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The Port Tobacco Times

AND CHARLES COUNTY ADVERTISER.

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THE PORT TOBACCO TIMES,
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BY E. WELLS,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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LAWS---GENERAL,

PASSED BY THE

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF MARYLAND,

AT THE JANUARY SESSION, 1868.

[PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.]

[CHAPTER 317.]

AN ACT

To continue in force an Act entitled an Act to regulate and make uniform the fees of Constables, passed January session, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, chapter sixty-seven.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That the Act of January session, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, chapter sixty-seven, entitled an Act to regulate and make uniform the fees of Constables, and which will expire on the first day of April, eighteen hundred and seventy.

SEC. 2. *And be it enacted*, That this Act shall take effect from the date of its passage.

Approved March 30, 1868.

THOMAS SWANN,
Governor.

[CHAPTER 325.]

AN ACT

To provide for giving effect to Informal or Invalid Deeds.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That whenever any deed or bill of sale shall have been duly signed and sealed by the parties thereto, but shall not have been acknowledged by the said parties or any one of [illegible] manner or form or before the person authorized to take such act or acknowledgment, the Circuit Court of a county in which by law the said deed or bill of sale ought to be or to have been recorded, or the Circuit Court of Baltimore city, if the said deed or bill of sale ought by law to be or to have been recorded in said city, may upon the petition of any party to said deed or bill of sale, or his or their assigns, or any person claiming under them setting forth the defects in the acknowledgment of said deed or bill of sale, pass an order directing the other parties thereto to appear and answer the said petition, and may cause notice to be given to such parties by summons or publication according to the practice of the said court, and may direct testimony to be taken in relation to the matters in said petition or in said petitions and answer contained; and the said court may grant relief upon said petition by directing the said parties or any of them, to acknowledge or to re-acknowledge the said deed or bill of sale as the case may require, and the order of the said court, passed in the premises, directing the said acknowledgment to be made as aforesaid, shall operate in the same manner and to the same extent, from the date of the said order, as if the said party ordered as aforesaid, to acknowledge or re-acknowledge the said deed or bill of sale had thereupon so done; provided, however, that the rights of any person who shall not be a party to said proceedings as aforesaid, shall not be in any wise affected by said order.

SEC. 2. *And be it enacted*, That this Act shall take effect from its passage.

Approved March 30, 1868.

THOMAS SWANN,
Governor.

[CHAPTER 335.]

AN ACT

To repeal sections 76 and 77, of Article 35, title Elections, of the Code of Public Oeneral Laws, and to enact a section in lieu thereof, regulating the time of the election of Representatives in Congress of this State.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That sections 76 and 77, of the Code of Public General Laws of Maryland, be and the same are hereby repealed, and the following section enacted in lieu thereof.

§ 76. Elections of Representatives of this State, in the Congress of the United States, shall be held on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November every two years, commencing in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, and taking place every second year thereafter.

Approved March 30, 1868.

THOMAS SWANN,
Governor.

[CHAPTER 336.]

AN ACT

To repeal section four, of chapter one hundred and sixty-two, of the Acts of eighteen hundred and sixty-five, entitled an Act to add additional sections to Article ninety-three, of the Code of Public General Laws, entitled Testamentary Law, and relating to sales of real estate by order of Orphan's Courts, to come in after section three hundred and twenty-eight of said Article, and to insert in said Article, in lieu of the section so repealed, the following section, relating to sales of real estate by order of Orphan's Courts.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That sections four, of Article ninety-three, of the Code of Public General Laws, passed March twenty-fourth, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, and relating to sales of real estate by order of Orphan's Courts, to come in after section three hundred and twenty-eight, of said Article, be and the same is hereby repealed, and that the following section be inserted in said Article, as a substitute for and in lieu of the said section so repealed.

§ 4. That the Orphan's Courts shall have authority to appoint a trustee to make such sales, which trustee may be the administrator, or any other person in the discretion of the Court, and who shall give bond with security to be approved by the Orphan's Court or the Register of Wills, and proceed with such sale in the manner usually practiced in the Courts of Equity in this State, and upon the ratification of such sale by the Orphan's Court, and the payment in full of the purchase money, and not before, the said trustee shall proceed to convey the title of said intestate to said real estate in the same manner as trustees under the appointment of Circuit Courts are now authorized to do, and the said Orphan's Court may allow the same commissions to any trustee so appointed, as now allowed to a trustee appointed to sell under a decree in equity, provided, that nothing herein contained shall apply to any cases now pending in said Courts.

SEC. 2. *And be it enacted*, That this Act shall take effect from and after its passage.

Approved March 30, 1868.

THOMAS SWANN,
Governor.

[CHAPTER 316.]

AN ACT

To repeal section 2, of an Act passed March 21st, 1867, chapter 329, entitled au Act to provide for the selection, drawing and summoning of Jurors in the several counties, and prescribing their qualification, and re-enact the same with amendment.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That section two of an Act passed March twenty-first, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, chapter three hundred and twenty-nine, entitled an Act to provide for the selection, drawing and summoning of Jurors, in the several counties and prescribing their qualification, be and the same is hereby repealed and re-enacted to read as follows:

§ 2. *And be it enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the Judges of the Circuit Courts for each of the counties, at any time after the regular term of said courts, at which jurors are required to attend, has adjourned, but not less than fifteen days before the commencement of the next succeeding term, at which juries are required to attend, in the presence to such practising members of the bar of said court as shall think proper to attend, notice of the time and place having been first given to said bar, through the criers of said courts, to proceed to select from the lists last furnished by the clerks of the county commissioners, provided for in the first section of this Act, and from the poll books of the several election districts of said counties that shall be returned and filed in the clerk's office of said court, after any general election that may be last held previous to such selection, a panel to consist of the names of five hundred persons in the county of Baltimore, of two hundred persons in the several counties of Washington, Montgomery, Allegany, Carroll, Frederick, Anne Arundel, Prince George's, Harford, Cecil, Dorchester, Worcester, and Somerset, and of one hundred and fifty persons in the several counties of Howard, Charles, Calvert, St. Mary's, Kent, Queen Anne's, Caroline, and Talbot, to be fairly and impartially selected of the age aforesaid, by the said Judges, with special reference to the intelligence, sobriety and integrity of such persons, and without the least reference to their political opinion; and of the names of such persons when so selected a list shall be made, and a certificate thereto appended by the said Judges, that said list of names has been duly selected in conformity with and according to the spirit and intent of this Act, and which said lists and certificates shall be filed with the clerks of the said courts, and by them preserved as other proceedings of the said court are kept.

SEC. 2. *And be it enacted*, That this Act shall take effect from the date of its passage.

Approved March 30, 1868.

THOMAS SWANN,
Governor.

[CHAPTER 348.]

AN ACT

To repeal section fifty-eight, of Article sixteen, of the Code of Public General Laws, under the title of Chancery Jurisdiction, and to re-enact the same with amendments.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That section fifty-eight of Article sixteen, of the Code of Public General Laws, entitled Chancery Jurisdiction, be and the same is hereby repealed, and the following section enacted and substituted therefor:

§ 58. Whenever lands lie partly in one county and partly in another, or partly in a county and partly in the city of Baltimore, or whenever persons proper to be made defendents to proceedings in chancery, reside some in one county and some in another, or some in a county and some in the city of Baltimore, that court shall have jurisdiction in which proceedings shall have been first commenced, provided, that no proceedings in chancery shall affect the title to property real and personal in the State of Maryland, beyond the limits of the city of Baltimore, or county in which such proceedings shall be instituted, to the prejudice of any bona fide purchaser, mortgagee, or pledge, until a copy of the bill of complaint, certified under his official seal by the Clerk of the Court in which it originated, shall be filed in the Clerk's office of the Court of the city of Baltimore, or county where such property shall be at the time, and that on receipt of a copy of such bill by the Clerk of such Court, it shall be his duty forthwith to enter and index the bill in his chancery docket, as though it originated in his Court, and also to state on the docket from what Court it came, but not to issue process thereon.

SE. 2. *And be it enacted*, That this Act shall take effect from the date of its passage.

Approved March 30, 1868.

THOMAS SWANN,
Governor.

[CHAPTER 359.]

AN ACT

To alter and amend the Act of January session, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, chapter three hundred and four, entitled an Act to incorporate the Central Maryland Railroad Company, passed on the eighteenth day of March, in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-seven.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted*, That M. S. Barber, Samuel Preston, Alpheus R. Appleton, Thomas A. Boult, Lewis G. Stanhope, A. K. Stake, and Henry Vantz, Jacob B. Masters, Theodore Emory, William F. Sadler, be and they are hereby appointed commissioners under the direction of whom subscriptions may be received to the capital stock of the Central Maryland Railroad Company, in the room and stead of the persons named as such commissioners in the first section of the Act to incorporate the Central Maryland Railroad Company, passed on the eighteenth day of March, in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-seven.

SEC. 2. *And be it enacted*, That so much of the eleventh section of said Act as authorizes and empowers the said company to bridge the Potomac river at any point in Washington county, be and the same is hereby repealed.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the provisions of the said Act contained in the twenty-third section authorizing the company incorporated by said Act, to form a union with any company incorporated in the State of Pennsylvania, and authorizing the said corporation to be merged in any corporation created by the laws of Pennsylvania and all other provisions of the said Act, contained in said section, be and the same are hereby repealed.

SEC. 2. *And be it enacted*, That this Act shall take effect from the date of its passage.

Approved March 30, 1868.

THOMAS SWANN,
Governor.

Agricultural.

AGRICULTURAL TALK FOR JUNE.

We take pleasure in presenting our readers with the following extracts, from a contribution we find in the *Prince Georgian* by that able writer on agricultural subjects, well known as the "PATUXENT PLANTER":

Tobacco.—Try and plant your crop this month—top it early—keep it free from worms—plant on prime land—plant not more than 10,000 to the hand. Make one of your tobacco houses perfectly tight; a house 40 by 24 will hold 12,000 plants and room for Dr. Dorsey's Tobacco Curing Apparatus; have sheds to your curing house to secure the tobacco as it is cured; manage the crop well and neatly and you will make more money from 10,000 plants thus managed, than double the quantity grown and managed after the old system. In these days, when labor is high and common tobacco low, it is foolishness to make tobacco unless you make bright, best quality. Tobacco at an average of $25 is a paying crop, and it can be made to do that by the plan I have sketched above. By such a system you have more time to devote to smaller matters, which count amazingly in the general summing up of profits at the end of the year, you have less land employed and less to work, and yet you get as much money for your tobacco crop.

Sheep Shearing.—The weather in May was so wet and generally cold, as to be unfit for this work, and when the days were warm and bright, other work, too long neglected because of the rains, had to be attended to, so I presume you have yet to shear your sheep. If you have a large flock, it is economy to hire a professed shearer—one who will shear sixty a day and never nip a bit of flesh while he gets all the fleece, unlike the colored gentlemen who usually make a mixed business of it, say one pound of skin and flesh to three of wool, leaving here and there long tufts of wool by way of ornament.—An ingenius Yankee has lately patented a machine for shearing sheep which has acted well, and it is said by a Northern Agricuitural Editor will supersede the hand shears, as the reaper and mover has supplanted the cradle and the scythe.

Let me call your attention to the following tables, and advise you to preserve them by pasting them in your farm account book for reference, as they are often found very useful in farming operations, and will save you much troublesome calculation:

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES,

As recognized by the laws of the United States.

Bushel.	*Pounds.*
Wheat	60
Shelled Corn	56
Corn in the ear	70
Rye	56
Oats	32
Barley	47
Irish Potatoes	60
Sweet Potatoes	55
White Beans	60
Castor Beans	46
Clover Seed	60
Timothy Seed	45
Flax Seed	56
Hemp Seed	44
Millet Seed	50
Peas	60
Blue Grass Seed	44
Buckwheat	52
Dried Peaches	38
Dried Apples	24
Onions	57
Salt	50
Stone Coal	80
Malt	38
Bran	20
Plastering Hair	8
Turnips	55
Unslaked Lime	30
Corn Meal	48
Fine Salt	55
Hungarian Seed	50
Ground Peas	24

A box 24 by 16 inches, 22 deep, contains 1 barrel; a box 16 by 16½ inches, 8 deep, contains 1 bushel; a box 8 by 8½ inches, 8 deep, contains 1 peck; a box 4 by 4 inches deep, 4½ contains ½ peck; a box 4 by 3 inches, 2½ deep, contains 1 quart.

The standard bushels of the United States contains 2150.4 cubic inches. The "imperial bushels" is about 68 inches. Any box or measure, the contents of which are equal to 2150.4 cubic inches, will hold a bushel of grain. In measuring fruit, vegetables, coal and other substances, one-fifth must be added. In other words, a peck measure five times even full makes one bushel.

TABLE

Showing the Quantity of Seed usually sown to an acre.

Herd's Grass, or Timothy	¼ to ½ bushel.
Red Top	½ to 1 bushel.
Red Clover	6 to 10 lbs.
White Clover	5 to 8 lbs.
Lucerne	10 lbs.
Orchard Grass	1 to 1½ bushel.
Blue Grass	½ to 1 bushel.
Rye Grass	1 to 1½ bushel.
Wheat	1½ to 2 bushel.
Barley	1½ to 2 bushel.
Buckwhat	1 to 1½ bushel.
Carrot	2½ to 3 lbs.
Beet	4 to 6 lbs.
Parsnip	3 to 5 lbs.
Onion	4 to 6 lbs.
Ruta Baga	1 lb.
Turnip	1 to 1½ lbs.
Beans	1½ to 2 bushel.
Peas	1½ to 2 bushel.
Oats	2½ to 3 bushel.
Rye	1½ to 1½ bushel.
Millet	½ to ¾ bushel.

Showing the Quantity of Corn required to Plant an Acre, five grains in the hill.

3 feet by 2	18 quarts.
3½ feet by 3	10 quarts.
3 feet by 4	7 quarts.
3 feet by 3	12 quarts.
3¾ feet by 3	8 quarts.
4 feet by 4	6 quarts.

The number of Plants per Acre, at given distances.

1 foot	53,560
1½ feet	19,360
2 feet	10,890
2½ feet	6,969
3 feet	4,840
4 feet	2,722
5 feet	1,742
6 feet	1,210
9 feet	537
12 feet	302
15 feet	194
18 feet	134
20 feet	109
25 feet	69

Clover Hay will be made this month. Secure a good mower and sulky rake—cock it in twenty-four hours after being mown don't open the swarths after being mowed—let it lie a day or so in the cocks, according to the weather, and put it in stack, rick or barn, before it becomes too dry. Use salt and it may be secured in a half green condition, with assurance it will keep sweet. The less clover hay is moved or disturbed the better. Col. Capron made on his Laurel farm fine clover hay, and he put it in 100 or 150 lb. cocks as fast as it was mowed. He cured it in the cock. The third or fourth day, the cocks were opened or just turned over, and after an hour or two it was sent to the barn and put away with salt sprinkled over the layers at the rate of a bushel to the ton. In winter, when fed to the stock, it was as green and fragrant as Young Hyson tea.

Corn.—Do not be discouraged if the lateness of the season has prevented you from getting your land in order to plant your corn before the end of this month; the 10th of June will do if you cannot plant before. Better plant with soaked corn in June on well prepared land, than early on ground roughly worked. Put the land in nice order as if for tobacco, and the work is half done for a good crop of corn. In consequence of cornland being badly prepared, the crop has to be worked too late to keep down the grass, and the crop is injured. It is generally conceded that drill or step corn gives a greater yield if a good distance, say six feet, be allowed between the rows, and eighteen inches in the drill. It will give as many stalks to the acre as when planted four by four feet, and will not be so excluded from sun and air. The stalks will not grow so high, will shoot lower and be better cured. The fault with our general system of corn growing is, the corn runs too much to stalk and blade, and bears the ears too far from the roots and succulant portions of the stalk.

Blackberries.—This source of immense profit is almost entirely neglected by our people. Old and young men, women and children, feeble and decrepid, can easily and pleasantly earn their clothing and food this monih and next, if they would, by gathering this fruit that nature, in her wondrous bounty, has provided everywhere on poor as well as rich lands. The market is never overstocked. If not convenient to send to market regularly, they can be easily *dried*, and sold at good prices in winter, or made in delicious wine, which, at a cost for barrel and sugar of about twenty-five cents per gallon, in twelve months each gallon will bring from $3 to $4. Every industrious family could easily make three barrels of wine, which would give, after being racked off, one hundred gallons of pure wine, worth at least nett $300. The same could be made from wild grapes and a few improved grapes, and, say, the same from currants; thus, with but little labor, and that performed, too, by those who could in no other way contribute to the common fund of labor, because of their helplessness, a sum of $1,000 may be added to the family revenue. It is a common thing at the North for persons to realize $400 per acre from blackberries. I would suggest to you or any person who desires to try the experiment of sending berries to market, to purchase the "*Gothic Box*," it is so cheap that it can be given away, which is a great inducement to purchasers, and the fruit is so nicely preserved that it looks in market as it did on being first picked, so it will command high prices and ready sale. Pint and quart boxes are sold at $16 per 1,000, and crates with hasps, staple, hinges and lock, holding sixty quarts are worth $2 50. They are to be had of Messrs. Banks and Slingluff, No. 145 West Pratt Street, Baltimore, who have a valuable assortment of Agricultural Implements. A few crates and 1,000 boxes would cost only $20, and you could sell easily in a week or ten days $100 worth of berries. These boxes are the very things for strawberries, currants, grapes, &c., &c.

Selected Poetry.

From All the Year Round.

TREASURE.

Two youthful schoolmates, blithe and free,
Wandered together by the sea.

Said one, "My hopes are high as heaven;
To me the future shall be given."

Said his companion, "I will stand
Among the foremost of the land.

"My fame shall thread the maze of men,
And lightnings quiver from my pen."

They met again in forty years,
And told their boyish hopes and fears.

The one had set his heart on gold,
And found it—growing frail and old.

The other living fuller life,
Had fled the haunts of worldly strife,

And fill'd his soul with purpose high,
And wisdom of the earth and sky,

But had not gather'd golden store,
To scare ill-fortune from his door;

Nothing but courage, hope, and faith,
And love, the conqueror of death.

The rich man, with a mournful smile,
Said to the poor, and sighed the while:

"Oh! friend, thou'st dream'd thy life away,
And now that thou art old and gray,

"Hast not a penny for thine age,
Or for thy children's heritage."

The poor man cheerily replied:
"What matters? Life and joy abide.

"My children, sporting in the sun,
Can do at least what I have done.

"I've had my pleasure as I went,
And known the riches of content.

"Thou hast thy treasures—I have mine—
My heart my judge, men's verdict thine.

"But, friend, who'st chosen other ways
Than those I've trodden all my days,

"When comes the hour, as come it must,
When thou shalt mingle with the dust,

"Whose treasures shall the best endure—
Those of the rich man or the poor?

"Thine cease at portals of the grave,
Not even their shadow can'st thou save?

"But what I've won with heart endeavor
Is mine forever and forever.

"I take it with me through the tomb,
And find it when I pass the gloom!"

Selected Miscellany.

From the London Popular Journal.

VOLTAIRE DYING.

On the 25th February, 1758, Voltaire penned the following blasphemy: "Twenty years more, and God will be in a pretty plight." Let us see what was taking place precisely at the time indicated. On the 25th February, 1778, Voltaire was lying, as was thought, on his bed of death. Racked and tortured by remorse for past misdeeds, he was most anxious to propitiate the God whom he had insulted and the Church which he and his had sworn to destroy; and hence he resolved on addressing himself to a minister of religion, in order to receive the sacrament of reconciliation. On the 26th, then, he wrote the following letter to the Abbe Gaultier: "You promised me, sir, to come and hear me. I entreat you to take the trouble to call as soon as possible." The abbe went at once. A few days after, in the presence of the same Gualtier, the Abbe Mignot, and the Marquis de Villevieille, the dying man made the following declaration: "I, the undersigned, declare, that for these four days past having been afflicted with a vomiting of blood, at the age of eighty-four, and not having been able to drag myself to church, the Reverend the Rector of St. Sulpice, having been pleased to add to his good works that of sending to me the Abbe Gaultier, a priest, I confessed to him, and if it pleases God to dispose, of me, I die in the Holy Catholic Church, in which I was born; hoping that the Divine mercy will deign to pardon all my faults. If ever I have scandalized the Church, I ask pardon of God and of the Church. 2d March, 1778.—VOLTAIRE." This document was deposited with Mons. Momet, Notary at Paris. It was also, with the permission of Voltaire, carried to the rector of St. Sulpice, and to the Archbishop of Paris, in order that they might say whether or not the declaration was sufficiently explicit and satisfactory.

Twice before, when dangerously ill, the wretched man had made abject retractations. But these he not only retracted when restored to health, but, passing from bad to worse, he poured out fuller vials of wrath against God and Christianity. It was then of necessity to receive the most solemn and full abjuration of past infidelities.

When Gualtier returned with the archiepiscopal answer, he was refused admission to the dying man. The arch-conspirators trembled at the *apostacy* of their hero; and, dreading the ridicule which would fall upon themselves, it was determined not to allow any minister of religion thenceforth to visit him. Finding himself thus cut off from the consolations of religion, Voltaire became infuriated—no reproach, no curse being deemed bad enough for the D'Alemberts and Diderots who guarded him. "Begone," he said; "it is you who have brought me to my present state. Begone! I could have done without you all; but you could not have existed without me—and what a wretched glory have you procured me!" And then praying, and next blaspheming—now saying, "O Christ," and next, "I am abandoned by God and man," he wasted away his life, ceasing to curse and blaspheme and live on the 30th May, 1778. These facts were made public by Mons. Tronchin, a Protestant physician from Geneva, who attended him almost to the last. Horrified at what he had witnessed, he declared that "to see all the furies of Orestes, one had only to be present at the death of Voltaire"—("Pour voir toutes les furies d'Oreste, il n'y avoit qu'a se trouver a la' mort de Voltaire.") "Such a spectacle," he adds, "would benefit the young, who are in danger of losing the precious helps of religion." The Mareschal de Richelieu, too, was so terrified at what he saw, that he left the bedside of Voltaire, declaring that "the sight was too awful for endurance."

Villette, the friend of Voltaire, and of course his copier Monke, denied these statements, just as the friends of Cæsar denied the resurrection of our divine Lord; but the great philosopher Mons. de Luc, whose learning, integrity and position were of the highest, honestly repeated and confirmed what had been publicly and truthfully stated about the terrors of death which had haunted Voltaire. I will transcribe a portion of his letter, dated Windsor, Oct. 23, 1797. "Being at Paris in 1781"—De Luc was then in his fifty-first year—"I was often in company with Mons. Tronchin. He was an old acquaintance of Voltaire's at Geneva, whence he came to Paris, in quality of first physician to the father of the late Duke of Orleans. He was called in during Voltaire's last illness, and I have heard him repeat all those circumstances about which Paris and the whole world were at that time speaking, respecting the horrid state of this impious man's soul at the approach of death.—Mons. Tronchin did everything in his power to calm him; for the agitation he was in was so violent that no remedies could take effect. But he could not succeed, and unable to endure the horror he felt at the peculiar nature of his frantic rage, he abandoned him. Mons. Tronchin immediately published in all companies the real facts. This he did to furnish a dreadful lesson to those who calculate on being able in a death-bed to investigate the dispositions most proper to appear in before the judgment seat of God. At that period, not only the state of the body, but the condition of the soul, may frustrate their hopes of making so awful an investigation, for *justice* and sanctity, as well as goodness, are attributes of God; and *He sometimes, as a wholesome admonition to mankind, permits the punishments denounced against the impious man to begin even in his life, by the tortures of remorse.*"

Such are the facts relative to the wretched end of Voltaire—facts evidenced by Tronchin and Richelieu, and believed in, as De Luc assures us, by the whole of Paris, and spoken of throughout the entire world. W. R.

☞ A credulous man said to a wag who had a wooden leg:

"How came you to have a wooden leg?"

"Why," answered the wag, "my father had one, and so had my grandfather. It runs in the blood."

☞ "Hello, Bill, lend me five dollars?"

"You are mistaken in the man, sir, I'm not a five dollar bill."

☞ A young woman being asked by a politician which party she was most in favor of, replied that she preferred a wedding party.

☞ The difference between a miller and a sexton is, the one tolls for a living, and the other for a death.

The Black Ewe.

A London merchant seeking respite from the vexations of business came in view of a shepherd. He was playing upon his pipe, while reclining under the shading branches of a widespreading willow, near a beautiful stream, while his flock, quietly ruminating around him, combined to render the scene the very picture of peace and contentment. The merchant, enchanted with it, pulled the bridle of his horse and calling to the shepherd said:

"My friend, you certainly must be a very happy man!"

The shepherd looked up and replied:

"Yes, sir, I would"—when springing up he darted off after a sheep then running over field, hill and dale, kept him on the chase till at length he succeeded in heading it off and driving it back to the flock. Returning, heated and panting, he saw the merchant still stopping, intensely observing the incident, and he, then finished the reply he had commenced—"I would, as I was saying, be right happy, sir, if it were not for this black ewe, but she is so fond of mischief that when all is quiet around I have to be constantly watching her or she is sure to give trouble."

The merchant replied in a thoughtful tone, as he put spurs to his horse, "my friend, I guess every man has a black ewe in his flock!"

Pungent.

Did you ever hear the story of the Irishman and the horse-radish?

"No; how was it?"

Well, seeing a dish of grated horse-radish on the table where they had stopped for dinner, each helped himself largely to the *sauce*, supposing it to be eaten as potato or squash; and the first, putting a knifeful into his mouth, jerked his handkerchief from his trowsers and commenced wiping his eyes!

"What *troubles* yer, Jemmy?" inquired his comrade.

"Sure, and it was a thinkin' of my poor old father's death when he was hung!" he replied, shrewdly.

"Presently the other, taking as freely of the pungent vegetable, had as sudden use for the handkerchief; whether Jemmy as coolly enquired, and what *troubles yer*, Pat?

"Troth," he replied, "That you wasn't hung with yer father!"

The Sabbath.

"It is by the reiterated instruction and impression which the Sabbath affords to the population—by the moral principle which it forms, by the conscience which it maintains, by the habits of method, cleanliness and industry it creates, by the rest and renovated vigor it bestows on exhausted human nature, by the lengthened life and higher health it affords, by the holiness it inspires—and the cheering hopes of heaven and the protection and favor of God which its observance ensures that the Sabbath is rendered the moral conservator of the nations." "You might as well put out the sun and think to lighten the world with tapers, destroy the attraction of gravity, and think to wield the universe by human powers as to extinguish the moral illumination of the Sabbath, and break the glorious mainspring of God's moral government over mankind."

The Will of a Drunkard.

I die a wretched sinner, and I leave to the world a worthless reputation, a wicked example, and a memory that is only to perish.

I leave my parents sorrow and bitterness of soul all their lives.

I leave to my brothers and sisters shame and grief, and a reproach of their acquaintances.

I leave my wife a widow, and broken-hearted—a wife lonely struggling with want and suffering.

I leave to my children a tainted name, a ruined position, a pitiful ignorance and mortifying recollections of a father who, by his premature death, joined the great company of those who are never to enter the Kingdom of God.

WEEVIL IN BARNES.—A correspondent of the *Country Gentleman* says:

"About ten years ago they became very numerous in my father's barn, before we were aware of it. After the crops was removed, the granary was thoroughly swept; then with brown lime, well slacked, we sprinkled, the floor and partitions, and every box and barrel inside and out, and also the threshing floor, filling every crack and crevice with lime. The granary received the next crop in that condition, and I have not seen a live weevil in that barn since."

☞ The happy people of this world think that the unhappy ought to perish before them with the same grace as that which the Roman populace exacted of the gladiators.—*Goethe.*

☞ Man ought always to have something which he prefers to life, otherwise life itself will appear to him tiresome and void.—*Sevine.*

☞ He is miserable that knows not how to spend his time.