all descriptions, Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Spices, &c., and also Green Groceries and Fruits, Oranges, Lemons, Apples, &c.

ALSO,

Dealer in Fertilizers of all kinds, among which are

Hornor's Maryland Super-Phosphate,

HORNER'S BONE DUST, HORNER'S BONE MEAL, PERUVIAN GUANO, PLASTER AND LIME.

Always has on hand the best quality of LUMP WHITE WASH-LIME.

Hornor's Maryland Super-Phosphate recommends itself to the Farmer as its formula is given to the public and is guaranteed to be as follows:

Peruvian Guano..... 700 lbs
Bone Dust and Concentrated Animal Matter..... 150 lbs
Muriate of Pot-Ash..... 110 lbs
2600 lbs

I hereby offer a reward of One Thousand Dollars to any person or persons that can by analysis or otherwise find any adulteration whatsoever in my Bone Dust.

JOSHUA HORNOR, JR.
Witness: D. F. KAISNER.
BALTIMORE, Feb. 27th, 1874.

FARMERS! Remember you run no risks in loading at D. Speicher's as his Fertilizers are kept at a distance from the cars. Furnished at the lowest possible rates. Store in Union Hotel formerly and Warehouse in yard of same.
March 14, '74-ly.

Ellicott City.

THE WEEB

FAMILY FAVORITE

Sewing Machine

Stands in the front rank of first-class Machines as possessing in a preeminent degree MORE REAL ADVANTAGES and being freer from petty and annoying perplexities. Its wonderful simplicity, faultless mechanical durability, ease of operation and cleanliness, have assisted in building up its immense POPULARITY AND SUCCESS. Its ever ready adaptability to all classes of light and heavy work makes it absolutely THE BEST.

Mr. W. H. JAMES, Ellicott City, is Agent for the Weeb in Howard County.

WEED SEWING MACHINE CO., 53 North Charles St., Baltimore.

H. S. DAWLEY, Manager.
Jan. 27, '73-ly.

REMOVED! REMOVED! REMOVED!

MRS. S. FRANK

Inform her patrons and the public in general that she has removed to

CASSIDY'S OLD STAND,

two doors above Dr. Martin's drug store, in which she has opened a large and varied stock of

DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, Ladies' Hats, AND A FULL STOCK OF MILLINERY GOODS.

DRESS MAKING will receive my prompt attention. I hope my old patrons, as well as the Public at large, will still give me their share of trade, as my Inducements will be greater than ever, and stock such to suit the most fastidious.

COME ONE AND ALL, BOTH GREAT AND SMALL.
Oct. 12, '72-ly.

Ellicott City.

BIERLY BROS.,

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS

IN

BOOTS, SHOES AND GAITERS, BOOTIES, LADIES', MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S SHOES, &c., &c.

A large assortment kept constantly on hand. All Kinds of Light and Heavy Work, executed according to order. Satisfaction guaranteed. Call and examine at our Store on MAIN STREET, nearly opposite the Howard House.

Dec. 23, '71-ly.

Ellicott City.

DANIEL LAUMAN,

MAIN ST., ELICOTT CITY,

DEALER IN GREEN GROceries, FRUITS, AND PROVISIONS

OF ALL KINDS, AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

Thankful for past patronage I invite everybody to give me a call.

FRESH AND COOL LAGER

ALWAYS ON HAND.

DANIEL LAUMAN.
March 13, '76-ly.

TAKE NOTICE.

GEN'S' BOOTS Five Dollars to Six Dollars. Boys' Boots and Shoes

One Dollar to Two Dollars.

LADIES' GAITERS \$1 TO \$2.50.

MOROCCO BOOTS \$1.50 to \$2.50.

Children's Boots 50 Cents to One Dollar and a Half.

SLEIPPERS AT ALL PRICES AT BEAL HELM'S SHOE STORE, Main St., near the Howard House.
July 5, '75-ly.

CUCUMBER PUMPS!

THE undersigned has on hand a large supply of

CUCUMBER PUMPS

of all makes, including Wilson's celebrated Pump, which he offers for sale at Baltimore prices.

E. A. TALBOTT.
Jan 4 '76-ly.

NEW BARBER SHOP.

The Undersigned having returned to this city again, respectfully informs his friends that he is prepared to do all kinds of Hair Dressing, Shaving, Shampooing, &c. DANIEL COOPER.
P. S.—Carpet Weaving carried on as usual.
Nov. 27 '69-ly.

DON'T NEGLECT YOUR COUGH!

A few doses of Dr. Isaac J. Martin's

PULMONARY BALSAM

will relieve you and effect a Cure

JUST RECEIVED fresh and at lowest prices, Raisins, Citron, Currants, Prunes, Dried Sweet Corn, Dried Apples, Dried Peaches, Oat Meal, Maccaroni, Tapioca, Gelatine, Baker's Cocoa and Dessicated Cocoa, Corn Starch, Pearl Hominy and Canned Fruits of all kinds for sale at A. J. P. Tabler's.

BACON! BACON! Hams, Plain and Canned Shoulders, Baltimore Cured, Sides and Pure Lard. For sale at A. J. P. Tabler's.

SHAKER'S Dried Sweet Corn, Dried Cherries, Apples and Peaches. Also Canned Tomatoes and Peaches at D. Speicher's.

Magistrate's and Constable's Blanks of all kinds for sale at the TIMES Office.

A LARGE STOCK of Boots, Gloves, Hats and Caps, Cloth and Cloths, Underwear and Hosiery for sale very low at D. Speicher's.

PRUNES, Dates, Figs and Oranges at D. Speicher's.

Baltimore.

Balto. and Ohio Railroad.

THE GREAT DOUBLE TRACK NATIONAL ROUTE AND SHORTEST LINE TO THE NORTHWEST, WEST AND SOUTH.

JANUARY 14, 1877.

LEAVE CAMDEN STATION:

5.05—Washington and Southwestern Express. Connects at Washington with Virginia Midland Railroad.
6.50—Washington and Way Stations.
7.00—1st. Louis, Cincinnati, Chicago, Pittsburg and Washington Express. Breakfast at Relay.
7.20—Washington and Annapolis Express.
8.00—Piedmont, Staunton, Hagerstown, Frederick and Way Stations. Main Stem.
9.00—Washington and Way Stations.
10.00—On Sundays only for Washington, Way Stations and Annapolis.
10.30—Washington Express.
P. M.
12.15—Washington, Annapolis and Way Stations.
1.20—Ellicott City and Way Stations.
1.30—On Sundays only for Washington and Way Stations.
3.00—Washington Express.
3.30—Richmond, Washington and Way Stations.
4.20—Winchester, Hagerstown, Frederick and Way Stations.
4.30—Washington Express.
5.00—Washington, Annapolis and Way Stations.
5.15—Frederick and Way Stations.
5.30—Chicago, Columbus and Washington Express.
6.00—1st. Louis, Cincinnati, Pittsburg and Washington Express.
6.30—Washington, Point of Rocks and Way Stations. (On Sundays leaves at 7.15 P. M.)
8.15—Washington Express. Connects at Washington with Va. Midland Railroad.
11.00—Mt. Airy and Way Stations.
For Metropolitan Branch—7.20 A. M., (7 A. M. on Sunday), 3.00 and 6.30 P. M., (8.15 A. M. on Sunday).
No connection on Sunday for Hagerstown, or Valley Branch.
All trains stop at Relay.

Leave Washington for Baltimore:

5.00, 7.00, 8.00, 8.30, 10.10 A. M., 12.00, 11.30, 3.30, 4.30, 11.35, 11.40, 12.00 P. M.
Daily. Other Trains daily, except Sunday.

THOS. R. SHARP,
Master of Transportation.
L. M. COLE, Gen'l Ticket Agent.
April 1, '73-ly.

Baltimore.

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4.30—Washington Express.
5.00—Washington, Annapolis and Way Stations.
5.15—Frederick and Way Stations.
5.30—Chicago, Columbus and Washington Express.
6.00—1st. Louis, Cincinnati, Pittsburg and Washington Express.
6.30—Washington, Point of Rocks and Way Stations. (On Sundays leaves at 7.15 P. M.)
8.15—Washington Express. Connects at Washington with Va. Midland Railroad.
11.00—Mt. Airy and Way Stations.
For Metropolitan Branch—7.20 A. M., (7 A. M. on Sunday), 3.00 and 6.30 P. M., (8.15 A. M. on Sunday).
No connection on Sunday for Hagerstown, or Valley Branch.
All trains stop at Relay.

Leave Washington for Baltimore:

5.00, 7.00, 8.00, 8.30, 10.10 A. M., 12.00, 11.30, 3.30, 4.30, 11.35, 11.40, 12.00 P. M.
Daily. Other Trains daily, except Sunday.

THOS. R. SHARP,
Master of Transportation.
L. M. COLE, Gen'l Ticket Agent.
April 1, '73-ly.

Baltimore.

THE GREAT DOUBLE TRACK NATIONAL ROUTE AND SHORTEST LINE TO THE NORTHWEST, WEST AND SOUTH.

JANUARY 14, 1877.

LEAVE CAMDEN STATION:

5.05—Washington and Southwestern Express. Connects at Washington with Virginia Midland Railroad.
6.50—Washington and Way Stations.
7.00—1st. Louis, Cincinnati, Chicago, Pittsburg and Washington Express. Breakfast at Relay.
7.20—Washington and Annapolis Express.
8.00—Piedmont, Staunton, Hagerstown, Frederick and Way Stations. Main Stem.
9.00—Washington and Way Stations.
10.00—On Sundays only for Washington, Way Stations and Annapolis.
10.30—Washington Express.
P. M.
12.15—Washington, Annapolis and Way Stations.
1.20—Ellicott City and Way Stations.
1.30—On Sundays only for Washington and Way Stations.
3.00—Washington Express.
3.30—Richmond, Washington and Way Stations.
4.20—Winchester, Hagerstown, Frederick and Way Stations.
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Balto. and Ohio Railroad.

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