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KENT NEWS.

Agriculture, Literature, Politics and General News.

Frustra laborat, qui omnibus placere studet.—"He labours vainly, who endeavours to please every one."

VOL. 6. CHESTER TOWN, MD. JUNE 7, 1845. NO. 6.

Law of Maryland.

NO. 237.

[BY AUTHORITY.]

An Act imposing a tax on collateral Inheritances, Distributive shares and legacies to aid in paying the debts of the State.

Sec. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That from and after the first day of June next, all estates, real, personal and mixed, money, public and private securities for money, of every nature and kind whatsoever, passing from any person, who may die, seized, and possessed thereof, being in this State, either by will, or under the intestate laws of this State, or any part of such estate, or estates, money or securities as aforesaid, or interest therein, transferred, by deed, grant, bargain, gift or sale, made or intended to take effect in possession or enjoyment after the death of the grantor, bargainor, devisor or donor, to any person or persons, or bodies politic, or corporate in trust or otherwise, other than to or for the use of the father, mother, wife children, and lineal descendants, born in lawful wedlock, of grantor, bargainor, devisor, donor or intestate shall be, and they are hereby made subject to a tax or duty of two and one half per cent. on every hundred dollars of the clear value of such estate, or estates, or money, or securities, as aforesaid, to be paid to the use of such State, and all executors, and administrators, and their sureties shall only be discharged from liability to the amount of such tax, the payment of which they may be charged with, by paying the same over for the use of this State, as hereinafter directed; provided, that no estate which may be valued at a less sum than five hundred dollars, shall be subject to the duty or tax aforesaid.

Sec. 2. *And be it enacted*, That from and after the said first day of June next, all and every executor and executors, administrator and administrators, to whom letters testamentary or of administration, shall be granted, shall, before he, she or they pay any legacy, or distribute the shares of any estate passing as aforesaid, pay to the Register of Wills of the proper county, or of Howard district, whose bonds shall be liable therefor, two and one half per cent. of every hundred dollars they may hold for distribution among the distributees, grantees, donees or legatees, and at and after that rate, for any less sum for the use of this State, for which payment the said Register shall give duplicate receipts, one of which shall be forwarded by the said executor or executors, or administrator or administrators, to the Treasurer of this State; the said Register keeping a record thereof, on the account filed, by such executors or administrators, which shall be a full discharge of the executors or administrators, so paying for the amount of such receipt; and when any species of property, other than money or real estate, shall pass aforesaid, the tax or duty shall be paid on the appraised value thereof, as filed in the Register's office of the proper county, and all executors and administrators shall have full power and authority to sell, if necessary, so much of said property, as will enable him, her, or them, to pay said tax, or duty, distributing any balance left in their hands as is or may be directed by law, and the amount of the said tax or duty shall be paid over, as before directed; and moreover, it is hereby made the duty of all executors and administrators to lodge information with the Levy Court Commissioners of the county or Howard district, or the Appeal Tax Court of Baltimore, of any and all real estate of every kind of which their respective testors or intestates have died, seized or possessed, and which has passed to any persons, or bodies politic or corporate, in trust or otherwise, other than those mentioned in the first section of this Act, without delay, from the time the same has come to his, her or their knowledge.

Sec. 3. *And be it enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the said Register, on the first days of January, April, July and October, in each and every year, to pay over to the Treasurer of this State, all sums of money paid to and received by them, under the provisions of this Act, and on failure their bonds shall be liable to be put in suit, and a recovery had thereon, for the amount, which they may so fail to pay over with interest, at the rate of ten per cent per annum from the time of such default.

Sec. 4. *And be it enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the respective Levy Courts or Commissioners of the tax, of the several counties, and of Howard district, and the Appeal Tax Court of Baltimore, in each and every year, commencing with the first day of June next, diligently to enquire after, and take an account of all real estates, which may be liable to the tax or duty under the provisions of this act, otherwise than as mentioned in the first section of this act, and also of such estate or estates, which may have come to their knowledge upon the information of any executor or executors, administrator or administrators, otherwise, and the said Levy Courts, or Commissioners, and the Appeal Tax Court, shall put a fair and just valuation on the same, according to the market price thereof, and when the first annual assessment of tax is imposed for the counties, district, and the city of Baltimore, the said Levy Courts, Commissioners, and Mayor and Council of Baltimore, shall impose a tax on said real estate so valued as a tax of two and one-half per cent. on every hundred dollars of the clear value of the same, and at and after the same rate of tax, the amount to be collected, and paid to the use of this State, in the manner and at the times fixed for the payment of taxes imposed by the act passed at March session, eighteen hundred and forty-one, chapter twenty three, "entitled, an act for the general valuation and assessment of property in this State and to provide a tax to pay the debts of the State and its supplement."

Sec. 5. *And be it enacted*, That the amount of the said tax or duty shall be, and remain a lien of the real estate, so made subject to the tax, from the death of the testator or intestate, who shall have died seized, or possessed of such estate, until the same shall be fully paid and satisfied.

Sec. 6. *And be it enacted*, That it shall be the duty of every executor, and administrator, to whom letters testamentary, or of administration, shall be granted, in addition to the oath or affirmation, now required by law, to take an additional oath or affirmation, that he or she will dilligently and faithfully regard, and well and truly comply with the provisins of this act, which oath or affirmation the respective Registers of Wills are hereby authorised and required to administer, and to place the same on record, with the usual oath or affirmation.

D. CLAUDE,
Treasurer of Maryland.

May 24, 1845. 3w

The Leonard Town Herald; Port Tobacco Times; the Upper Marlboro' Gazette; Maryland Republican; Rockville Journal; Carrolltonian, Westminster; Examiner Frederick; Torch Light, Hagerstown; Civilian, Cumberland; Madisonian, Havre de Grace; Cecil Whig; Kent News; Centreville Times; Pearl, Denton; Gazette, Easton; Cambridge Chronicle; Herald, Princess Ann, and German Correspondent, will insert the above once a week for three weeks, and the Baltimore Sun twice a week for the same time.

I offer to the public's consideration my labor, clothing and soap saving WASHING MACHINE, which I hold the Patent, for Kent county, for 14 years, from 1st day of May 1843, which I will ensure to perform all that is claimed for it; if it is used in a proper manner a man or boy can wash with it as well as a woman. I can wash as much in it in the same length of time as the three champion washers in Kent county can with the hand or board, to be as clean, and the same wear and tear as mine, and hold myself in readiness to prove the fact, as soon as a trial is offered. This machine washes altogether by presssure or squeezing the clothes between two smooth surfaces, and will wash the most delicate and fine clothes without the least wear or tear, in fact the clothes cannot be torn or injured in this machine, if it is used proper; and it cannot get out of order except it is broken, which cannot be done by proper usage.

I still am prepared to make to order MACHINES at the shortest notice, for any person who may apply or send in their written order, at 8, 9 and 10 dollars, according to the materials and size; in each case will give printed or written directions how to use them properly, or go to the house and put it in operation myself. My shop may be found in the upper part of Chester Town. I will also sell family rights at $2 50; also I will sell shop rights on reasonable terms; in either case persons can have them made near home.

Some persons have borrowed these machines of their neighbor and gave them to their negroes to try them, they have pronounced them good for nothing. I can prove the fault is not in the machine, if properly made, but that is altogether in its operator and judge, and this machine is bound to take an appeal from all such erroneous judgments as has been rendered against it to more impartial tribunal, that is proof that the operator did not know, or would not know how to put it in operation, and persons making such trials as above stated know no more from such trials than if the machine had blown across their farm in a whirlwind as to what it will perform if properly managed. Any person can wash in them with proper directions and attention at two washings. There are several persons that have been using them for some months, say, that in addition to time it saves, that in a large family it will pay for itself every year in the actual saving of the clothing, for there is no wear or tear, consequently fine delicate clothing will last double the time, where they are rubbed by hand or rubbing board. This machine never has nor never will fail to perform when rightly managed.

DANIEL SPARKLIN.

April 12, 1845. 3m

CHEAP
DRY GOODS.

At No. 77, Baltimore Street, 2 doors below Tripolett's Alley Baltimore.

LUTHER J. COX,

Having undertaken the agency of a large WHOLESALE & RETAIL DRY GOODS STORE, is enabled to furnish goods at VERY LOW PRICES. In addition to his present stock of Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, Vestings, Silks, Alpacas, Cashmeres, Balzarines, Lawns, Linens, &c. &c., he is now receiving and will continue to receive during the season, a large supply of fashionable and staple SPRING & SUMMER GOODS. Purchasers visiting the city will find it to their interest to call and examine for themselves, as he is determined to *sell low for cash.*

LUTHER J. COX, Agent.

March 15, 1845. 3m

For Sale.

AN excellent EIGHT DAY CLOCK with handsome mahogany case. Apply at the Printing Office.

THE KENT NEWS,
A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER,
DEVOTED TO
AGRICULTURE, POLITICS AND GENERAL NEWS

Terms:

$2.50, payable at the end of the first six months.

☞For PROSPECTUS, see fourth page.

POETRY.

DISAPPOINTMENT.

"Where hast thou caught, thou lovely child,
That bloom upon thy cheek?
Hast been for flowers fresh and wild
Through brush and brake to seek?"

"Oh, I have passed through many a hedge
Whose thorns have pierced my brow,
To reach the water's slippery edge,
Where golden lilies grow!

"And oft, as on the dangerous brink
In trembling hope I stood,
The flower I aim'd at most would sink,
And hide beneath the flood.

"But now they're mine!—they all are mine!
So beautiful! So bright!
See how their golden blossoms shine
In day's last beams of light!"

'Twas thus that to her mother spoke
A child of graceful mould,
As from her lap she thought to shake
Her flowers of glittering gold.

But, ah! the infant's brightest lot
Is but a checker'd day—
To hold them fast she had forgot,
And they had slipp'd away.

With disappointment in her breast,
And tear-drops in her eyes,
The weary child laid down to rest,
Weeping for her lost prize.

But such is life—from youth to age
In laughter lurks the sigh;
There's disappointment in each page
Of man's brief history.

If disappointment's in each page,
'Tis hope that turns them o'er;
For hope still looks beyond its cage,
Not at the grated door!

From Neal's Saturday Gazette.

VESPER CHANT
OF THE OREGON EMIGRANTS.

BY GEORGE W. JONES.

We'll joyfully follow the waning of day
And lightly we'll tread o'er the leafy spread glade,
For westward is Freedom extending her sway
With a broad reaching mantle her children to shade.

Around, the pine trees rear their crest
An emblem of the freeman's might;
And 'neath the swinging vines we rest
Soothed by the voices of the night.

This glorious landscape who can scan,
Nor feel his powers and hopes beat high?
Our brows the prairie breezes fan,
Sweet ladened with each blossom's sigh.

Our wives and children gently rest
Watched by the pale and gentle stars;
The Oriole swings upon her nest,
Lulled by the singing blackbird's bars:

The twilight stealing o'er the plain
Scarce screens the elk-deer roaming free;
Like them we'll know no mental pain,
Harsh social want, or misery.

Then who would change the settler's life,
Its manly toil, ennobling scenes—
For city's pomp or sordid strife,
Where happiness man seldom gleans?

Philadelphia, May, 1845.

A Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Jour. of Com. writes—

I notice that, among other improvements and discoveries, the use of galvanism in promoting the growth of plants, is spoken of as something new. The Tribune mentions an experiment wherein a plant was made to grow three-fourths of an inch in twelve hours, by this means. But I am credibly informed that this mode of forcing rapid vegetation has been known and practised in the East Indies from time immemorial. It is practised in India by the jugglers and the Fakir's for the entertainment of the vulgar. A gentleman now here, mentioned to me some extraordinary exhibitions of the kind, which he saw in India, a year or two ago. In these instances, the seeds were put in the ground, covered with a basket, frequently watered &c., and the plants grew six inches in half an hour.

REMEDY AGAINST THE CURCULIO.

A correspondent writes us as follows: "The Curculio, or green moth, which commences its ravages on the plum about the first week in June, by depositing its eggs in plums, while the fruit is yet in an infant state, can be easily exterminated by preparing a mixture made in the proportion of a bushel of wood ashes, to a quart of soot and half a pound of sulphur; applied in the morning while the dew is yet on the fruit, in sufficient quantity to coat the tree." The remedy presented is a very easy one and if effectual, will be of great value. The Curculio has long and justly been considered one of the most troublesome depredators on the fruit orchard, and its destruction is a "consummation devoutly to be wished."—*Main Cultivator.*

DEATH OF A CENTENARIAN.

Mrs. Chase died in Boston, 19th Inst., at the age of one hundred and six years. She had been married three times, and had ample fortunes left her by her two first husbands, which were unfortunately spent by a THIRD; leaving her to depend upon the charity of strangers. She has no one living related to her.

From the Phil. U. S. Gazette.

MARSHAL SOULT.

Our readers will perhaps be pleased with the following brief biographical sketch of a man who proved himself one of the ablest of Napoleon's Captains, and has since shown that as a wise statesman, he has met with few equals in the present age.

The celebrated Marshal Soult is now about seventy six years of age, having been born on the 29th of March, 1769.—He is a native of St. Amand, in the department of Tarn. He entered into the army as a private at sixteen years of age, and had risen at the age of twenty two to the employment of Military instructer in the army of the Upper Rhine, under Marshal Lodkner, with the rank of sub lieutenant of grenadiers. Within two months he was made adjutant-major and captain; this was in 1791. His next appointment was on the staff of Hoche, then commander in chief. In the same year he commanded a regiment under General Lefebvre, and distinguished himself so much in that situation, and his subsequent services under Jomdan, that he was brevetted *General of Brigade* in 1794, then being but twenty five years of age. At the battle of Alten-Kirchen, soon afterwards he made a memorable defence and retreat, which acquired him much reputation. He had been despatched to the left of the army with three battalions, and one hundred and fifty cavalry. In the mean time a change of position had taken place, and he found himself surrounded by four thousand Austrian cavalry. Though repeatedly summoned to surrender, he rallied his forces, and repulsed several charges of the enemy, and finally carried his troops safely to rejoin the army. He also distinguished himself at the battle of Fleurus.

After the peace of Compo Formio, concluded by Bonaparte, Joubert were appointed to the new army of the Rhine, and Soult was made a general of division, and employed in suppressing the disturbances in Switzerland. He next served in Italy under Massena, and was shut up with him in Genoa. Here it was that he first attracted the attention of Napoleon. Messena was asked by Napoleon, who only knew Soult by report, what was his reputation: "For judgment and courage," replied Messena, "he has no superior." The almost immediate issue of his recommendation, was the appointment to the command of Consular Guard, and subsequently, of the army encamped at Bolougne, intended for the invasion of England in 1801, at the age of thirty five, he was created a Marshal of France.

Soult commanded the centre at the battle of Austerlitz. When Napoleon was giving his instructions he said to Soult, "as for you, act as you always do." It was on that occasion that he delayed obeying the commands of the Emperor to attack the heights of Pratzen, until they had been repeated several times, and Bonaparte expressed indignation at his disobedience.—"Tell the emperor," replied Soult, "that I will obey, but not just now." He was watching the movements of the Russians, and when he died attack, the triumph was complete. Bonaparte, who had seen the manœuvre, rode up to him in the presence of the whole staff, and said "Marshal, I esteem you the ablest tactician in my Empire." After the battle of Eglau, he was created Duke of Dalmatia.

In 1808 he was sent into Spain, where he continued for five year, with little success, yet having singalized himself by his courage and skill on several occasions.—His first military duty, was the pursuit of Sir John Moore, and when that distinguished officer fell at Corunna, Soult magnanimously paid funeral honors to his memory, and ordered a monumental inscription to be engraved on the rock near which he fell. He next invaded Portugal, where he was at first very successful, and made him popular. When however, the Duke of Wellington moved against him, he was surprised at the passage of the Deuro, and only escaped by the loss of artillery and baggage. His retreat is considered by military men as a great military achievement. He continued, with various success, until he was recalled to join the Emperor in his Russian Expedition. During his absence from Spain, the battle of Vittoria was fought, in which the French were totally defeated by the Duke of Wellington, and Soult was remanded from Dresden to repair the disaster. He was twice repulsed from Pampeluna, driven, after a terrible defence of two days, from his entrenched camp at Bayonne; again defeated at Orthez, and again in 1814, after publishing a proclamation in favor of Napoleon, then, in the midst of his reverses, he was defeated under the walls of Thoulouse. He finally gave in, surrended his command to the Duke of Angoulême, and gave his adhesion to Louis XVII., who continued him in his titles and property, made him a general of division, and in December 1814 Minister at war.

On Bonaparte's return, Soult was made a peer, and fought for him at Fleurus and Waterloo. On the second restoration, he was among the prescribed, and retired to the duchy of Berg, where he is said to have employed himself in writing his memoirs.

He received permission to return to France, in 1816, and was made a Marshal, again. In 1830, he joined with Louis Philippe, and his subsequent course as an able statesman, and cabinet minister is well known.

Soult was undoubtedly one of the most able, and he was one of the most favoured of Napoleon's Generals. He has been as remarkable for his prudence and judgment, as for his courage and military skill.

The following memorandum was found a number of years ago in the pocket book of an officer of Massachusetts.

AUGUST 19, 1783.

Weighed at the scales at West Point:

Gen'l Washington,	209	lbs.
Gen'l Lincoln,	224	"
Gen'l Knox,	280	"
Gen'l Huntington,	132	"
General Greaton,	166	"
Colonel Swift,	219	"
Colonel Michael Jackson,	252	"
Colonel Henry Sackson,	238	"
Lieut. Col Huntington,	232	"
Lieut. Col. Cobb,	186	"
Lieut. Col. Humphreys,	221	"

It appears from the above, that the average weight of these eleven distinguished revolutionary officers, was 214 pounds. The heaviest weight having been General Knox, who weighed 280 pounds, and the lightest General Huntington, who weighed 132 pounds. It is somewhat singular that biographers of eminent men never, unless under circumstances of a peculiar character record the weight or dimentions of the clay tenements which were the abodes of their immortal spirits.

KEEP IT MOVING.

The Harrisburg Union copies, with warm approbation, our article in favour of newspapers being circulated free of postage. We hope to see the whole press speaking out, with an undivided voice upon the subject. The editor says:

"The above article is from the United States Journal, and is worthy the serious consideration of every Editor throughout the Union. The people are deeply interested in having newspapers circulated free of postage. The miserable pittance paid upon newspapers, adds but little to the revenue of the Post Office Department, whilst it is a serious obstacle to the diffusion of useful knowledge. We second the motion for *repeal!*"

IRISHMEN IN ENGLAND.

The Dublin Nation says that Mr. Smythe, the M. P. for Canterbury, the original Coningsby, is an Irishman, and, that at this very hour, Irishmen are at the head of every class and profession in England, fairly open to intellect. "Her great General, (Wellington,) her great painter, (Maclise) her great poet, (Moore) her great sculptors, (McDowell and Moore,) the greatest orator in the House of Commons, (Shiel,) her great actor, (Macreado,) her great dramastist, (Sheridan Knowles) nay, even her great caricaturist, (H. B.,) and her great commedian, (Farren,) are one and all Irishmen." Maclise and Know were born in the city of Cork.

STATISTICS OF DEATHS AND SUICIDES IN FRANCE.

In the year 1844 there were 7,767 accidental deaths; of which 3,506 were by drowning, 14 by rail road accidents, 175 died from hunger, want and exposure, &c. The number of deaths by suicide amounted to 3,020; of which 2,291 were men and 720 females. Among the causes that led to suicide, we remark 154 attributed to general misery, 238 to the effects of drunkenness, 116 to a disgust of life, and 805 consequent on cerebral diseases. One little child of nine years of age was among the number, who killed itself in consequence of grief at having lost some favorite birds.

RECEIPT FOR COOKING PEAS.

As green peas are now becoming plenty in our market, and it is important they should be properly cooked, we submit the following, which is said to be the best mode. Peas should be put into boiling water with salt and saleratus, in proportion of a quarter of a teaspoonful of salaratus, to half a peck of peas. Boil them from fifteen to thirty minutes, according to their age and kind. When boiled take them out of the water with a skimmer, salt and butter them to the taste. Peas, to be good, should be fresh gathered, and not shelled till just before they are cooked.

THE PLAGUE.

The last arrival brings intelligence that the Plague had broke out at Jerusalem and was carrying off forty persons daily. As many of our citizens are preparing for a trip up the Mediterranean, and may extend their voyage this summer to the Holy Land, it may be well, unless they are more anxious to lay their bones in the sacred soil than to return home and relate their adventures, to keep clear of it for the present.

THE CROWNED HEADS.

Paris in the month of August next, will exhibit the imposing and exciting spectacle of no less than six crowned heads at one and the same time, viz:—Louis Phillippe himself, the Queen of England, the King of the Belgians, the King of Naples, the Queen of Spain, and the King of Holland.

PRICE OF NEGROES.

An officer of the U. S. brig Truxton, now on the coast of Africa, writes that a good healthy negro costs there but $20; and is purchased for rum, powder, tobacco, cloth, &c. The price of the same negro in Cuba is $400.

The number of blind persons in Great Britain in estimated by Mr. Crompton, surgeon oculist to Henshaw's Blind Asylum, at $24,000, and expresses his conviction that at least one third of these might have had their sight restored.

The Nantucket people propose to improve their harbor by opening a canal across the Island.

VARIETY.

The population of St. Louis in 1830 was 6252; in 1845, 25,930.

We don't know whom this belongs to, but we find it in the Brandon Disseminator:

India Rubber awnings are manufactured in New York.

The Mount Holly Iron works, in Columbia county, Pa. are offered for sale.

Ex-President Bustamente arrived at Havre on the 15th of April, coming from Paris. He goes to England.

THE MARCH OF INTELLIGENCE.—A ballot was found in the box, at a recent township election, endorsed "*No Schule Tacks.*"

FRIENDSHIP.—Real friends are like ghosts and apparitions—what many people talk of, but few ever saw.

"I don't say as Missus drinks, but I do know that the bottle in the dark closet don't keep full all the time."

An hour's industry will do more to beget cheerfulness, suppress evil humors, and retrieve your affairs, than a month's moaning.

When you see a man trying to mend a pen with a hoe, you are at liberty to conclude that the hoe is very sharp, or the man is very dull.

It was a proverb of Anarcharsis, a Scythian philosopher, that the vine bore three branches; first, pleasure; secondly, drunkenness; thirdly, disgust.

A young lady being told that her lover was suddenly killed, exclaimed—"Oh! that splendid gold watch of his!—give me that—give me something to remember him by."

When a woman loseth her good name she can't get it back again. That is precisely the case with a dog made into sausages. He is gone forever! Alas, poor Tray!

This is the very latest case of extreme delicacy.—"Pray, miss, what part of the fowl shall I help you to?" "I'll take that part that's last in getting over the fence; sir!"

He who never changed his opinion, never corrected any of his mistakes, and he who was never wise enough to find any mistakes in himself, will never be charitable enough to excuse what he reckons mistakes in others.

The nearest guess we ever knew a man to make, was made by one who was tumbled out of a second story window, and when picking himself up "he rather guessed he was'nt wanted there."

Avoid a person that's all jaw. Remember the more a person talks the less he knows. It's your lean geese that's always cackling—not your fat ones. Recollect this, and avoid men that's got the gift of "gab," as you would those that had the gift of measles.

SENDING FOR HIMSELF.—When Sir John Elliot, the physician, was dining with Dr. Armstrong, Sir John was, very early in the evening, called out. Armstrong, on losing the quiet enjoyment of his friend's company, muttered out, roughly—

"I did not think you would have sent for yourself so soon."

"Boy!"

"Yes Massa."

"Stabulate my steed."

"Massa."

"Denote to him an adequate quantity of nutricious aliment and I will award to you a pecuniary compensation.

"Here ole Missy, here's a Dutchman a talkin' to you!"

It takes the Yankees to outbrag all creation:

A jockey at a late race in England, asked an American if he had such swift horses in his country. "Swift," said Jonathan, "why, I seed a horse in Baltimore one sunshiny day start even with his own shadow, beat it a quarter of a mile the first heat."

CRUELTY.—The New York Express has cruelly rejected a contribution from a poetic correspondent, which contains the following stanza:

"And as the bark that bore them
Was vanishing from view,
I felt that where my Sarah went,
I'D LIKE TO GO THERE TOO!"

SORROWFUL.—A poor editor, out in Wisconsin, breaks forth in the following appeal:

Sheriff, spare that press!
Touch not a single type;
Don't put me in disress,
To stick to me through life.
'Tis all and all to me,
If lost, what shall I do?
Then why not let it be?
Oh, sheriff! boo!—hoo! hoo!

POPULATION.

A newly married couple went to housekeeping, at Boston, in Poplar street. At breakfast, the next morning after their entrance, the gentleman said to his lady:

"My dear, this is Poplar street, and by putting *u* (you) in it, it becomes *popular.*"

"And by putting *us* in it," promptly replied the lady, "it will become *populous.*"

HAS HAD THE MEASLES.—A kind hearted woman took her little orphan niece to school the other morning, and the teacher affectionately sympathising with the bereaved condition of her pretty pupil, said to the aunt:

"The darling little creature has not, then, had the delectable advantages of paternal solicitude?"

"No, marm, but she has had the *measles.*"

UNLUCKY NUMBERS.

Some people, it is said, have an objection to thirteen at dinner. Dr. Kitchener happened to be one of a company of that number at Dr. Henderson's, and on its being remarked, and pronounced unlucky, he said—

"I admit it is unlucky in one case."

"What case is that, doctor?"

"When there is only dinner for twelve."

THE DUKE OF ARGYLE.

When the great Duke of Argyle was one night at the theatre, in a side box, a person entered the same box in *boots and spurs.*—The Duke arose from his seat, and with great ceremony expressed his thanks to the stranger, who, somewhat confused, desired to know for what reason he received those thanks, when the Duke gravely replied—"For not bringing your horse with you."

FATHER AND SON.

A gentleman connected with the Indian army returned after an absence of ten years. Immediately on meeting with his father, "Jamie," said the old gentleman, "we've jus been out ten years, how muckle ha'e we made?" "Five hundred thousand pounds," was the reply. "Ye should ha'e stayed ith' ten years, and made a million."