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THE AMERICAN UNION

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J. M. EMERSON & BRO.,

PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS.

J. M. EMERSON. E. W. EMERSON.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

One Dollar and Fifty Cents, in advance.

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JOB PRINTING.

Our office being supplied with a large assortment of JOB TYPE—and a press for the purpose—we are prepared to do all kinds of Job Work at short notice and on reasonable terms.

Dr. H. C. KEMP

OFFERS his professional services to the citizens of Denton and vicinity. He may be found at all times, when not professionally engaged, at the Drug Store, or at the Hotel.
my9-6m

T. J. SMITHERS,

DENTIST.

GREENSBOROUGH, MD.

Will visit Felton every second and fourth Tuesday of each month. [my2-y

Dr. P. STACK,

DENTIST,

DENTON, MD.,

Will hereafter visit Greensborough the second and fourth Wednesday of each month. jly29y

Jno. D. Kemp,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

DENTON, MD.,

WILL practice in the courts of this and the adjoining counties.
Office, next door to residence, Main street.
may9-y

W. S. RIDGELY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

WILL PRACTICE IN THE COURTS OF THIS AND THE ADJACENT COUNTIES.

Office on his farm in the upper District. Will attend in Denton on Tuesdays, and Greensboro' on Saturdays, from 9 o'clock, A. M. [mr21

GEORGE M. RUSSUM,

HAS RESUMED THE PRACTICE of the

LAW,

AND WILL ATTEND PROMPTLY TO ALL BUSINESS ENTRUSTED TO HIM

Oct. 30—y

JNO. E. PEARSON,

CARPENTER and UNDERTAKER,

TEMPLEVILLE, MARYLAND,

Will faithfully execute all work entrusted to him. *Charges moderate.* [fe21-y

AUCTIONEERING.

Jo TYLOR

HAS RESUMED

The Auctioneering Business,

And respectfully solicits a share of patronage from the public. He may be found at his residence, Denton, Md. [ap11-tmy1'68

AUCTIONEERING.

THE subscriber having taken out license as Auctioneer will call sales of all kinds at short notice. Persons having property to sell will find it to their advantage to call on the subscriber as I guarantee to give satisfaction.
COLLINS TATMAN,
mr7-tf near Denton.

AUCTIONEERING.

THE undersigned, having taken out license as an AUCTIONEER, is now ready to cry sales at action. Terms moderate.
dec13-5m JAS. HIGNUTT.

Highly Important.

ISRAEL & CO.,

PHOTOGRAPHERS

125 *W. BALTIMORE ST.*,

BALTIMORE, MD.

GREAT REDUCTION IN OUR PRICES.

Cartes and Vignettes $2.50 per dozen, formerly $5.

☞Particular attention paid to copies of deceased persons. [apr25-1y

MRS. WHEELER'S NURSING SYRUP for Children teething at
ALBURGER & SON'S.

Poetry.

GOD BLESS YOU.

How sweetly fall those simple words
Upon the human heart,
When friends long bound by strongest ties
Are doomed by fate to part?
You sadly press the hands of those
Who thus in love caress you,
And soul responsive beats to soul,
In breathing out "God bless you."

"God bless you!" Ah! few weeks ago
I heard the mournful phrase,
When one whom I from childhood loved,
Went from my weary gaze;
Now blinding tears fall thick and fast,
I mourn my life-lost treasure,
While echoes of the heart bring back
The farewell prayer "God bless you."

The mother sending forth her boy
To scenes untried and new,
Lisps not a studied stately speech,
Nor murmurs out "adieu."
She trembling says between her sobs,
Whene'er misfortunes press you,
Come to thy mother—boy, come back,
Then sadly sighs, "God bless you."

"God bless you!" more of love expresses,
Than volumes without number;
Reveal we thus our trust in Him,
Whose eyelids never slumber.
I ask in parting no long speech,
Drawled out in studied measure;
I only ask the dear old words,
So sweet—so sad—"God bless you!"

Anecdote of Frederick the Great.

One of Frederick the Great's best Generals was Hans Joachim Von Zieten, commonly known in Prussia as 'Father Zieten' or the 'Huzzar King.'

Zieten was never ashamed of his faith. On every occasion he professed it, before high and low. Once he declined an invitation to come to his royal master's table, because on that day he wished to present himself at the table of his Lord and Master Jesus Christ It was sacrament day. The next time he appeared at the palace, the King, whose infidel tendencies were well known, made use of some profane expressions about the holy communion of the Lord's Supper, and the other guest laughed.

Zieten shook his grey head solemnly, stood up, saluted the King, and then said, with a firm voice:

'Your majesty knows well, that in war I have never feared any danger, and everywhere have boldly risked my life for you and my country. I am still animated by the same spirit, and to-day, if it were necessary, and your majesty commanded it, would lay my grey head at your feet. But there is one above us who is greater than you and I—greater than all men. He is the Saviour and Redeemer, who died also for your Majesty, and has dearly bought us all with his own blood. The Holy One I can never allow to be mocked or insulted; for on him reposes my faith, my comfort and hope, in life and in death. In the power of this faith your brave army has courageously fought and conquered. If your Majesty undermines this faith, you undermine, at the same time, the welfare of the State This is undoubtedly true. I salute your majesty.'

The noble old soldier having thus concluded his bold testimoney for his Divine Master of whom he was not ashamed, sat down.

This open confession of the Saviour immediately silenced the scoffers, and evidently made a powerful impression upon the King. He felt that he had been wrong in his attack on the faith of his general, and he was not ashamed to acknowledge it. He gave his hand to Zieten—his right hand, placing the left on the old mans shoulder, and said, with emotion.

'O, happy Zieten, how I wish I could also believe it! I have the greatest respect for your religion; hold it fast. This shall never happen again.'

The King then rose from the table, dismissed his other guests, but said to Zieten:

'Come along with me to my cabinet.'

What passed in that conference, with closed doors, between the great King and his *greater* General, no one has ever learned. But this we know, that the Lords own words are now verified to Zieten—'Whosoever shall confess Me before men, him will I also confess before My Father which is in Heaven'

THE JOURNEY OF LIFE.—Ten thousand human beings set forth together on their journey. After ten years one third, at least, have disappeared. At the middle point of the common measure of life but half are still upon the road. Faster and faster, as the ranks grow thinner, they that remain till now become weary, and lie down and rise no more At threescore and ten a band of some four hundred yet struggle on. At ninety these have been reduced to a handful of thirty trembling patriarchs Year after year they fall in diminishing numbers. One lingers, perhaps, a lonely marvel, till the century is over. We look again, and the work of death is finished.—*Bishop Burgess.*

Written for the American Union.

Letter from Wilmington.

WILMINGTON, May 14th, 1867.

In my last, I promised to give your readers a short sketch of our rapidly growing city. It is beautifully situated between the Brandywine and Christiana creeks, and lies about two miles from the Delaware river. A short distance below the city the Brandywine joins the Christiana. The city extends about two miles in length, and is about a mile wide. It is located in a high and healthy section of country. The principal features of business are in its manufactures and shipbuilding. At one establishment alone, there are three or four hundred men employed. The streets are regularly laid out, crossing each other at right angles. The mills of the city, situated on the Brandywine, are noted for producing the finest flour in this country. It is also noted for manufacturing the best leather in the United States, which business is very extensively carried on, and gives employment to hundreds of persons. Car-building is carried on in a very large and extensive manner, as well as the manufacture of car-wheels, engines, &c.

Wilmington has a population of about 30,000, and is rapidly increasing. Many buildings are being erected—some of which will be handsome structures when finished. Some of the buildings that were erected shortly after Wilmington was settled are still standing. Among them is the Old Swedes' Church. The bricks in this venerable edifice were brought from Sweden when the early settlers came to this country. It stands in the eastern part of the city, near the P. W. & B. R. R. The building bears the marks of balls which were fired into it by the British during the Revolutionary war, at which time the American soldiers were quartered in it. Within the confines of its grave yard repose the remains of many noted Revolutionary heroes, whose moss-covered tomb stones may be seen at the present day.

Near this church, on the Christiana, is a natural wharf of rocks, at which place the early settlers landed. Adjoining this wharf is a large ship-yard. Where once peace and quietude reigned supreme, now echoes to the busy hum of machinery. A short distance above are located the large and extensive car works of Messrs Jackson & Sharp, at which are built some of the finest cars in the United States.

The city is supplied with water from the Brandywine creek, which is pumped into two large reservoirs. One of these is situated on Market street, between 10th and 11th, and occupies an entire square. The other one is located about a mile from Market street, in the western portion of the city Near this basin is a beautiful piece of land which is being fitted up for a public park.

The markets of this place are supplied by people from the surrounding country, and from the opposite side of the river by the Jerseymen. They are said to be higher than those of some of the large cities

I think we have more churches in our city, in proportion to its size, than any place in the Union. We have about thirty-five churches and chapels.

Our public schools will compare favorably with those of the same grade in any other city—being under the charge of a Board of Education, which engages none but competent teachers.

While closing my hastily written sketch of our beautiful little city, I will say that we have one of the most orderly places that can be found of the same size. It is not often that a person is arrested for fighting; sometimes a person is arrested for drunkenness, but such cases are not very frequent. So much for the good morals of Wilmington.

It would take much of your space, Mr Editor, to do justice in describing Wilmington, and for the present I will cease. At some future time I will give your readers a brief account of some of the old and interesting places of our city.

TREBUH.

THE FAMILY CIRCLE.—If there be any bond in life which ought to be sacredly guarded from everything that can put it in peril, it is that which unites the members of a family. If there be a spot upon earth from which discord and strife should be banished, it is the fireside.—There center the fondest hopes and the most tender affections. How lovely the spectacle presented by that family which is governed by the right spirit! Each strives to avoid giving offense, and is studiously considerate of the others' happiness. Sweet, loving dispositions are cultivated by all, and each tries to surpass the other in his efforts for the common harmony. Each heart glows with love, and the benediction of heavenly peace seems to abide upon that dwelling with such power that no black fiend of passion dare rear his head within it.—Who would not realize this lovely picture? It may be realized by all who employ the appointed means. Let the precepts of the Gospel be applied as they are designed to be, and they will be found to shed a holy charm upon the family circle, and make it what God designed it should be, the most heaven-like scene on earth.

Unfortunate—Very.

A young medical student from Michigan who had been attending lectures in New York for some time, and who considered himself exceedingly good-looking and fascinating, made a deadly onslaught on the heart and fortune of a blooming young lady in the same family with him. After a prolonged seige the lady surrendered. They were married on Wednesday, in the morning. The same afternoon the young wife sent for and exhibited to the astonished student a 'beautiful' little daughter aged three years and a half.

'Good heavens! then you was a widow? exclaimed the student.

'Yes, my dear, and this is Amelia, my youngest; to-morrow, Augustus, Reuben and James will arrive from the country, and then I shall have my children together once more.'

The unhappy student replied not a word; his feelings were too deep for utterance. The other little darlings' arrived. Reuben was six years old, James nine, and Augustus a saucy boy of twelve. They were delighted to hear they had a new papa, because they could now live at home, and have all the playthings they wanted. The 'new papa,' as soon as he could speak, remarked that Augustus and James did not much resemble Reuben and Amelia.

'Well, no,' said the happy mother; 'my first husband was quite a different style of man from my second—complexion, temperament, the color of hair and eyes—all different.'

This was too much. He had not only married a widow, but was her third husband, and the astonished stepfather of four children.

But the fortune, thought he; that will make amends. He spoke of her fortune.

'These are my treasures,' said she, in the Roman matron style, pointing to her children.

The conceit was quite out of the Michigander, who, finding that he had made a complete goose of himself, retired to a farm in his own native State, where he could have a chance of making 'his' boys useful and make them sweat for the deceit practiced upon him by their mother.

Henry Ward Beecher on Fops.

But what shall I say of those miserable, despisable sprigs of humanity that live to adorn their pocket-handkerchiefs and their collars?—men that walk thro' society with the thought that the chief end of their life is to engage in the frivolous amusements of the passing hour, and to spend their time between those frivolous amusements and their mirror thinking of nothing, and wanting to do nothing; men a million of whom might live in the air and we be no more conscious of their existence than of the existence of the insects around us; men a million of whom might die and all be put in one grave—if you only buried their souls; men that put on airs of gentility and niceness, and look upon the rude clown, as they call the working man, with supreme contempt, and pity him; men that have no respect for those that are obliged to get up early and sweep out the store; men that are just as certain to die knaves, if they do not die fools, as there is a law in nature! I cannot express my abhorrence for these stripplings of folly And I declare that, in our time of the world, with our illumination, with duties pressing from every side, and with all the inculcations and examples that have been handed down to us, of disciples of Christianity, a man who finds nothing to do and has no disposition to do anything, is a fractional man. He is not even a bright shining fragment. And of all men that are lawful prey of contempt and the curling of the lip, these whittlings of gentility are the most eminent.

PLAYING CARDS.—Cards were invented in 1391, by Jacquemin Grungenmour, to to amuse King Henry VI, of France, who at that time was mad. The ace was made the best card in the pack, being derived from the word "*argent*," signifying the money, and to show that a king could not get along without it, as a menial card backed by the ace would triumph over a king. The kings were called David, Alexander, Cæsar, Charlemagne; the queens were named Argine, Rachel, Pallas and Judith; the varlets or knaves represented the squires to the kings, and named Launcelot, Ogier, Renard and and Hector; tens, nines, &c., represented the foot soldiers. The ace of clubs was so named and formed to represent a clover leaf, and to signify to the king that a good general would encamp his army, pasturage was plenty. The ace of spades represented the halberts carried by the foot soldiers; the ace of diamonds represented the heads of the arrows used by cross-bowmen, and the ace of hearts represented the courage of the knights and soldiers.

A LOUISVILLE, Kentucky, editor attended a masquerade, and his wife fell in love with him. When he removed his mask she was cured.

A Thick-Headed Husband.

A pious old lady who was too unwell to attend meeting, used to send her thick-headed husband to church, to find out the text the preacher selected as the foundation of his discourse. The poor dunce was rarely unfortunate enough to remember the text, or even the chapter or verse where they could be found; but one Sabbath he ran home in hot haste, and with a smile of self satisfaction on his face, informed his wife that he could repeat every word without missing a syllable. The words were as follows:

'An angel came down from Heaven and took a live coal from the altar."

"Well let us have the text" remarked the good woman.

"Know every word," replied the husband.

"I am anxious to hear it," continued the wife.

"They are nice words," observed the husband.

"I am glad your memory is improving; but dont keep me in suspense, my dear."

"Just get your big bible, and I will say the words for I know them by heart. Why, I said them a hundred times on my way home"

"Well now let's hear them."

"Ahem," said the husband clearing out his throat," "An ingun cum down from New Heaven and took a live colt by the tail and jerked him out of his halter."

SELF EDUCATION.—Costly apparatus and splendid cabinet have no magical power to make scholars. In all circumstances, as a man is, under God, the master of his own fortune, so is he the maker of his own mind. The Creator has constituted the human intellect that it can grow only by its own action. Every man must therefore, in an important sense, educate himself. His books and teachers are but helps. The work is his

—Artemus Ward says in "His Book," "A female woman is one of the greatest institootions of which the land can boste. She is good in sickness—good in wellness—good all the time. O, woman, woman! You are an angel when you behave yourself; but when you take off your appairal, and (metiforically speaking) get into pantaloons, and undertake to play the man, you play the devil, and are an emfatic noosance."

—A scholar, a bald man and a barber who were travelling together, agreed each to watch four hours at night, in turn, for the sake of security. The barber's lot came first, who shaved the scholars head when asleep, then waked him when his turn came. The scholar scratching his head, feeling it bald, exclaimed:

"You wretch of a barber, you have waked the bald man instead of me."

CURE FOR A BLACK EYE.—Immediately on the eye being struck with force enough to make it black, apply a cloth wet with water just as hot as you can bear it; keep on applying the water for fifteen or twenty minutes and the coagulated blood will become thin and pass off into its natural channels, and leave the eye, perhaps, swollen, but clear of blackness.

HOW WITH GOD.—With God there is no freeman but his servant, though in the galleys; no slave but the sinner, though in a palace; none noble but the virtuous, if never so basely descended; none rich but he that possesseth God, even in rags; none wise but he that is a fool to himself and the world; none happy but he whom the world pities.

—"Boss, I want twenty-five cents," said a journeyman printer recently to his employer. "Twenty-five cents! how soon do you want it, Jake?" "Next Tuesday week." "As soon as that? You can't get it. I've told you so often that when you are in want of so large a sum of money, you must give me at least four weeks notice."

—A poet thus undertakes to immortalize a recent flat-boat calamity on Oil Creek. The following melancholy stanza tells the story:

She heaved and sot, and sot and heaved,
And high her rudder flung;
And every time she heaved and sot
A worser leak she sprung.

—A young lady, after reading attentively the title of a novel "The Last Man," exclaimed, "Bless me, if such a thing were to happen, what would become of the women?" We think a more pertinent injury is, what would become of the poor man?

—The following story of a lazy schoolboy who spelled Andrew Jackson &dru Jaxn, has been overshadowed by a genius out West, who wished to mark half a dozen new shirts. He marked the first John Jones and the rest ditto.

—A burglar was frightened out of his scheme of robbery by the sweet simplicity of a solitary spinster, who putting her night-capped head out of the window, exclaimed, "Go away, ain't you ashamed?"

Farmer's Column.

Advantages of Pulverizing the Soil.

The effects of pulverizing or stirring the soil are numerous:

1. It gives free scope to the roots of vegetables, and they become more fibrous in a loose than in a hard soil, by which the mouths of the pores become more numerous, and such food as in the soil has a better chance of being sought after and taken up by them.

2. It admits the atmospheric air to the spongioles of the roots, without which no plant can make a healthy growth.

3. It increases the capillary attraction or sponge-like property of soils, by which their humidity is rendered more uniform, and in a hot season it increases to deposit of dew and admits it to the roots.

4. It increases the temperature of the soil in the spring by admitting the warm air and tepid rain.

5. It increases the supply of organic food. The atmosphere contains carbonic acid, ammonia, and nitric acid, all most powerful fertilizers and solvents. A loose soil contracts and condenses them. Rain and dew also contain them. And when these fertilizing gasses are carried into the soil by rain water, they are absorbed and retained by the soil for the use of plants. On the other hand, if the soil be hard, the water runs off the surface, and instead of leaving these gasses in the soil, carries off some of the best portions of the soil with it.

6. By means of pulverization, a portion of atmospheric air is buried in the soil, and it is supposed that ammonia and nitric acid are formed by the mutual decomposition of this air and the moisture of the soil, heat also being evolved by the changes.

7. Pulverization of the surface of soils serves to retain the moisture of the subsoil and to prevent it from being penetrated by heat from a warmer, as well as from radiating its heat to a colder atmospere than itself. These effects are produced by the porosity of the pulverized stratum, which acts as a mulch, especially on heavy soils.

8. Pulverization also, as the combined effect of several of the proceeding causes, accelerates the decomposition of the organic matter in the soil and the disintegration of the mineral matter, and thus prepares the inert matter of the soil for assimilation by the plants.—*Journal of Applied Chemistry.*

BED YOUR STABLES.—A horse, remarks the *Rural World*, will get tired of standing and treading on a hard floor; so will a cow, a sheep, a man. A soft bed feels easy—gives rest. And yet we neglect the bedding of our stables to a great extent. Injured limbs and other ailments, especially of the hoof, are the result often of a neglect here, as has been clearly enough shown, and as any man can clearly enough see, if he gives the subject a moment's thought. Bed with straw, which is plenty, or saw-dust, or tanbark or shavings. The dryer these materials are the better. Every day remove the moistened bedding, and replace with new. Such a floor, well bedded, adds greatly to the warmth of a stable, and thus becomes a fodder saver. The small holes and crevices in a floor, with a good bedding upon them, will let little or no cold through, and will drain the stable. Rather have a ground floor than hard, naked plank.

POTATOES.—The principal crop of potatoes should not be planted before the middle of June, yet many persons may wish to take the chance of both an early and late sowing. A good sod, well turned now and manured in the drill, will give good return, if the season be favorable. The advantage of the later planting is the postponement of the period of forming the tubers, beyond the usual time of excessive heat and drought. The seed potatoes may be cut at any time, and allowed to heal over before planting.—Spread them on floor in a dry place for this purpose.—*American Farmer.*

FOOD FOR CHICKENS.—A writer recommends for chickens, for the first week after hatching, a hard boiled egg, to be given, chopped fine, at least twice a day, wheat steeped in milk, and coarse Indian meal, bread crumbs, &c. A change of food is necessary twice a week, substituting cracked corn for wheat.—*Ib.*

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