

Professional. JOHN C. ROGERS, ATTORNEY AT LAW. AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY. Will Practice in Howard, Anne Arundel and the adjoining counties. Special attention given to Collections, and Remittances made promptly. Office—In the Court House, Ellicott City, Jan 6, 72-ly.

J. D. McGUIRE, Attorney at Law. Ellicott City, Md. Office Two Doors West of Leake's Store. Oct 7, 74-ly.

Thomas Jones, Attorney and Counsellor-at-Law. No. 32 St. Paul St., Baltimore. Practices in the Courts of Baltimore City and Howard and adjoining Counties. Can be found at the Court House in Ellicott City, on the FIRST and THIRD TUESDAY OF EVERY MONTH Dec. 12/74-ly.

Wm. A. Hammond, Attorney and Counsellor at Law. Can be found at the Court House, Ellicott City, on the FIRST and THIRD TUESDAY OF EACH MONTH. Office—29 St. Paul St., near Lexington, Baltimore. July 27/72-ly.

Edwin Linticum, Attorney at Law. OFFICE—Nearly opposite the Court House, ELLICOTT CITY, Md. Nov. 27/69-ly.

Henry E. Wootton, Attorney at Law. OFFICE—Nearly opposite the Court House, ELLICOTT CITY, MD. Nov. 27, '69-ly.

Irving Ditty, Attorney and Counsellor at Law. No. 31 St. Paul Street, BALTIMORE. Practices in all the Courts of the State; in the U. S. Courts, in Admiralty and Bankruptcy. Particular attention given to collection of Mercantile Claims in the lower counties of Maryland. Jan. 29, 70-ly.

Alexander H. Hobbs, Counsellor at Law. Attends all the Courts in Baltimore City and the Circuit Court for Howard County, and will be at the Court House in Ellicott City the First and Third Tuesday of every month (Orphan's Court days). Mar. 6/75-ly.

J. Harwood Watkins, Attorney at Law, ELLICOTT CITY. OFFICE—At the Court House. Sept 12, 74-ly.

Dr. Samuel A. Keene, ELLICOTT CITY, MD. Having permanently located himself at Ellicott City, is prepared to practice his Profession in this City and County. He may be found at his place of business at all hours, except when professionally engaged. Night calls promptly attended to. Oct 3, '69-ly.

Dr. W. C. Watkins, Near CLARKSVILLE, Howard County. Respectfully tenders his Professional Services to the citizens of Howard County. He will be found at his office when not professionally engaged. May 1, '69-ly.

William B. Peter, Notary Public, Real Estate and Collection Agency, and GENERAL INSURANCE AGENCY, ELLICOTT CITY, Md. Estates attended to; Receipts and Bills Collected; Money procured on Securities. Purchases and Sales of City and County Property effected. Property Leased. Money Invested in Ground Rents, Mortgages, &c., &c. Free of Charge. All kinds of Property Insured at Lowest Rates. MONEY TO LOAN, at Low Rates, on first Class Securities, in Sums from \$1000 to \$10,000. June 23, 74-ly.

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

Baltimore. S. S. LINTICUM, LUMBER DEALER, Cor. Pratt & Green Sts., 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. All orders promptly attended to, and delivered at Depot free of charge. July 18, 74-ly.

Francis W. Plummer. Good Wood, Smooth Work, Fine Finish! PRICES TO SUIT ALL! SEND FOR CATALOGUE OF FURNITURE!

WALNUT, OAK, ASH, POPLAR! Bookcases \$25 to \$100 Chamber Suits \$30 to \$300 Desks \$10 to \$100 Lounges 7 to 75 Library Tables 8 to 18 Leg Rockers 15 to 50 Parlor Suits 60 to 120 Parlor Tables 3 to 20 Bedsteads 10 to 60

PERSONAL. NOAH WALKER & Co. THE Celebrated Clothiers of Baltimore, Maryland. Announce the introduction of a plan of ordering Clothing and Underwear by Letter, to which they call your special attention. They will send on application their improved and accurate RULES FOR SELF-MEASUREMENT

The Very Latest Style and Most Perfect Fit Attainable. Goods ordered will be sent by Express to any part of the country. As is well known throughout the Southern States, they have for FORTY-THREE YEARS EXCELLED in all departments of their business, which is an absolute guarantee as to the character of the Goods they will send out.

READY-MADE CLOTHING always on hand, together with a full line of FURNISHING GOODS, including all the latest Novelties in demand at POPULAR PRICES. When Goods are sent per Express C. O. D. There will be no collection, charge on amount of \$20 and over. Rates for Self-Measurement, Samples of Goods and Price List sent free on application. The attention of the Trade is invited to our NEWLY INVENTED SELF-MEASUREMENT which is always kept up to the highest standard.

JOHN NICKLAS, WATCHMAKER & JEWELER 359 W. Balto. St., cor. of Paca, BALTIMORE, MD. PRACTICAL WATCHMAKER. Offers for sale, at Reduced Prices, Gold and Silver American and Foreign Gold Jewelry, Sterling Silver Ware, Triple Plated Ware, Clocks, Table Cutlery, &c., &c. Particular attention paid to the Repairing of Watches and the Manufacture of Hair Jewelry. April 16, 70-ly.

J. W. RIGGS, GROCER AND LIQUOR DEALER (Established 1856). Cor. Balt. and Stricker Streets, One Square from Fred. Road. HAS constantly on hand a large and fresh supply of Choice Groceries, Wines, Liquors, &c. Fine Teas and pure Spices at the lowest market prices. Persons visiting Baltimore would do well to call before purchasing. Country produce bought and sold. July 27, 73-ly.

Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired by competent workmen at John Nicklas', COR. BALTIMORE & PACA STS.

Sheriff's License Notice. Notice to Merchants, Traders, and others. ALL PERSONS and bodies corporate or politic in Howard County, who are or shall be exercising any business, or shall be doing any act or thing, or shall be in the occupation of any premises, or place for any purpose for which a license is made necessary by the laws of Maryland, are hereby warned to obtain a License, or renew the same, On or before the first of May, 1877, under the penalty prescribed by said laws for the infraction thereof. Those interested are notified of the following requirements of the License Law: TRADERS' LICENSE. The amount to be paid by traders for a license, (the amount of stock at the principal season of sale to be given under oath), is as follows: If the applicant's stock in trade does not exceed \$1,000, \$12.50 Over \$1,000 and not over \$1,500, 15.00 " 1,500 " 2,000, 18.00 " 2,000 " 3,000, 22.50 " 3,000 " 4,000, 25.00 " 4,000 " 5,000, 30.00 " 5,000 " 6,000, 35.00 " 6,000 " 7,000, 40.00 " 7,000 " 8,000, 45.00 " 8,000 " 9,000, 50.00 " 9,000 " 10,000, 55.00 " 10,000 " 15,000, 80.00 " 15,000 " 20,000, 100.00 " 20,000 " 30,000, 125.00 " 30,000 " 40,000, 150.00

The applicant must either make oath, as heretofore, before the Clerk of the Circuit Court of the County where he engages in business, or the amount of the goods sold or had at the principal season of sale, or the oath may be administered by a Justice of the Peace, who in the presence of a Justice of the Peace, through an agent. Persons may sell salt to cure fish in March, April and May, without license. Vendors of casks and venders of beer and cider, who are the makers of such beer and cider, (lager beer excepted), are not required to pay license.

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Easter Hop at Glenwood. (COMMUNICATED). On Easter Monday evening the annual Easter Hop of Glenwood was held in the hall of the Institute. It was decidedly a pleasant reunion. The programme was choice, the music good, the committees attentive, the ladies handsome and the gentlemen abundant.

Howard is proverbially happy in gathering into the field the prettiest gleaners. Sometimes she borrows from her neighbors when necessary, but like the general who soldiers do all the fighting, she always gets the credit for the victory and dars to wear the crown of laurel.

On Easter Monday evening, three cities generously offered choice gifts to the decorations of Glenwood Institute. I do not mean gold flowers, for these beautiful decorations were this time made out of gentlemen. I know them all, and they know themselves. One was from your city, Mr. Editor.

Washington sent up a very great gift, decorated in the latest New York style, but beautiful dress; a daughter of an ex-Senator from the west, admired by both ladies and gentlemen. Mrs. Hayes, the wife of the late Senator, had a very beautiful picture, many Misses W—s, and yet bearing three different names.

Clarksville was represented by two charmingly bright ones; both peculiarly individual in their dressings and much admired by the gentlemen. One of the two green trimmings was just what was needed to make perfect a nature's belle. Another white satin over black silk skirt, worn by a very graceful dancer, was much admired. Pure white, with rose decorations was admired and quite beautiful—worn by Miss P—.

Baltimore County was represented by a lady from the neighborhood of Swan Lake, who glided over the floor as gracefully as a swan upon the lake. Whilst the committee men did their duty, no doubt, they failed to complete the beautiful "tableaux vivants." In short, there were too many brunettes and too few blondes. We judge by contrast, as the greater of the two, for it takes both to fill the beautiful.

Roxbury brought both brunettes and blondes, both native and foreign—most of them partial to the banking business. As there were not enough ladies to give each aspiring "wall flower" a favored set, some had to resort to the plan of availing themselves of old old round, with a wet of these treating ones. Generally, though the "reserve force" contented themselves in looking through admiring eyes upon the beautiful scene before them.

There are giants in these days, but harmless as doves are they before such strains of music and such carols of the kind that Clarksville has heretofore and handsome young men upon the floor. Ellicott City sent some elegant dancers in full dress. Baltimore, as she always does, brought handsome men and fair ladies, and though yielding up her beauties for a while still claimed much of the honor won.

Two o'clock in the morning. M. Vilmorin, in the Journal of Agriculture, communicates in detail a plan for protection of potatoes from rot which he has lately practiced with a considerable degree of success. It consists simply in the use of moist earth, and consists in the use of moist earth, and consists in the use of moist earth.

The owner or keeper of every stallion or jack shall, before being permitted to stand or station such animal, pay to the Clerk of the Circuit Court of some one of the counties in this State, the highest sum which he intends to ask or receive for the season of one mare, and the receipt of the same shall be the seal of his Court attached thereto for said sum, shall be the license for stationing or standing such stallion or jack from one year from the date thereof provided, that no case shall be made for such license to be paid by this section for such license be less than ten dollars; and that the stationing of such stallion or jack shall be exempt from all other State taxes.

AMENDMENT TO THE LICENSE LAWS. PASSED JANUARY SESSION, 1869. (Chapter 238, Page 444). AN ACT To add an additional section to article fifty-six of the Code of Public General Laws, entitled Licenses, so as to empower a trader to sell the license to trade with the stock of Goods.

AN ACT To add to the tenth section of Article 56 of the Code of Public General Laws, a subsection, requiring a license to enable any person to act as Real Estate Broker.

AN ACT To add to the tenth section of Article 56 of the Code of Public General Laws, a subsection to read as follows: Sub-Section 1. Any person applying for the same, and paying the sum of fifty dollars, may obtain a license to carry on the business of Real Estate Broker, either as an individual, or as a partnership or firm who shall carry on the business of Real Estate Broker, without a license, shall be subject to the penalties imposed upon other Brokers by section seventeen of this Article.

AN EPISCOPAL Conference, composed of the clergy and one lay member from each Virginia parish, is appointed by Bishop Whittle to be held at Parkersburg on the 18th of April. The object of the conference is to consider the question of the establishment of a separate diocese for West Virginia, and if that idea is favorably considered, then to determine the boundaries of the diocese, whether the State line shall be adopted, or whether the eastern Pan Handle counties be allowed to remain with the mother State, and also to consider whether the new diocese shall be a missionary one, partially dependent upon outside help, or a self-sustaining one.

Wendell Phillips has returned to the charge against Mr. Devens. He says that Sims, the fugitive slave, was never purchased from his master, but that he remained in slavery eleven years and was liberated by the progress of the war. For that eleven years of suffering and servitude Mr. Devens was, in the view of the great abolitionist, responsible, and no liberality in the way of subscriptions to purchase the man he had sent back to bondage could atone for the original crime of capturing a fugitive slave. The newspapers that report the story that Mr. Devens had bought Sims from his master should attend to this matter. Have we really a "slave-honored Cabinet?"

A Cabinet Meeting. "Webb," said Mr. Hayes to his mid-eyed son the other morning, "you may put the chairs around the table in the Executive Chamber, for matters of weighty import are to be discussed today."

"Now, Rutherford," interposed Mrs. Hayes, "you are doing too much brain work. You never did much brain work before we came to Washington. I know it's wearing on you, for I see a change from the lips of his Southern half, 'will be to let matters run on as they have been running. There might be another letter of promises, or—"

"I consider," said Mr. Everts, "that I have something to say in this discussion and with all respect to my learned brothers of the Post-office—the Tyndal of the department, if they will pardon a classical figure—I propose to say it, feeling that since my conspicuous legal services originally established this Administration, when I accepted a portfolio in it I accepted a well defined responsibility as if I had become a deacon in Plymouth Church, as was the case with my Southern half, and I would not be content with a position of some what celebrated defence of Mr. Beecher, on which occasion I argued that — or perhaps it will be better to give my precise words, which I will now proceed to—"

"As seems to be the sense of the Cabinet," said Hayes, pressing his hand to his forehead, "the subject of a policy is postponed for future consideration, and there is no other business just at present, we will—"

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"I am glad to explain to the learned marine," said Mr. Everts, "that the subject being of the nature of myth and therefore not received as evidence in courts of law is allude to the subject under discussion and as I will proceed to show by a few passages quoted from memory from my remarks before the Electoral—"

But the eminent juriconsult from New York was taking to some other chair, with the exception of that occupied by the Heart Bowed Down, who still sat in a sort of stupor. The de facto President was renewing the moisture upon the linen rag that circled his throbbing temples. The other members of the Cabinet had scattered in this direction or that. Honest John Sherman, on the White House steps, was saying to an Associated Press reporter: "Telegraph to the country that a satisfactory and harmonious meeting of the Cabinet was held this morning, and that the President and his advisers are a unit in their determination to stand firm on the conciliatory policy heretofore indicated in these despatches."

Orlando H. Brewster's Vote. David Dudley Field has issued a pamphlet on "The Vote that Made the President," which, though not equal in breadth and scope to that containing his opinion in favor of the authority of Congress to annul the electoral college, is perhaps more striking and effective. With the proclivity of a lawyer for definite statements and the putting of particular cases, Mr. Field has taken the vote of one of the 185 Hayes electors and tested its validity. The President was chosen by a majority of one, and if a single vote of an elector were withheld, he would have no just title to the office which he holds. At least twelve of those votes, namely the eight votes of Louisiana and the four votes of Florida, were fraudulent; but out of these twelve Mr. Field selects the vote of Orlando H. Brewster, of Louisiana, for examination, simply for the sake of testing the argument which applies to many upon a single individual.

The case against Brewster is tersely put in this way: "Brewster was not appointed an elector, inasmuch as he did not receive a majority of the votes cast by the People of Louisiana, and inasmuch as he had received the electoral vote of Louisiana, he was not an elector. He was based on a statute frequently quoted in our columns authorizing the board to reject cast votes in precincts, where there was riot, intimidation, bribery or corruption, the fact of the existence of these evils or either of them to be vouched for in the formal statement of the Supervisors of Registration or Commissioner of Elections, based upon the affidavits of three or more citizens. Mr. Field, though holding such a statute to be unconstitutional in form and absurd in substance, since it assumes to decide an election by the votes that might, could, would or should have been cast, accepts its validity for the purposes of his discussion, and proceeds to show that its authority cannot be invoked in behalf of the title of any one of the eight Republican electors from Louisiana, since it is admitted that they were chosen by the violation of this statute. Before the Electoral College met, the Democratic counsel made the following offer: "We offer to prove that the statements and affidavits purporting to have been made and forwarded to said Returning Board in pursuance of the provisions of section 25 of the Election Law of 1874, alleging riot, intimidation and violence, at or near certain polls and in certain parishes, were falsely fabricated and forged, and that the knowledge of said Returning Board, and that said Returning Board, knowing said statements and affidavits to be false, nevertheless proceeded to count the same, and that none of the said statements or affidavits were made in the manner or form or within the time required by law, did knowingly, wilfully and fraudulently fail and refuse to canvass or compile more than 10,000 votes lawfully cast, as is shown by the statements of votes of the Commission on the Election."

This offer was rejected by a strictly partisan vote. It is known, therefore, that Brewster did not originally receive a majority of the votes cast at the last election in Louisiana, and it is virtually admitted that his title depends upon the action of the Returning Board in claiming jurisdiction to throw out votes on

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But the eminent juriconsult from New York was taking to some other chair, with the exception of that occupied by the Heart Bowed Down, who still sat in a sort of stupor. The de facto President was renewing the moisture upon the linen rag that circled his throbbing temples. The other members of the Cabinet had scattered in this direction or that. Honest John Sherman, on the White House steps, was saying to an Associated Press reporter: "Telegraph to the country that a satisfactory and harmonious meeting of the Cabinet was held this morning, and that the President and his advisers are a unit in their determination to stand firm on the conciliatory policy heretofore indicated in these despatches."

Orlando H. Brewster's Vote. David Dudley Field has issued a pamphlet on "The Vote that Made the President," which, though not equal in breadth and scope to that containing his opinion in favor of the authority of Congress to annul the electoral college, is perhaps more striking and effective. With the proclivity of a lawyer for definite statements and the putting of particular cases, Mr. Field has taken the vote of one of the 185 Hayes electors and tested its validity. The President was chosen by a majority of one, and if a single vote of an elector were withheld, he would have no just title to the office which he holds. At least twelve of those votes, namely the eight votes of Louisiana and the four votes of Florida, were fraudulent; but out of these twelve Mr. Field selects the vote of Orlando H. Brewster, of Louisiana, for examination, simply for the sake of testing the argument which applies to many upon a single individual.

The case against Brewster is tersely put in this way: "Brewster was not appointed an elector, inasmuch as he did not receive a majority of the votes cast by the People of Louisiana, and inasmuch as he had received the electoral vote of Louisiana, he was not an elector. He was based on a statute frequently quoted in our columns authorizing the board to reject cast votes in precincts, where there was riot, intimidation, bribery or corruption, the fact of the existence of these evils or either of them to be vouched for in the formal statement of the Supervisors of Registration or Commissioner of Elections, based upon the affidavits of three or more citizens. Mr. Field, though holding such a statute to be unconstitutional in form and absurd in substance, since it assumes to decide an election by the votes that might, could, would or should have been cast, accepts its validity for the purposes of his discussion, and proceeds to show that its authority cannot be invoked in behalf of the title of any one of the eight Republican electors from Louisiana, since it is admitted that they were chosen by the violation of this statute. Before the Electoral College met, the Democratic counsel made the following offer: "We offer to prove that the statements and affidavits purporting to have been made and forwarded to said Returning Board in pursuance of the provisions of section 25 of the Election Law of 1874, alleging riot, intimidation and violence, at or near certain polls and in certain parishes, were falsely fabricated and forged, and that the knowledge of said Returning Board, and that said Returning Board, knowing said statements and affidavits to be false, nevertheless proceeded to count the same, and that none of the said statements or affidavits were made in the manner or form or within the time required by law, did knowingly, wilfully and fraudulently fail and refuse to canvass or compile more than 10,000 votes lawfully cast, as is shown by the statements of votes of the Commission on the Election."

This offer was rejected by a strictly partisan vote. It is known, therefore, that Brewster did not originally receive a majority of the votes cast at the last election in Louisiana, and it is virtually admitted that his title depends upon the action of the Returning Board in claiming jurisdiction to throw out votes on

my celebrated defence of Mr. Beecher, and which as you may not recall I will now proceed to repeat from memory—"

"In regard to a new policy," Mr. Hayes resumed, "Mr. Ingersoll—the devil and go the country on that issue. But things are mixed, mixed, and my head throbs, and I think it better to postpone the discussion till another time."

"I think," said Mr. Key, "that—"