

The Port Tobacco Times

AND CHARLES COUNTY ADVERTISER.

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PORT TOBACCO, MARYLAND, FRIDAY, APRIL 2, 1869.

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THE PORT TOBACCO TIMES,
And Charles County Advertiser,
IS PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY
BY E. WELLS,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS:
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ADVERTISING RATES:—For plain matter, one dollar per square for the first insertion. For rule and figure matter, two dollars per square for the first insertion. For each insertion after the first, fifty cents per square. Eight lines (or that space occupied) constitute a square. If the number of insertions be not marked on the advertisement, it will be published until forbid, and charged accordingly. The privilege of annual advertisers extends only to their immediate business.
Obituaries, tributes of respect, calls upon persons to become candidates, &c., inserted as advertisements, at the usual rates. Marriage notices 25 cents.
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STATE OF MARYLAND
Fire Insurance Company of Baltimore.

OFFICE—No. 9 NORTH STREET.
THIS Company insures, on the mutual plan, Buildings and Personal Property against loss or damage by fire. The entire profits returned to the policy holders.
B. G. HARRIS, President.
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Feb 26-1y

SERVICE AFLOAT
IN THE
Sumter and the Alabama!
DURING THE WAR BETWEEN THE STATES.
By Admiral RAPHAEI SEMMES, of the late Confederate States Navy.

THE above work will be issued in a few weeks to subscribers, complete, in one neat pocket volume, elegantly illustrated and treated with a fine line Engraving on Steel of the Admiral and fourteen engraved Portraits of the Officers of the Sumter and Alabama, together with Six full page Illustrations in Chromo tints, engraved expressly for this work from original designs furnished by the author. It will be neatly printed from new type, and furnished to subscribers at the following rates: In Extra Cloth, full gilt back and sides, 7 50 In Half Turkey Morocco, 7 50 In Half Russia, full gilt back and sides, 7 50 In Half Calf, full gilt, 7 50 This work will be sold only by subscription, and cannot be obtained except through our authorized Traveling Agents.
To ENERGETIC MEN and WOMEN a rare chance is offered to make money.
Agents wanted in all parts of the country, to sell exclusive territory will be given. Send for Circulars and see our terms, with a full description of the work. Address
KELLY, PIET & CO., Publishers, Baltimore.

WM. H. BLANDFORD, of Port Tobacco, has been appointed Agent for the sale of the above work in Charles county, Md.
Jan 22-3m

WARRANTED GARDEN SEEDS.
We offer for the present season an unusually large and fine stock, to which we invite the attention of our friends. All of our seeds are put up by us with great care, especially for our own trade, and warranted to grow.

OUR NEW
Illustrated Descriptive Catalogue for 1869
CONTAINS
DESCRIPTIONS OF OVER 350 CHOICE VARIETIES,
(including the most desirable novelties.)
Directions for Planting and Culture, and other useful information. BY THE PROPRIETOR, C. E. ROBINSON. It is clear, works clean, and is of a good color. Our brother Printers can judge of its quality by comparing it with ink from other manufacturers. For sale by
E. WELLS,
Port Tobacco Times.

J. A. DUSHANE, Manufacturer of Printing Paper, No. 40 S. CHARLES STREET, BALTIMORE, is sole Agent for the sale of the above Ink.
Dec. 13, 1868-3m

THEA—Imperial Tea, a prime article. If you are not pleased with it bring it back and your money will be refunded. Also Gunpowder and Japan Tea. For sale by
E. A. SMITH, Agent.
Jan 8

PRINTER'S INK.
A Good Article.
THE INK with which this issue of THE TIMES is printed is from the GRAY'S VERY PRINCE'S INK WORKS OF C. E. ROBINSON. It is clear, works clean, and is of a good color. Our brother Printers can judge of its quality by comparing it with ink from other manufacturers. For sale by
E. WELLS,
Port Tobacco Times.

J. A. DUSHANE, Manufacturer of Printing Paper, No. 40 S. CHARLES STREET, BALTIMORE, is sole Agent for the sale of the above Ink.
Dec. 13, 1868-3m

BONE DUST, BONE DUST!
GROUND BY OURSELVES,
AT LOWEST MARKET RATES. ALSO
GRIMES' Patent Raw-Bone Phosphate,
AT \$40 PER TON.

THE past two years have fully realized the RAW-BONE PHOSPHATE to be the Cheapest and Best in the Market, and unsurpassed by the highest priced Guanos. Its adaptation to Wheat, Corn, Oats, Buckwheat, Tobacco, Garden Truck, Grasses, &c., has been fully and most satisfactorily tested, and found to be most suitable for drilling, put up in Bags of 167 lbs. each.

READ THE FOLLOWING CERTIFICATES, and call at our Warehouse and examine hundreds of a similar character from those who have been using it with the most satisfactory results.

O. P. MERRYMAN & CO.,
Sole Manufacturers,
WAREHOUSE, 64 South Gay Street, Balto.,
Lombard & Pratt, Baltimore, Md.
Bowley's Quarters, Baltimore Co. Md.,
November 21st, 1868.
Messrs. O. P. MERRYMAN & Co.
Gentlemen:—The Raw-Bone Phosphate I bought of you last Spring, I applied to Corn by the side of Peruvian Guano in equal quantities, and if there was difference at all, it was in favor of the Phosphate. My Corn Crop was excellent. I applied it also upon Oats and Potatoes with the most satisfactory results. I prefer it decidedly to Peruvian Guano from the fact, that whilst the Guano spends itself upon the growing Crop, the effects of the Phosphate can be strongly seen in the Crops following. Some that I applied to Potatoes by the side of Fish Manure, made a splendid yield, the Fish turning out an abundant Crop of Vines, the Phosphate the Potatoes. I have used it this Fall upon my Wheat, and at this time it looks as well as I could desire.

GEORGE EDWARDS,
Overseer of Dr. Wm. H. Keener.
12th District, Baltimore Co., Nov. 11th, 1868.
Messrs. O. P. MERRYMAN & Co.
Gentlemen:—I applied the Raw-Bone Phosphate purchased of you last Spring on my Corn, side by side with one of the most popular and expensive Fertilizers in the Market, and I could see no difference; yours was fully equal to it. I also applied it to Turnips with perfect success. It gave such entire satisfaction that I used nothing else upon my Wheat this Fall. I sowed the most of it the latter part of the month, and at this time it bids fair to make as good a Crop as I ever produced by the use of Peruvian or any of the expensive Guanos. I have every confidence in it. It is only too tried to be appreciated.
Yours, respectfully,
JOHN E. WILLIS.

Ann Arundel Co., Md., Nov. 10th, 1868.
Messrs. O. P. MERRYMAN & Co.
Gentlemen:—In answer to your inquiry as to what I think of your Raw-Bone Phosphate purchased in July last, allow me to say—I gave it a fair trial on Cabbage by the side of three other Fertilizers of acknowledged merit, and found it equal if not better than the other, and at least cost. I am so well satisfied with it, I intend to use it the coming Spring.
Yours, truly,
REZIN HAMMOND.

FOR SALE at Manufacturers' prices (the cost of transportation added) by
WM. BOSWELL & CO.,
Port Tobacco, Md.
Feb 26-3m



THE ORIGINAL HOWE SEWING MACHINES.
ELIAS HOWE, Jr., original inventor of Sewing Machines, is the Machine that we sell, and will guarantee it to do better work than any Machine sold.
This is the Machine that received the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor, and a Gold Medal and Superior Medal at the Paris Exposition, 1867, being the grandest combination of prizes ever given at any Exhibition for any article whatever.

We furnish with every Machine all that any Company does, and sell as low as any first-class Machine is sold, and we refer to every person using our Machines without a single exception.

J. F. McKenney,
136 West Fayette Street, Baltimore.
ALSO AT 87 GERMAN STREET
We sell all the leading Machines, both new and second hand.
EXCHANGING, RENTING, REPAIRING,
And everything in the Sewing Machine line.
The finest assortment of Cotton, Silk, and Thread in the city. Extra fine Machine Oil. Needles for all kinds of Machines can be sent by mail.
Feb 12

FLOUR.
WILLIAM R. HOWARD,
Flour Dealer and Commission Merchant,
No. 2 Spear's Wharf, Baltimore.
Best Good to Choice Fine, Super, Extra and Family Flour, suitable for retailing, constantly on hand.
Feb 26-3m

CITY-MADE KIP BOOTS, Brogans, Ladies' Rubber Boots and thick sole Morocco Shoes, Men, Women and Children's Shoes.
Jan 8
E. A. SMITH, Agent.

ORANGES, Lemons, Candies, Figs, Apples, &c. For sale by
E. A. SMITH, Agent.
Jan 8
PLOWS! PLOWS! PLOWS!
Just received, a lot of S. & M. and Titus Plows.
P. H. MUSCHETT.

Selected Poetry.

EVENING PRAYER.

I come to thee tonight,
In my lone closet where no eyes can see,
And dare to crave an interview with thee,
Father of love and light.

If I this day have striven
With thy blest Spirit, or have bowed the knee,
To aught of earth, in weak idolatry,
I pray to be forgiven.

If in my heart has been
An ungodly thought, or word, or look,
Though deep the malice which I scarce could brook,
Wash me from the dark sin.

If I have turned away,
From grief or suffering which I might relieve,
Careless the cup of water 'e'en to give,
Forgive me, Lord, I pray.

And teach me how to feel
My sinful wanderings with a deeper smart,
And more of mercy and of grace impart,
My sinfulness to heal.

Father! my soul would be
Pure as the drops of eve's unsullied dew;
And as the stars whose nightly course is true,
So would I be to thee.

Not for myself alone,
Would I the blessings of thy love implore;
But for each penitent the wide world o'er,
Whom thou hast called thy own.

And for my heart's best friends,
Whose steadfast kindness o'er my painful years,
Have watched to soothe afflictions, griefs, and tears,
My warmest prayer ascends.

Should o'er their path decline
The light of gladness, or of hope, or health;
Be thou their solace, and their joy, and wealth,
As they have long been mine.

And now, O Father, take
The heart I cast with humble faith on thee,
And cleanse its depths from each iniquity,
For my Redeemer's sake.

Selected Miscellany.

MARRYING BY LOT.

Miss Mortimer has written, and Putnam publishes, a curious and very interesting book, a story illustrating the old custom of the Moravian community of "marrying by lot." The practice has now gone into disuse, and it never was what it has been popularly supposed to be, as the following extract will show. But the reader will want to read the whole after these passages:

"Their method of procedure is, as I understand it, as follows: When any of our brethren desires to be married, he expresses his wish to his elders, or directly to the Conference, either personally or in writing, who thereupon discuss the propriety of the step—examine into his circumstances; and if not well-known in the Society, particular inquiries are made relative to his character, peculiarities of disposition, habits of life, together with other needful et ceteras. When every item of information has been gathered, if it then appear he is prospectively unable to support a family, unless there should exist a cogent reason for deciding otherwise, they do not consider him eligible for matrimony; but if they are satisfied upon this point of importance, and no other serious objection presents itself, he becomes a candidate for this change of condition.

"If there is any sister for whom he entertains a particular preference, he should such be the case, he mentions it. Then when his marriage is brought before the Conference, a special prayer is made in reference to this subject, and the name of this sister being given, the Lord is solemnly inquired of, if it is His will that they propose for this brother such a sister, mentioning her name—thus leaving it optional with both parties, in the event of an affirmative reply, to consent, or refuse the proposition."

"Then, if I understand right, this is but a preliminary step in the proceedings?"
"Just so," replied Rosalie.
"What next is done?"
"If the answer is favorable to the proposition, this sister thereupon is taken in the 'lot' for him."

"But," interrupted Elsie, "suppose the lot decides in favor of the match, and the sister chosen has really no personal acquaintance with this brother, how will she know if she can ever like him well enough for a husband?"
"She is guided by her impressions in rendering her reply, and she is expected, before doing this, to make it the subject of prayerful consideration. But let me go on with my description of this important ceremonial. After the sister had been chosen, two papers previously prepared, and tightly rolled up, are placed together in a box. One of these has Yes, the other No, written on the inside. The box is handed to a member of the company, who takes out one of these papers, which he passes to his next neighbor, who opens it and reads its contents. If it is the paper

containing No, it is expected to stay all further proceedings with regard to this sister, as such a decision is considered binding."

"Then, if I understand right," said Elsie, "this couple, after such a decision, could never marry each other, even if the sister happened to have a fancy for this brother?"

"Not so, but usually her name is immediately withdrawn, and another is proposed in her place. Then, after mature deliberation, whether these parties would be suitable for each other, the same course as before is always adopted, and so on until the reply is in the affirmative."

"But should the parties feel a repugnance to marry any other person, surely they would not be compelled to?"

"Certainly not! and sometimes the brother prefers a life of celibacy, rather than submit to have any other companion."

"But, Rosalie, cannot the brother propose again for the same sister?"

"This has recently been done; but formerly I believe no such case occurred; and, strange to say, it sometimes happened, upon the second or third trial, the lot proved propitious to their wishes, and this brother and sister have at length been united."

"Well I am glad of that; and surely there is some love in such a match?"

"I suppose so, but I am not in favor of such marriages. It seems too much like flying in the face of Providence, to set our wills so directly against the choice of Heaven. But let me go on, dear Elsie—where was I when you interrupted me?"

"Just where your poor brother, at length had a wife selected for him."

"True, but he is not yet sure of her. The result is then made known to him, and if he approves, the proposition is submitted to the lot. Should, however, the brother not feel satisfied in his mind that he could be happy with this sister, or have any other objection to the match, he is not obliged to marry her, but it is again brought before the Conference and another sister tried."

"I hope the sisters have the same privilege to reject an offer as the brothers, said Elsie."

"Certainly! and in either of them do not regard her chosen husband with the favor, she has the same right as the brethren have to decline the proposal. Each has the same privilege to take or refuse one another, and without the risk of giving any offence whatever."

"How very peculiar and interesting all this! But do tell me, Rosalie, how many times are you allowed permission to refuse such an offer?"

"As often as we please."
"But are you not proposed only a certain number of times?"

"Why, no!"
"I thought this was one of your rules."
"Why this supposition, Elsie?"

"I cannot exactly say—but perhaps I got the impression from the great number of single women among you."

"That arises from various circumstances," replied her friend, "all of which I cannot now explain; but you know I mentioned, that in the case of some the fault was entirely their own: a life of celibacy having such charms for them, they would not exchange it for the trials and perils of matrimony. But, Elsie, I am determined not to enlighten you any more at present upon this interesting subject. And perhaps, when you have yourself seen the whole of this arrangement of ours, you may think more favorably of it. Indeed, my dear friend, I am particularly anxious concerning this, because I believe this usage of ours to be a great obstacle to your becoming one of us."

"You judge right, dear Rosalie; for my predilection for your Society is indeed so great, that I should probably have joined it ere this; but never! no, never could I conform to this Moravian regulation!"

She spoke with so much earnestness as to excite a smile from Rosalie, who, notwithstanding, was hopeful of her entire conversion to their system. Yet for prudential reasons refrained from expressing this opinion; but directly after changed the conversation.

To Cure Corns.

A recipe for this purpose very properly belongs to a work on domestic medicine, but we have been so often solicited to give a remedy for these "torments of the flesh," that we give the one which, in our own experience, we have found most reliable. The corn should first be well softened by soaking the foot in warm water, and as much of it removed by a sharp instrument as can be done without pain. Then apply over the surface a very small quantity of pulverized nitrate of silver, and cover it with a piece of linen or lint, in order to keep it in its place. After twenty-four hours, the foot may be soaked again, and that portion of the corn which has become blackened and disintegrated by the caustic removed by scraping or cutting with a knife. Repeat the operation till a cure is effected.—*Journal of Chemistry.*

We like a black eye; we like a blue one. We don't like a black and blue one.

OLD TIME FACTS AND CURIOSITIES.

A number of old papers, issued at various times preceding and during the Revolutionary War, and belonging to Col. Richard S. Mercer, of this city, were recently exhumed from the depths of an ancient receptacle, where they had been mouldering for many years, and a careful reading of them develop many interesting facts connected with the early history of our city, State and country.

A copy of the *Maryland Gazette*, printed at Annapolis by William Park, and dated August 12th, 1779, contains the "Humble Address of the Upper and Lower House of Assembly, to his Excellency Benedict Leonard Calvert, Governor of the Province of Maryland." The address petitions the Governor for the instituting of measures for the advancing the market for the staple of tobacco in the Provinces of Maryland and Virginia, and presents to the Governor a number of bills for his acceptance. Among the latter is the following: "An act for erecting a town on the north side of the Patuxent, in Baltimore county, and for laying out in lots sixty acres of land in and about the place where one John Fleming now lives."

Tobacco appears to have been at this time the great staple of production and subject of legislation, for amongst the bills presented to the Governor on this day were no less than five relative to it. Taxes were paid with tobacco and laws were passed assessing certain parishes so much per poll, to be paid in tobacco, for the erection or repair of churches. One act is entitled "An act for the assessment of ten poll on the taxable persons in St. Paul's parish, in Queen Anne's and Talbot counties, the next levy, and ten per poll the ensuing; also, for the assessing ten per poll yearly on the taxable persons in St. Luke's parish in Queen Anne's county, until they shall have raised sufficient to complete a church in the said parish." By this it seems that in the "good old times" the building of churches was compulsory and enforced by law.

The rulers of the land were brief and pithy in their remarks. Governor Calvert's reply to the address of the General Assembly being comprised in five lines.

and ending by suggesting to these kind-hearted men to the Government in all its parts and mutual justice and good humor amongst yourselves."

White men were then owned as slaves, and some trouble seems to have been experienced in keeping them, the *Maryland Gazette* of this issue having advertisements for five runaway slaves, who are described as "George White, a short well set fellow; short hair, of a sandy color;" "John Gardner, an Irishman, aged about thirty, of a middle stature, well set, black hair." Exporting convicts was a favorite method of ridding a colony of them and one of the bills passed by the Assembly is "An act to prevent the abuses of concealing convicted felons and other offenders imported into this province, and for the better discovery of them."

The *Maryland Gazette* was printed on coarse paper, a single sheet, twelve by six inches in size issued weekly, and sold by subscription at fifteen shillings per annum.

The credit of first resisting the landing of tea in the colonies, after the tax had been imposed upon it by the British Government, is given by history to the people of Boston. The famous boarding of the tea vessels in Boston harbor, and the throwing overboard of their cargoes, did not take place until 1775, but by the following printed circular, issued at Annapolis, it appears that the Marylanders are entitled to the honor of priority in this matter. The circular is dated Annapolis, Saturday, October 15th, in 1774, and is as follows:

"Yesterday morning, arrived here the brig Peggy Stuart, Captain Jackson, from London, having on board seventeen packages, containing upwards of two thousand weight of tea, consigned to Thomas Williams & Co., merchants, in this city."

Those of the committee for Anne Arundel county who were in town, hearing of the arrival of said vessel, met in the afternoon, and were informed that said vessel had been there entered in the forenoon and the duty on tea paid to the Collector by Anthony Stuart, one of the owners of said brig. Four only of the committee being present, it was thought advisable to call a meeting of the people. Notice was immediately given. Many of the inhabitants, together with a number of gentlemen from Anne Arundel, Baltimore and other counties, who were attending the Provincial Court, met, and having called before them the importers and the captain of the ship, the question was moved and seconded whether the tea should be landed in America or not, and the question being put, was unanimously determined in the negative. A committee of twelve persons was thereupon appointed to attend the landing other goods on board said vessel and to prevent landing the tea."

By subsequent papers it is evident that the tea was not landed and the vessel was obliged to sail away with it.

A supplement to the *Federal Gazette*, issued October 13th, 1775, contains the "latest news" of the complications between France and Russia, contained in letters

from Paris dated August 14th and not published in America until sixty days afterward. An extract of the proceedings of the Irish Parliament on July 17th, announces that Lord Castlereagh had communicated to the Parliament the amnesty which his Majesty was pleased to grant to all who would desist from engaging in "the present unnatural rebellion raging in this country." A leader in the *Virginia Gazette* of about the same date, wages war upon "the French Directory, who, with all their energy and cunning, appear evidently to be laboring for the ruin of the Republic."

Richard Viscount Howe, of the Kingdom of Ireland, and William Howe, Esq., General of the Majesty's forces in America, the King's Commissioners for restoring peace to his Majesty's colonies and plantations in North America, as they are styled in the document, issued the following proclamation at New York, September 19th, 1776: "Although the Congress, whom the misguided Americans suffer to direct their opposition to a re-establishment of the Constitutional Government of these Provinces, have disavowed every purpose of reconciliation not consonant with their extravagant and inadmissible claim of independence, the King's Commissioners think fit to declare that they are equally desirous to confer with his Majesty's well-affected subjects upon the means of restoring public tranquility and establishing a permanent union with every colony as a part of the British Empire."

The King being most graciously pleased to direct a revision of such of his Royal instructions to his Governors as may be construed to lay an improper restraint on the freedom of legislation in any of his colonies, and to concur in the revival of all acts by which his Majesty's subjects there may think themselves aggrieved it is recommended to the inhabitants at large to reflect seriously upon their present conditions and expectations, and judge for themselves whether it be more consistent with their honor and happiness to offer up their lives as a sacrifice to the unjust and precarious cause in which they are engaged, or return to their allegiance, accept the blessings of peace and to be secured in a free enjoyment of the Constitution." The latter phrase reads as if emanating from the late lamented A. J.

In the *Virginia Gazette* of the 12th, 1770, Edward Norwood published a lengthy card growing out of a quarrel between General Smallwood and himself. General Smallwood commanded the Maryland line during the Revolution, and Mr. Norwood appears to have been a subordinate officer and subjected to a court-martial by General Smallwood. In his card, Mr. Norwood repudiated any intention "to hold up his Excellency (Washington) in a camp dispute or to make any liberal reflections on him, whom I regard as the best man." Mr. Norwood hints that Gen. Smallwood has refused to settle the dispute in a "personal manner," as desired by him, and concludes by saying— "The patriot who risks his life to expose a successful tyranny, though brought to an ignominious death, will never be contemned by the truly good and great. Art and low cunning, those concomitants in little minds, will always give the semblance of virtue to the blackest vice, hence the General's personal pique against particular officers he attempts to pass for strictness of discipline. But I trust it will not be long before the ass is stripped of the lion's skin."

About this time somebody had been stealing the buckets belonging to the Mechanical Fire Company, and at a meeting of the Company, at which Richard Lammen presided, a reward of fifty dollars is offered for the thieves.

The difference between the value of Continental money and specie at this time is illustrated by two advertisements in the *Maryland Journal*, of March 20th, 1781, one of which offers twenty silver dollars reward for the recovery of two runaway negroes and a horse, and another offers \$2,000 (in Continental money) reward for the recovery of one stolen horse.

Capacity of the Human Lungs.

Our chest is divided into two apartments by a vertical partition. The wind-pipe branches into two tubes just behind the top of the breast bone—leading down to the lungs on either side of the heart, which is placed between them. Those organs in shape are like the hoof of an ox. They are entirely made up of air-cells, of irregular figure—each being approached by the extreme point of a tube which is one of the minute subdivisions of the wind-pipe—called bronchi. So delicately small are these air-cells that 18,000 belong to a single globule. Six hundred millions of them make up the whole breathing apparatus. It will be seen that we have two lungs, acting independently of each other, although receiving and expelling the air, through a large tube, into which both bronchial pipes unite. One lung may be diseased, while the functions of the other sustain life. If the diseased lung could be set at rest till the lesion were healed, or the pipe secured so no air could be drawn into it to increase the diseased surface, then pulmonary consumption could be effectually arrested, or life and health be maintained by the labor of one lung. When inflated, as in ordinary

breathing, the six hundred millions of cells hold about one hundred and forty inches of atmospheric air. The oxygen of the air is imbibed, and with the outgoing air which left its vitalizing properties, carbonic acid gas escapes.

The Whitewashing Season.

The whitewashing season is now approaching rapidly, and it is a matter of general importance to understand the best mode of making the necessary preparation for the execution of this work in the most ornamental and durable manner. The following will be found useful to those who intend to fix up:

Take a clean water-tight barrel, or other suitable cask, and put into it half a bushel of lime. Slack it by pouring water over it; boiling hot, and in sufficient quantity to cover it five inches deep, and stir it till thoroughly slacked. When the slacking has been thoroughly effected, dissolve it in water, and add two pounds of sulphate of zinc and one of common salt. This will cause the wash to harden, and prevent its cracking, which gives an unseemly appearance to the work. If desirable, a beautiful cream color may be consummated to the above wash, by adding three pounds of yellow ochre; or a good pearl or lead color, by the addition of lamp, vine or ivory black.

For fawn color, add four pounds ofumber, Turkish or American, the latter is the cheapest, one pound of Indian red, one pound of common lampblack. For common stone color, add four pounds of raw umber, and two pounds of lampblack. This wash may be applied with a common whitewash brush, and will be found much superior both in appearance and durability to the common whitewash.

Mending Roads.

On this important subject the *Springfield Republican* says:—"It ought to be made a statutory offence to put a shovelfull of dirt upon the highway after the first of June, except where the ground has been viewed by the County Commissioners, and the work ordered for the public safety. In general, all the repairing that is done should be finished three weeks earlier than that. The true theory of road-mending is that the new work should be added in the autumn."

Use of Lemons.

When persons are feverish and thirsty beyond what is natural, indicated in some cases by a metallic taste in the mouth, especially after drinking water, or by a whitish appearance of the greater part of the surface of the tongue, one of the best "coolers" is to take a lemon, out of the top, sprinkle over it some loaf-sugar, working it down into the lemon with a spoon, and then suck it slowly, squeezing the lemon and adding more sugar, as the acidity increases from being brought up from a lower point. Invalids with feverishness may take two or three lemons a day in this manner with the most marked benefit, manifested by a sense of coolness, comfort and invigoration. A lemon or two thus taken at "teatime" is an entire substitute for the ordinary supper of summer, would give many a man a comfortable night's sleep, an appetite for breakfast, to which they are strangers who will have their cup of tea or supper of "relish" and "cake," and berries, and peaches, and cream.—*Hall's Journal of Health.*

Did you see McGinnis, the defendant, steal the pig?

"Well, not exactly, yer honor, but I met him the day widdy Figgerty lost her grunter, and see I, 'Hillo, Pat!' 'Hillo, Pat!' 'Ab, hah!' see I. 'Oh, he' see he. 'The divil!' see I. 'The divil!' see he; and that's all I know about the pig, yer honor."

Why does the operation of hanging kill a man?

"Inquired Archbishop Whateley. 'Because,' replied a physiologist, 'inspiration is checked, circulation stopped and blood suffused and congests the brain.' 'Bosh,' exclaimed his grace, 'it is because the rope is not long enough to let his feet touch the ground.'

When a man and woman are made one by a clergyman, the question is, which is the one?

Sometimes there is a long struggle between them before this matter is finally settled.

The Spanish receipt for cold dressing is a model of terseness and exactness.

"A spendthrift for oil, a miser for vinegar, a consummator for salt, and a madman to stir it all up."