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# THE AMERICAN UNION.

A Weekly Newspaper of Current News, Literature, Poetry, Agriculture and Local Affairs.

VOL. X. DENTON, MD., THURSDAY, MARCH 17, 1870. NO. 34.



*TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.*

**DELAWARE Rail Road Line.**



*PASSENGERS' TIME TABLE.*

ON and after SATURDAY, January 1, 1870, Passenger Trains will run as follows, until further notice. All trains Sundays excepted.

| GOING NORTH. | | GOING SOUTH. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| LEAVE. | A.M. | LEAVE. | P. M. | A. M. |
| Delmar, | 10.45 | Phila. | 5.00 | 8.30 |
| Laurel, | 11.05 | Baltimore, | 2.15 | 7.25 |
| Seaford, | 11.30 | Wilm. | 6.25 | 10.10 |
| Bridgeville, | 11.50 | New Castle | 6.45 | 10.30 |
| Greenwood, | 12.00 | Bear, | 7.00 | 10.50 |
| | A. M. P. M. | St. Georges | 7.15 | 11.00 |
| Farmington | 12.15 | Mt. Pleas't | 7.30 | 11.15 |
| Harrington | 7.00 12.35 | Middletown | 7.50 | 11.35 |
| Felton, | 7.15 12.50 | Townsend | 8.00 | 11.45 |
| Plymouth, | 7.20 1.00 | Blackbird | 8.05 | 11.50 |
| Canterbury | 7.20 1.00 | Sassafras, | 8.15 | 12.00 |
| Wil. Grove | 7.25 1.05 | | | P. M. |
| Camden, | 7.35 1.15 | Clayton, | 8.20 | 12.05 |
| Dover, | 7.50 1.30 | Smyrna, | 8.30 | 12.15 |
| Mooreton, | 8.05 1.45 | Brenford, | 8.25 | 12.10 |
| Brenford, | 8.10 1.55 | Mooreton, | 8.35 | 12.20 |
| Smyrna, | 8.05 1.50 | Dover, | 9.55 | 12.40 |
| Clayton, | 8.20 2.05 | Camden | 9.05 | 12.50 |
| Sassafras | 8.25 2.10 | Wil. Grove | 9.15 | 1.05 |
| Blackbird, | 8.35 2.20 | Canterbury | 9.20 | 1.10 |
| Townsend, | 8.40 2.30 | Plymouth, | 9.20 | 1.10 |
| Middletown | 9.00 2.45 | Felton, | 9.30 | 1.20 |
| Mt. Pleas't | 9.10 2.55 | Harrington | 9.45 | 1.40 |
| St. Georges | 9.25 3.10 | Farmington, | | 1.55 |
| Bear, | 9.36 3.25 | Greenwood, | | 2.05 |
| New Castle | 9.55 3.45 | Bridgeville, | | 2.15 |
| ARRIVE. | | Seaford, | | 2.35 |
| Wilm. | 10.15 4.05 | Laurel, | | 2.55 |
| Phila. | 11.45 5.40 | ARRIVE. | | |
| | P. M. | Delmar, | | 3.10 |
| Baltimore | 1.15 8.10 | | | |

FREIGHT TRAIN, with passenger car attached will leave stations named at the following Changed Hours, (subject to delays incident to freight business,) viz.: Going South, leave Wilmington about 3.00 A. M.; New Castle, 4.00; Middletown, 6.00; Clayton, 7.15; Dover, 8.50; Camden, 9.10; Felton, 10.05, and be due at Harrington 10.30 A. M. Going North, to leave Harrington about 3.20 P. M. Felton 4.00, Camden 5.05, Dover 5.45, Mort n 6.10, Clayton 7.00, Middletown 8.45, New 'tle 10.30, and be due at Wilmington 1' M. This train will stop to take up pas only at stations named, but will set dow sengers at any regular stopping place between Harrington and Wilmington, except Hare's Corner, State Road, Delaware Junction and Dupont.

New Castle Trains.—Leave New Castle for Wilmington and Philadelphia at 7.40, A. M.

Leave Philadelphia 11.45 A. M. and Wilmington 1.00 P. M., for New Castle.

SMYRNA BRANCH TRAINS.—Additional to those above leave Smyrna for Clayton 11.45, A. M., 8.10, P. M. Leave Clayton for Smyrna, 8.40, A. M., and 2.10, P. M., to make connection with trains to and from Dover, and Stations South.

E. Q. SEWALL, Sup't Del. R. R.

**MD. & DEL. RAILROAD.**



**Change of Hours.**

*On and after Monday, January 17th* 1870, Trains will run as follows:

| GOING NORTH. | | GOING SOUTH. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| LEAVE. | | LEAVE. | |
| Easton, | 6.00 P.M. | New York, | 8.40 A.M. |
| Woodland, | 6.15 | Baltimore, | 2.40 P.M. |
| Cordova, | 6.25 | Philadelphia, | 5.00 |
| Hillsboro', | 6.40 | Wilmington, | 6.25 |
| Ridgely, | 6.50 | Clayton, | 8.40 |
| Greensboro', | 7.05 | Kenton, | 8.55 |
| Goldsboro', | 7.15 | Slaughter's, | 9.10 |
| Henderson, | 7.25 | Marydell, | 9.20 |
| Marydell, | 7.35 | Henderson, | 9.30 |
| Slaughter's | 7.45 | Goldsboro', | 9.40 |
| Kenton, | 8.00 | Greensboro', | 10.00 |
| ARRIVE. | | Ridgely. | 10.10 |
| Clayton, | 8.10 | Hillsboro', | 10.20 |
| Wilmington, | 10.15 | Cordova, | 10.35 |
| Philadelphia | 11.45 | Woodland, | 10.45 |
| Baltimore, | 1.15 P.M. | ARRIVE. | |
| New York, | 4.00 | Easton, | 11.00 |

**FREIGHT TRAIN,**

*WITH PASSENGER CAR ATTACHED:*

| GOING NORTH. | | GOING SOUTH. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| LEAVE. | | LEAVE. | |
| Easton | 10.30 A.M. | New York | 12.30 P.M |
| Woodland | 10.50 | Baltimore | 7.25 A.M. |
| Cordova | 11.05 | Philadelphia | 8.30 |
| Hillsboro' | 11.25 | Wilmington | 10.10 |
| Ridgely | 11.40 | Clayton | 12.15 P.M. |
| Greensboro' | 12.05 | Kenton | 12.25 |
| Goldsboro' | 12.25 | Slaughters | 12.45 |
| Henderson | 12.35 | Halltown | 1.00 |
| Halltown | 1.00 | Henderson | 1.15 |
| Slaughter's | 1.15 | Goldsboro | 1.25 |
| Kenton | 1.35 | Greensboro' | 1.50 |
| ARRIVE. | | Ridgely | 2.00 |
| Clayton | 1.55 | Hillsboro' | 2.10 |
| Wilmington | 4.10 P.M. | Cordova | 2.25 |
| Philadelphia | 5.40 | Woodland | 2.40 |
| Baltimore | 8.10 | ARRIVE. | |
| New York | 10.20 | Easton | 3.05 |

By the above arrangement, close connections will be made both ways, and passengers will arrive early both in New York and Baltimore, and will be able to visit Philadelphia and Baltimore and return same day.

All freights must be at the various stations in time to be loaded and manifested at least thirty (30) minutes before the starting of the trains, otherwise they will lay over twenty-four hours. J. L. CALDWELL, Supt.

*CARPENTERING, &c.*

**SAML. H. FLUHARTY,**

**Carpenter & Undertaker,**

FEDERALSBURG, MD.

Prices Reduced to Old Figures.

CARPENTERS' WORK

Done either by Contract or by the Day.

**CARRIAGE REPAIRING.**

For this department I have secured the services of an experienced workman, and shall be pleased to receive the carriages of my friends for repair.

*All Work Guaranteed.*

mar3-1y

*BALTIMORE ADVS.*

**MANSION HOUSE HOTEL,**

NORTHWEST CORNER OF

Fayette & St. Paul Sts.,

BALTIMORE.

Terms - - - $1.50 per Day.

ISAAC ALBERTSON, Prop'r.

July 24, 1867.—y

**Buck's Hotel,**

**ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN,**

*No. 34 West Pratt Street,*

BALTIMORE.

Meals Served at all Hours, Day and Night.

THE BAR

Is Stocked with the Finest Wines, Liquors, &c,, &c.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Board, per day, | - - - | $1.50 |
| Board, per week, | - - - | 7.00 |
| Meals, | - - - - | 50 |
| Lodging, | - - - - | 50 |

fe24-y



**MALTBY HOUSE**

**BALTIMORE, MD.,**

C. R. HOGAN, - - - - Proprietor.

**Reduction of Fare.**

In consideration of the general decline in cost of all necessaries appertaining to Hotel Keeping, the price of Board will be Reduced, on and after January 1st, 1870, to

**$2.50 per Day,**

Being determined that nothing will be left undone in the future to make the "MALTBY" what it has been in the past—second to none in the city. [fe24-y

T. M. GOULD. I. R. DUKES. R. W. EARECKSON.

**Gould, Dukes & Eareckson,**

GRAIN & GENERAL PRODUCE

**Commission Merchants,**

*No 102 Light Street Wharf,*

Below Camden St., BALTIMORE.

Consignments of Grain and Produce solicited

Orders for Guanos, Fertilizers and Groceries promptly attended to. [je14-y

**To Farmers, Dairymen,**

—AND—

**COUNTRY MERCHANTS.**

ALL WHO HAVE FOR SALE

*Flour, Grain, Clover and Flax-Seed, Tobacco Hay, Lumber, Staves, Tan Bark, Sheep, Calves, Poultry, Eggs, Bacon, Lard, Butter, Cheese, Wool, Rags, Furs, Skins, Dried Fruits, &c., &c.,*

Can have them well sold at the highest price Baltimore, with full returns always within Ten Days of their reaching the city, by forwarding to the Commission House for Country Produce of F. E. MARINE,

53 W. Pratt St., Balto., Md.

☞ The highest charge made is Five per cent. Goods of every description (except Liquors) purchased and forwarded with dispatch, when either cash or trade accompanies the order.

RENNE'S

**Pain Killing Magic Oil**

READER! BUY A BOTTLE.

"IT WORKS LIKE A CHARM."

| | |
|---|---|
| Have you headache? | Use Renne's Magic Oil. |
| Have you toothache? | Use Renne's Magic Oil. |
| Have you neuralgia? | Use Renne's Magic Oil. |
| Have you rheumatism? | Use Renne's Magic Oil. |
| Have you a cold? | Use Renne's Magic Oil. |
| Have you sore throat? | Use Renne's Magic Oil. |
| Have you chilblains? | Use Renne's Magic Oil. |
| Have you dyspepsia? | Use Renne's Magic Oil. |
| Have you a bruise? | Use Renne's Magic Oil. |
| Have you cholera morbus? | Use Renne's Magic Oil. |
| Have you Lameness? | Use Renne's Magic Oil. |

*This is the Best Family Remedy, to cure all kinds of Pain, you ever tried.*

It is clean, safe and delicious to use, and if you use it faitfully,

**It will Do you Good!**

F. E. MARINE, GENERAL AGENT,

53 Pratt St., Balto., Md.

For sale by Chas. Stevens and J. Alburger, Denton; Dr. Lobstein, Greensborough; B. G. Stevens, Potter's Landing; Jesse Hubbard, Huntiug Creek; C. C. Wheeler, Gilpin's Pt. [je4-6m

BURNS & SLOAN,

**Lumber Dealers,**

132 Light Street,

BALTIMORE, MD.

Have on hand a large assortment of LUMBER, SHINGLES, LATHS, FRAMES, DOORS & SASH,

which they offer for sale at the lowest market rates for cash. [ag2-y

**MEAL AND FLOUR.**

FOR SALE for the cash, at the new Enterprise Mill, near Denton. Positively no credit at this mill.

ap?0-tf EMERSON & ROSHY.



**The American Union**

Is Published Weekly, at Denton, Md.,

BY

J. MARION EMERSON, Proprietor.

**Terms: $1.50 per annum, in advance.**

If not paid within six months from the time of subscribing, Two Dollars will be charged.

A failure to notify us of a discontinuance of the paper will be considered as a renewal of the same; and no paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

Advertisements will be conspicuously inserted at the following rates:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 square (8 lines) | 3 insertions | $1.00 |
| 1 " | 6 " | 2.00 |
| 1 " | 12 " | 4.00 |
| 1 " | 6 months | 5.00 |
| 1 " | 12 " | 8.00 |
| 1 | " for any less no. of insertions | 1.00 |

Advertisements not stating the number of insertions will be continued until forbid, and will be charged accordingly.

Notices of marriages and deaths inserted free, but all obituaries are chargeable at our usual advertising rates.

☞ All advertisements collectable on first insertion.

**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.



*PROFESSIONAL CARDS.*

**Medical Card.**

DR. M. A. BOOTH has returned to Denton, and offers his professional services to the public. When not professionally engaged, he may be found at his drug store. [jan25-tf.

GEO. M. RUSSUM,

*REGISTER IN BANKRUPTCY,*

OFFICE FOR THE COUNTIES OF CAROLINE, TALBOT AND QUEEN ANNE'S,

DENTON, MD.

Continues to practice in the Courts of Caroline. jan1-y

ROBT. J. JUMP. WM. S. RIDGELY.

JUMP & RIDGELY,

*ATTORNIES AT LAW,*

DENTON, MD.,

Will practice in the Courts of Caroline and the adjoining counties. [ja16-y

DR. P. STACK,

DENTIST,



DENTON, MD.

Teeth filled, extracted and inserted, from one to an entire set. All plate work warranted to fit, but must be returned within two weeks to entitle the party to the benefit of the guarantee. dec19-y

*BUSINESS CARDS.*

**BUY YOUR HARNESS**

FROM THE SUBSCRIBER

**IN GREENSBOROUGH**

*IF YOU WANT GOOD HARNESS,*

AT A VERY LOW PRICE

oct10-y J. P FIEROE.

**SEWING, SCOURING, &c.**

MRS. SALLIE SIMPSON, hereby announces her readiness to do sewing of all kinds, at reasonable charges. She has had considerable experience in the preparation of men's garments.

Greasé spots and dirt removed from clothes, and garments scoured at moderate prices. Jan 27-tf.

**HOUSE & SIGN PAINTING GRAINING AND Paper Hanging**

Done to order by

J. BARTHEL,

je24-1y Denton, Md.

**M. M. ANDREW,**

Successor to J. Thomas Jarman

**Cabinet Maker & Undertaker,**

GREENSBOROUGH, Md.

ALL work executed in the neatest manner, at the shortest notice, and at the lowest rates. I work only for the cash and am therefore enabled to keep good my word.

My12-y.

**MILLINERY.**

Mrs. R. A. SISK

Has now open

A FULL STOCK

OF

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

CALL AND SEE.

oct14-y.

**GEO. W. SPURRY,**

Manufacturers' Agent for

**Mill Furnishing Goods**

OF ALL KINDS,

AND

**AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.**

Buckeye Mower and Reaper;
Cardwell's Thresher & Cleaner with Horse Power; Horse Rake;
Sweepstakes Horse Power and Thresher;
ie10-y Zell's Super-Phosphate of Lime.

JOB PRINTING

*NEATLY EXECUTED*

AT THIS OFFICE.


## Original Poetry.

[*Contributed for The American Union.*]

### *O, YE TEARS!*

BY W. J. DUHADWAY.

Ye tears! ye efflux of the soul,
With what resistless voice ye speak!
Weeks, months, and years may o'er you roll,
And still your language ne'er grows weak.

The young, the innocent and fair,
Whose faultless lives no wrongs have shown,
Your melancholy seasons share—
And all of happiness has flown!

The furrows of the aged face
Are oft the channel for you made;
And there ye leave a lasting trace,
With sadness, grief and sorrow laid.

Stout manhood's cheek your impress bears,
As from some hidden depth ye flow—
Offspring of troubles, aches and cares,
Ye seem no boundaries to know!

But flow ye on, though ye annoy,
Ye're but the harbinger of peace;
The eyes that weep shall fill with joy
When tears of bitterness shall cease.

FOWLING CREEK, March 10th 1870.

[*Published by Request.*]

### *Pure and Unselfish Love.*

The following is an essay read at Maple Grove School-house, Kent County, Del., by W. T. Cally, and published by request.

What wisdom we behold in the creation of man! The great Author of our existence did manifest His love, in an eminent degree, in the creation of this beautiful world, giving it a diversified and interesting scenery. The beautiful landscape, with its lofty mountains, and green valleys; its broad rivers and noble forests; with a complete map of the starry heavens; the beasts of the field, and the fishes that swim in the great waters; were all given to interest and comfort man through his pilgrimage. Language is inadequate to portray the magnitude and character of the love that the Divine Being bears to the world. Man violates his holy law. Through repentance he is forgiven. He strays away from the path of duty, but is pursued and rescued from the dragon's mouth by the voice of love and compassion. We are told by the Holy Evangilist, "God so loved the world that he gave his only begotten son that the world, through him, might not perish but have everlasting life."

Let us look to Calvary's mount, and there we behold the Saviour expiring upon the cross, and with his latest breath exclaiming, in the language of love, "Father, forgive them for they know not what they do."

It was through love the pious Mary washed the Saviour's feet with the tears of affection, and wiped them with the hairs of her head. It was the prompting of love that enabled Stephen, the martyr, when stoned by his enemies, to cry out in a beautiful prayer. "Lord, lay not this sin to their charge." The blessed Jesus said unto his disciples, "A new commandment I give unto you that you love one another. Therefore, shall ye know that ye are my disciples if ye love one another." He further tells us, "Love your emenies; pray for them that despitefully use you, and persecute you."

Love is a vital principle. Its influences are active. It destroys all antagonism in man; allays all discord, and begets a concord for the happiness of the human family; produces union and harmony, and cements the bonds of our common brotherhood. It prompts man to deeds of benevolence; teaches us to respect the aged and infirm; to pity the poor and unfortunate. Man is not the only being that is actuated by this divine principle. All animated nature bears the impress of love. The melodious, but solemn, notes of the whip-poor-will; the songs of the wren and blue-bird around our homes; the chirping and chatering insect; the finny tribe that dart with lightning speed and skips upon the mighty ocean—all teach us love and gratitude to the Divine Ruler.

Love may be compared to a tender plant requiring careful cultivation. It should be watered with the tears of affection, and it will grow and develop its beautiful foliage. There is a clime where it will live free from molestation; the frosts of hatred can never mar its beauty. It is the land of eternal peace.

If man would live under the government of this divine principle, the warrior's drum, sounding the death knell, would no longer be heard in our midst; the wail of the widow and the cry of the orphan be heard no more. Then would the declaration of the Lord's prophet be fulfilled: "The lion would lie down with the ox; the wolf and the lamb feed together, and the young child should lead them."

NOT A BAD PIECE OF ADVICE.—A philosopher whose educational works are published, urgently recommends teachers who are instructing children learning to read, to get themselves into a state of due appreciation of the trials and difficulties of the learner, and a proper abasement of their own pride of intellect, by trying to read any ordinary primer upside down. Thenceforth they will find themselves not so willing to pull the ears and knuckle the heads and rap the hands of the poor young gentlemen who know their letters, indeed, but who boggle over whole words. On the upside-down page the teacher himself will be able to distinguish and name each letter perfectly well, but not if he were Solomom himself could he read off a paragraph without exposing himself to the danger of corporal punishment at the hands of a hasty judge.

THAT was a beautiful idea in the mind of a little girl, who, on beholding the rosebush, on the topmost of which a rose was fading, whilst below and around it three beautiful crimson buds were just unfolding their charms, at once and earnestly exclaimed to her brother, "See, William, these little buds have awakened in time to kiss their mother before she dies."

### *Sam Patch.*

The Elmira *Gazette* has reprinted some extracts from a paper issued in that village forty years ago, describing the exploits of Sam Patch in jumping at Genesee Falls. A successful leap at Niagara, made October 12, 1828, was thus described:

"Sam has made his great jump. The day was lowery and rainy. However, the number of 300 persons assembled on the island to witness the feat, and the Canadian shore was crowded. To view the platform erected for the fearless Patch from the Biddle stairway did not appear so grand, as the platform reached only about two-thirds the height of the bank; but to descend to the margin of the water in the gulf beneath, and there look up at the perpendicular ladder, made you imagine that it would require superhuman powers to accomplish such an enterprise. Sam ascended the ladder and remained on the top about ten minutes, resting and adjusting himself for the leap, during which he was repeatedly cheered by the spectators. At length he rose—every eye was bent intently on him, he waved his hand and kissed the star-spangled banner that floated gracefully over his head, and then precipitated himself like an arrow into the flood below. 'Twas a matchless and tremendous leap. He very soon reappeared and swam to the shore with great ease. Then it was that a painful and unpleasant, yet indescribable sensation was driven from each breast by the flood of joy which succeeded on seeing that he was safe. Then it was that the benumbing spell which had reigned from the moment he arose on the platform was broken by the burst of the voices of congratulation."

The jumping hero made his last and fatal leap November 13, 1829, thus chronicled:

"Sam Patch is no more! He made his last leap from a scaffold erected on the bank of the falls this afternoon. The staging was elevated 25 feet. He sprung fearlessly from it and descended about one-third of the distance as handsome as he ever did. He then evidently began to droop, his arms extended and his legs separated; and in this condition he struck the water and sunk forever! It was a fearful leap and fearfully it was terminated. The prevailing opinion is that he became lifeless ere he reached the water.—He had drank fearfully in the morning, but was not apparently more overcome than he was on Friday last. It was truly a solemn scene, where so many thousands were witnesses to an immolation which had its origin only in an effort to satisfy the craving appetite of human curiosity. Sam's last request, I understand, was that the funds collected should be sent to his mother, if his adventure should terminate fatally. His body has not yet been found. The height of Genesee Falls, from which he jumped, is one hundred feet. The staging was twenty-five feet above the falls. The distance which he descended was therefore one hundred and twenty-five feet."

### *Farm Wages.*

Thirty years ago the farm laborer received $9 per month and board. In 1866, according to statistics furnished by the Agricultural Bureau, the average was $26, without board, or rating board at 10 50, the average was 15 50 clear—an increase of about 70 per cent. Recent statistics show the average of farm wages to be $25 18 per month without board, and 15 85 with board; but the decline has not kept pace with the decline in the price of agricultural products.—The labor which in 1866 would buy one bushel of wheat will now buy two bushels. During these years we have not only had an addition to the number of farm laborers from returned soldiers, but have had a steady immigration of laborres from abroad. But, the supply has not exceeded the demand, though it has probably been the means of reducing the wages somewhat. Though the cost of living has greatly declined wages are nearly as high as in 1866. The rate of wages in the country should draw from our cities all laborers who are suffering from want of employment. There is a boundless field for all who are willing to work in the agricultural regions of this wide land, and health as well as prosperity invites all who are compelled to inhabit the viler portions of our great cities to repair to these rural regions. The demand for farm labor gives occupation to thousands; but there is room for thousands more, and the demand is continually increasing.

The following is a comparison of the average of wages per month, without board, in different sections in the United States in 1866 and 1869:

| | 1866. | 1869. |
|---|---|---|
| Eastern States, | $33 30 | $32 03 |
| Middle States, | 30 07 | 20 15 |
| Western States, | 28 91 | 27 01 |
| Southern States, | 10 00 | 17 81 |
| California, | 45 71 | 46 38 |

The average is higher in New England than in the West, from the fact that in the former manufacturers draw off laborers from farms, and, at the same time, create a home market, and afford higher prices for agricultural products. The average daily wages of the farm laborer, including board is $1 19 in New York, $1 37 in Connecticut, $1 41 in New Hampshire, $1 04 in Pennsylvania, $1 15 in New Jersey, 50 cents in South Carolina, 55 cents in Virginia, 90 cents in Mississippi, 84 cents in Texas, $1 02 in Arkansas, $1 15 in Wisconsin, $1 50 in California, $1 05 in Ohio, $1 18 in Minnesota, and $1 36 in Nebraska. From these figures it would appear that agricultural labors commands the highest pay in Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania, Minnesota, California and Nebraska.

SINGULAR FACTS.—A late publication mentions the fact that Jefferson was born just eight years after his predecessor Adams, Madison eight years after Jefferson, and John Quincy Adams eight years after Monroe.—Another curious fact to be observed is that Adams was just sixty-six years old when he retired, Jefferson was sixty-six, Madison was sixty-six, Monroe was sixty-six, and John Quincy Adams, had he been elected to a second term, would have been sixty-six. Adams, Jefferson, and Monroe all died on the Fourth of July.

### *How Poor Boy's Reach the Top Round.*

There are 17,919 names to return an income tax in New York. Sixty-seven persons who pay taxes on incomes of $100,000, or over. Most of these solid men are self-made men, who have come up from the lowest round of the ladder. The man who leads the list, A. T. Stewart, everybody knows is an Irish emigrant, who commenced life with a capital of less than twenty-five cents; indeed, with few exceptions, most of the parties were scarce as well off as Mr. Stewart.—Take Henry Keep; he boasts that he graduated from the poor-house of Jefferson county. Jay Gould drove a heard of catttle from Delhi, Delaware county, when a lad, for fifty cents a day, in order to get money enough to reach the Hudson river. David Groesbeck, over thirty years ago, was a respectable shoemaker in Albany. We all know the history of James Gordon Bennett and Robert Bonner, poor boys full of talent and industry. Rufus Hatch, when a youngster, had an ambition to hold the reins of a peddlar's wagon. E. D. Morgan commenced life with a quart measure of molasses. It is scarce a dozen years since Henry Clews was an errand boy in one of the banking houses down town. The brothers Seligman started out in life with a peddlar's pack. David Dows, in his younger days, retailed pork by the half pound and molasses by the gill. H. T. Helmbold was first-cabin boy on the sloop Mary Jane, that navigated the Delaware river. We might go on through the list, and show that nearly every one of these solid men were the architects of their own fortunes. Young men who are struggling for place and position should remember that the individuals in the list above had to battle for life just as hard as they are doing.—Let them take heart, and never say die.

"Honor and shame from no condition rise.
Act well your part—there all the honor lies."

"AS THE TWIG IS BENT THE TREE IS INCLINED."—We often hear mothers wondering why their daughters are so indolent, or so ignorant of household matters, or so careless in their habits. They complain, and scold, and fret over it, but they make no attempt to teach them any better. The fault lies with the mothers themselves; instead of training their girls to habits of industry and neatness, instead of instructing them in household ways, they have allowed them to grow up without any training at all.

Girls are not going to learn these things of their own accord; they must be taught from the time they are old enough to learn, how to be neat and industrious. The teaching of them must be systematic, beginning in their early years; it will not do to train them a month, then leave them three months to do as they please. Education is, after all, the mighty magician that turns everything into gold. Mothers, educate your girls to be neat and industrious, and you will never have to complain that they are not neat and industrious women. Train them carefully in household ways; teach them how to make puddings, and cakes, and pickles, and preserves; show them how to be tidy about a house, how to do everything in the neatest manner. Teach them both by precept and example; it is worth the trouble; for, instead of having drones and slatterns about you, you will have well-trained and useful helps.—MRS. LEIGH.

WHAT BREAKS DOWN YOUNG MEN.—It is a commonly received notion that hard study is the unhealthy element of college life. But from tables of the mortality of Harvard University collected by Professor Pierce, from the last triennial catalogue, it is clearly demonstrated that the excess of death for the first ten years after graduation is found in that portion of each class of inferior scholarship. Every one who has seen the curriculum knows that where Æschylus and political economy injure one, late hours and rum punches use up a dozen; and that the two little fingers are heavier than the lion of Euclid.

Dissipation is a sure destroyer, and every young man who follows it is, as the early flower, exposed to untimely frost. Those who have been inveigled in the path of vice are named Legion. A few hours sleep each night, high living, and plenty of "smashes," make war upon every function of the body. The brain, the heart, the lungs, the liver, the spine, the limbs, the bones, the flesh, every part and faculty are overtasked, and weakened, by the terrific energy of passion loosened from restraint, until, like a dilapidated mansion, the "earthly house of this tabernacle" falls into ruinous decay. Fast young men, right about.

TRY IT.—A student of Ann Arbor having remarked that men had more endurance than woman, a lady present said she would like to see the young men of the university laced up in steel ribbed corsets, with hoops, heavy skirts, trails, high heels, paniers, chignons and dozens of hair pins sticking in their scalps, cooped up in the house year after year, with no exhilarating exercise, no hopes, aims, or ambition in life, and see if they could stand it as well as girls. "Nothing," said she, "but the fact that women, like cats, have nine lives, enables them to survive the present regime to which custom dooms the sex."

RECEIPT FOR A HAPPY HOME.—Six things, says Hamilton, are requisite to create a happy home. Integrity must be the architect, and tidiness the upholsterer. It must be warmed by affection, and lighted up with cheerfulness; and industry must be the ventilator, renewing the atmosphere and bringing in fresh salubrity every day; while over all, a protecting canopy of glory, and nothing will suffice except the blessing of God.

A boy who heard the quotation, "A little learning is a dangerous thing," wished to stop going to school because he was afraid he should not live long enough to get past the dangerous point.

Said a conceited young lady: "You men are a covet-us set."

How to get a foot-hold—take a bootjack.

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