THE AMERICAN UNION.

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

VOL. X. DENTON, MD., THURSDAY, APRIL 28, 1870. NO. 40.

ENOCH PRATT BALTO. FREE LIBRARY

Md.

TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

DELAWARE Rail Road Line.



PASSENGERS' TIME TABLE.

ON and after, MONDAY April 4, 1870, Passenger Trains will run as follows, until further notice. All trains Sundays excepted.

GOING NORTH.		GOING SOUTH.		
LEAVE.	A.M.	LEAVE.	A.M.	P.M.
Delmar,	11.00	Phila.	8.30	5.00
Laurel,	11.15	Baltimore,	7.25	2.40
Seaford,	11.35	Wilm.	10.10	6.25
Bridgeville,	11.50	New Castle	10.30	6.45
Greenwood,	12.05	State Road	10.35	6.50
	A.M. P.M.	Bear,	10.45	7.00
Farmington	12.15	St Georges	11.00	7.10
Harrington	7.00 12.30	Mt. Pleas't	11.10	7.25
Felton,	7.15 12.50	Middletown	11.25	7.45
Canterbury	7.20 1.05	Townsend	11.35	7.55
Wil. Grove	7.25 1.10	Blackbird	11.40	8.00
Camden,	7.35 1.15	Sassafras,	11.50	8.10
Dover,	7.50 1.25	Clayton,	12.00	8.20
Moorton,	8.05 1.40	ARRIVE.	P.M.	
Brenford,	8.10 1.45	Smyrna,	12.10	8.30
Smyrna,	8.05 1.40	LEAVE.		
Clayton,	8.20 1.55	Brenford,	12.05	8.25
Sassafras	8.25 2.00	Moorton,	12.15	8.30
Blackbird,	8.35 2.15	Dover,	12.30	8.55
Townsend,	8.40 2.20	Camden	12.40	9.05
Middletown	9.00 2.35	Wil. Grove	12.45	9.10
Mt. Pleas't	9.10 2.45	Canterbury	12.55	9.15
St. Georges	9.25 3.00	Felton,	1.05	9.25
Bear,	9.35 3.15	Harrington	1.25	9.40
State Road,	9.45 3.20	Farmington,	1.35	
New Castle	9.55 3.33	Greenwood,	1.50	
ARRIVE.		Bridgeville,	2.00	
Wilm.	10.15 3.55	Seaford,	2.20	
Phila.	11.45 5.25	Laurel,	2.40	
	P. M.	ARRIVE.		
Baltimore	1.05 8.10	Delmar,	2.55	

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 4.00 A. M.; New Castle, 4.45; Middletown, 6.30; Clayton, 7.30; Dover, 8.50; Camden, 9.15; Felton, 10.10, and be due at Harrington 10.30 A. M. Going North, to leave Harrington about 3.05 P. M. Felton 3.50, Camden 4.55, Dover 5.35, Moorton 6.00, Clayton 6.50, Middletown 8.20, New Castle 10.00, and be due at Wilmington 10.30 P. M. Subject to delays incident to Freigh business.

This train will stop to take up passengers only at stations named, but will set down passengers 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 12.00 M., and Wilmington 1.10 P. M., for New Castle.

SMYRNA BRANCH TRAINS.—Additional to those above leave Smyrna for Clayton 11.40, A. M., 8.00, P. M. Leave Clayton for Smyrna, 8.40, A. M., and 2 00, 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, April 11th 1870,

Trains will run as follows:

GOING NORTH.		GOING SOUTH.	
LEAVE.		LEAVE.	
Easton,	6.00 P.M.	New York,	12.30 P.M.
Woodland,	6.15	Baltimore,	2.40
Cordova,	6.25	Philadelphia,	5.00
Hillsboro',	6.40	Wilmington,	6.25
Ridgely,	6.50	Clayton,	8.25
Greensboro',	7.05	Kenton,	8.35
Goldsboro',	7.15	Slaughter's,	8.50
Henderson,	7.25	Marydell,	9.00
Marydell,	7.35	Henderson,	9.10
Slaughter's	7.45	Goldsboro',	9.20
Kenton,	8.00	Greensboro',	9.30
ARRIVE.		Ridgely.	9.45
Clayton,	8.10	Hillsboro',	9 55
Wilmington,	10.15	Cordova,	10.10
Philadelphia	11.45	Woodland,	10.20
Baltimore,	1.05 P.M.	ARRIVE.	
New York,	4.55	Easton,	10.35

FREIGHT TRAIN,

WITH PASSENGER CAR ATTACHED:

GOING NORTH.		GOING SOUTH.	
LEAVE.		LEAVE.	
Easton	10.30 A.M.	New York	12.00 P.M
Woodland	10.50	Baltimore	7.25 A.M.
Cordova	11.05	Philadelphia	8.30
Hillsboro'	11.20	Wilmington	10.10
Ridgely	11.35	Clayton	12.10 P.M.
Greensboro'	11.55	Kenton	12.20
Goldsboro'	12.15	Slaughters	12.35
Henderson	12.25	Halltown	12.50
Halltown	12.50	Henderson	1.05
Slaughter's	1.05	Goldsboro	1.15
Kenton	1.25	Greensboro'	1.40
ARRIVE.		Ridgely	1.50
Clayton	1.50	Hillsboro'	2.00
Wilmington	3.55 P.M.	Cordova	2.15
Philadelphia	5.25	Woodland	2.30
Baltimore	8.10	ARRIVE.	
New York	10.30	Easton	2.50

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.

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. N. 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, Hunting 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.

apr29-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:

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.

DR. FRED. STRAUGHN, DENTON, MD.

Offers his professional services to the citizens of town and vicinity. When not professionally engaged may be found at the law office of Geo. M. Russum, Esq. [apr14-3m.

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

T. J. SMITHERS,



DENTIST,

Denton, Md.,

Will Visit Greensboro' every Saturday and Federalsburg every Wednesday.

Teeth extracted without pain by Nitrous Oxide Gas. Particular attention given to regulating and preserving children's teeth.

Teeth filled, cleaned, and artificial teeth inserted to the satisfaction of the patron. Patronage solicited.

All work guaranteed to give satisfaction.

Office—Room occupied by Dr. Stack. [aply

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.

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;

je10-y Zell's Super-Phosphate of Lime.

COLLINS & ALDERSON'S SELECT GARDEN AND FLOWER SEED for sale by N. A. HUTSON.

DON'T YOU GO, TOMMY.

You'll miss it, my boy, now mind what I say;
Don't spend all your time and money that way;
There's no one but idlers that lounge about so—
I beg of you, Tommy, don't go.
We are feeble and old, your mother and me,
And kind as a mother has been should you be,
To whiskey shops, billiards and cards bid adieu,—
I beg of you, Tommy, don't go.

CHORUS—Don't you go, Tommy, don't go;
Stay at home, Tommy, don't go;
There's no one but idlers that lounge about so,—
I beg of you, Tommy, don't go, don't go.

Why won't you be steady and work like a man?
I can't hold the plow, but will do what I can;
There's so much to do, and our grain we must sow,—
I beg of you, Tommy, don't go.
Besides, there's corn and potatoes to plant,
You're young and can stand it; you know that I can't;
Leave whiskey alone, for it grieves mother so—
I beg of you, Tommy, don't go, don't go.

CHORUS—Don't you go, Tommy, don't go.

We've watched o'er you, Tommy, in sweet infancy,
When angels were silently beckoning to thee;
At midnight we've knelt by your cradle so low,—
I beg of you, Tommy, don't go.
Be kind to us, Tommy, we'll soon pass away;
The farm will be yours at no distant day;
Eternity's blessings you'll reap if you sow,—
O, Tommy, dear Tommy, don't go!

CHORUS—Don't you go, Tommy, don't go.

Our Ancestors.

CURIOUS FACTS IN REGARD TO THEIR LIVING AND DOINGS.

The customs, manners, literature, architecture, history, everything in fine pertaining to England, previous to the seventeenth century, may be regarded as the common ancestral property of all John Bull's progeny, wherever scattered over the world. To a large majority of our readers, therefore, whatever throws light upon the olden times of Great Britain, can never cease to be of interest. The October New England *Farmer*, noticing a recent publication, "Our English Homes," extracts and comments as follows:

The whale was eaten by the Saxons, and when men were lucky enough to get it, it appeared at table late in the fifteenth century. In 1246 Henry III. directed the Sheriff of London to purchase one hundred pieces of whale for his table. Whales found on the coast were perquisites of royalty; they were caught and sent to the King's kitchen in carts. Edward II. gave a reward of thirty shillings to three mariners who caught a whale near London bridge. Those found on the banks of the Thames were claimed by the Lord Mayor, and added to the civic feast. Pieces of whale were often purchased in the thirteenth century for the table of the Countess of Leicester. England was often supplied with this choice dainty by the fisherman of Normandy, who made it an article of commerce. The Normans had various ways of cooking it; sometimes it was roasted and brought to the table on a spit; but the usual way was to boil it and serve it with peas. Epicures looked out for a slice from the tongue or tail. The grampus, or the sea-wolf, was also highly esteemed; but of the blubber dainties the porpoise was deemed the most savory. The Saxons called it sea-swine, and the ecclesiastics of the middle ages proco marion. Porpoises were purchased for the table of Henry III. in 1346.

In the reign of Henry II. the whole stock of a carpenter's tools was valued at one shilling, and consisted of a broad-axe, adz, a square and a spoke-shave. There were very few chimneys; the fire was laid in the wall, and the smoke issued out of the roof or door, or a window, and the furniture and utensils were of wood. The people slept on straw pallets, with a log of wood for a pillow.—Even as late as the time of Elizabeth, 1558, it is stated that apologies were made to visitors if they could not be accommodated in rooms provided with chimneys. They had few glass windows, and when glass was introduced, it was for a long time so scarce that when people went away they would order the windows taken out and laid up in safety.

In the fourteenth century none but the clergy wore linen. The household furniture among the wealthy, consisted of an occasional, a brass pot, a brass cup, gridiron, and a rug or two, and perhaps a towel. Of chairs and tables we hear nothing. Even the nobility sat upon chests in which they kept their clothes. If a man in seven years after marriage could purchase a flock bed and a sack of chaff to rest his head upon, he thought himself as well lodged as the lord of the town.

In addition to the poverty of what seems to us absolute necessities, the houses and the people were exceedingly dirty. Erasmus, a celebrated scholar of Holland, who visited England, complains that "the nastiness of the people was the cause of the frequent plagues which destroyed them; and he says their floors are commonly of clay, strewed with rushes, under which lie unmolested a collection of beer, grease, fragments, bones, spittle, excrements of dogs and cats, and everything that is nauseous.

Their tables were as miserably supplied as their dwellings. They had little fresh meat, but salted most of their cattle and swine in November, upon which they mostly depended through the winter. Very few vegetables of any kind came upon their tables. It is stated that, in the early part of the reign of Henry VIII. not a cabbage, turnip, carrot or other edible vegetable grew in England.

The average duration of human life was, at that period, not one-half as long as that of the present day. The constant use of salted meat and a few or no vegetables, contributed to the shortening of life, to say nothing of the large number swept away by pestilence and famine.

A Hartford man, in telling a police officer that he had an ocular demonstration of his wife's infidelity, added, "I never had any *little* thing to make me so mad in all of my life."

The Lawyers and the Cats.

Two Arkansas lawyers were domesticated in the rude hotel of a country town. The hotel was crowded, and the room allotted to our heroes was also occupied by six or eight others. Shake-down beds, enough to accomodate the guests, were dispersed about the room, against the four walls, leaving an open space in the centre of the apartment.

Judge Clark lay with his head to the north on one side, and Judge Thomas lay with his head to the south on the other side of the room. So far as that room was concerned, it might be said that their heads represented the north and south poles, respectively.

All the other beds in the room were occupied. The central part of the room was deemed neutral ground, in which the occupants of the different beds had equal rights. Here, in picturesque confusion, lay the boots, hats, coats and breeches of the sleepers.—There were no windows, and though the door was open, there being no moon, the night was very dark in that room.

The wily lawyers, who had been opposing counsel in a case tried in the town court that day, and had opposed each other with contumacity of wild pigs, were now the very incarnation of meekness, for when the hungry swarm of mosquitoes settled down and bit them on the one cheek, they slowly turned the other to be bitten also.

But hush! hark!

A deep sound strikes the ear like a rising knell.

"Me-ow-ow!"

Judge Clark and Thomas were wide awake and sitting bolt upright in an instant.

Again the startling cry!

"Ye-ow, ye-ow!"

"There's a d—d cat!" whispered Clark.

"Scat you!" hissed Thomas.

Cat paid no attention to these demonstrations, but gave vent to another yowl.

"Oh, Lord!" cried Clark. "I can't stand this. Where is she, Thomas?"

"On your side of the room somewhere?" replied Thomas.

"No, she's on your side," said Clark.

"Ye-ow-ow-ow!"

"There, I told you she was on your side," they both exclaimed in a breath.

And still the "yowl" went on.

The idea now entered the heads of both the lawyers, that by the exercise of certain strategy they might be enabled to execute a certain flank movement on the cat and totally demoralize him. Practically each determined to file "a motion to quash" the cat's attachment for that room.

Each kept his plan to himself, and in the dark, unable to see each other, prepared for action.

Strange as it may appear, it is nevertheless true that the same plan suggested itself to both. In words, the plan would be about as follows:

"The yowler is evidently looking and calling for another cat, with whom he has made an appointment. I will imitate a cat, and this cat will think t'other cat's around. This cat will come toward me, and when he shall have arrived within reach, I'll blaze away with anything I can get hold of, and knock the mew-sic out of him.

So each of the portly judges, noiselessly as cream comes to the suface of the milk, hoisted himself unto his hands and knees, and, hippopotamus fashion advanced to the neutral ground occupying the central portion of the room.

Arrived there, Judge Clark selected a boot-jack, and Judge Thomas a heavy cow-hide boot, from the heap, and settled themselves down to the work.

Clark tightened his grip on the boot-jack, and throwing up his head, gave vent to a prolonged and unearthly "Ye-ow-ow!" that would have reflected credit upon ten of the largest kind of cats.

"Aha," thought Thomas, who was not six feet away, "he's immediately close around. Now I'll inveigle him!" and he gave the regular dark night call of a feminine cat.

Each of the judges now advanced a little closer, and Clark produced a questioning "Ow! ow!"

Thomas answered by a reassuring "Pur-ow! pur-ow!" and they advanced a little more.

They were now within easy reach, and easy imagining the cat had but a moment more to live, whaled away the one with his boot, the other with his boot-jack.

The boot took Clark square in the mouth, demolishing his teeth, and the boot-jack came down on Thomas' bald head just as he was in the midst of a triumphant "Ye-ow!"

When lights were brought the cat had disappeared, but the catastrophe was in opposite corners of the room, with heels in the air, swearing blue streaks.

DO SOMETHING.—Rev. T. De Witt Tallmadge has a way of putting things that is often sparkling and forcible. "Let us all go to preaching," he says. "Peter was never a sophomore, nor John a freshman; Harlem Page never heard a tangent to the parabola bisects the angel formed at the point of contact by a perpendicular to the directrix and a line drawn to the focus. If George Muller should attempt chemical experiments in a philosopher's laboratory, he would soon blow himself up. And hundreds of men, grandly useful, were never struck on commencement stage by a bouquet, flung from the ladie's gallery. Quick! Let us find our work. You preach a sermon—you give a tract—you hand a flower—you sing a song—you give a crutch to a lame man—you teach the Sabbath class their A, B, C—you knit a pair of socks for a foundling—you pick a splinter from a child's finger. Do something! Do it now! We will be dead soon!"

EXCESSIVE night work; strong tea and coffee to stimulate the nerves; eating hastily; improper or indigestible food; resorting to the use of drugs, tonics, bitters, and alcholic stimulants; smoking or chewing tobacco; and worse than all the rest, giving away to inordinate or perverted love, and neglecting religious duties, are some of the causes of early mental and physical decay, imbecility, and insanity. One who allows himself to be controlled by these agencies is in danger. His life as well as his sanity, is in peril. Why will men tempt God by violating his laws?

[*Written for The American Union.*]

Enigma.

I am composed of 31 letters.
My 20, 11, 29, 14, 15 is a solemn thought.
My 1, 7, 21, 31, 6, 30 is a country in Europe.
My 17 is sometimes a noun.
My 7 makes ill-will.
My 26, 29, 16 is a noun in the masculine gender.
My 8 is found in the middle of an Almanac.
My 2, 30, 14, 9, 25, 14, 21, 10 is an animal of South America.
My 8, 13, 30, 5, 24 is a note in music.
My 1, 21, 13, 30, 9 is a river of Europe.
My 22, 4, 11, 7, 6, 28, 3, 27, 30 is a proper name.
My 17, 19, 18 is a modern Geographical name.
My 12 is what makes ma mad.

My whole is the name and address of a young lady wishing a gentleman correspondent. COON.

The First American Flag.

Last evening, an interesting meeting of the Pennsylvania Historical Society was held. Col. J. Ross Snowdon occupied the chair, and William J. Canby, Esq., read an essay upon "The American Flag." He discovered, in tracing the history of this national emblem, that the first instance when the Stars and Stripes were unfurled was at the seige of Fort Schuyler, August 17, 1777, and upon an occasion, just about one year prior to that time, the brig Nancy was chartered by the Continental Congress, to procure military stores in the West Indies, during the latter part of 1775. While at Porto Rico, in July of the ensuing year, the information came that the Colonies had declared their independence, and with this information came the description of the flag that had been accepted as the national banner. A young man, Capt. Thomas Mandenville, set to work to make one, and successfully accomplished it. The flag was unfurled, and saluted with thirteen guns. When the brig Nancy was upon her return voyage she was hemmed in by British vessels off Cape May. Her officers succeeded in removing all the munitions to the shore, and when the last boat put off, a young man in it, John Hancock, jumped into the sea, swam to the vessel, ran up the shrouds, seized the flying colors and brought them off safely.

The first American flag, however, according to the design and approval of Congress, was made by Mrs. Elizabeth Ross. Three of her daughters still live in our vicinity to confirm this fact—founding their belief, not upon what they saw, for it was made many years before they were born, but upon what their mother had often told them. A niece of this lady, Mrs. Margaret Boggs, aged ninety-five years, now lives in Germantown, and is conversant with the fact. The fact is not generally known that to Philadelphia not only belongs the honor of flinging the first star-spangled banner to the breeze, but to a Philadelphia lady belongs the honor of having made it. The house in which it was made still stands—No. 239 Arch street (the old No. being 80)—the last of an old row.—It is related that when Congress had decided upon the design, Col. Geo. Ross and General Washington visited Mrs. Ross and asked her to make it. She said, "I don't know whether I can, but I'll try," and directly suggested to the gentlemen that the design was wrong, in that the stars were six-cornered and not five-cornered as they should be.—This was corrected, she made the flag, Congress accepted it, and for half a dozen years this lady furnished the Government with all its national flags, having, of course a large assistance. This lady was also the wife of Claypole, one of the lineal descendants of Oliver Cromwell.—*Phila. Age.*

"KISS ME, MAMMA."—"Kiss me, mamma, before I sleep." How simple a booon; yet how soothing to the little suppliant is that soft, gentle kiss. The little head sinks contentedly on the pillow, for all is peace and happiness within. The bright eyes close—the rosy lips part in a sweet smile, for the little heart is revelling in the bright and sunny dream of innocence. Yes; kiss it, mamma, for that good-night kiss will linger in memory when the giver lies mouldering in the silent grave. The memory of a gentle mother's kiss has cheered many a lonely wanderer's pilgrimage, and has been the beacon light to illumine his desolate heart; for, remember, life has many a stormy billow to crop, a rugged path to climb, with thorns to pierce, and we know not what is in store for the little one so sweetly slumbering with no marriage care to disturb its peaceful dreams. The parched and fevered lip will become dewy again as recollection bears to the sufferer's couch a mother's love—a mother's kiss. Then kiss your little ones ere they sleep—there is a magic power in that kiss that will endure even the end of life.

NECESSITY FOR PERSEVERANCE.—The Israelites had journeyed but about two years when they drew near to the Land of Promise. The spies went up and searched the country, and ten of them brought back an evil report. The people murmured, and God then led them backward till they fell in the wilderness. It is so now. Some, to all appearance, set out for heaven and run well. It appears as though they would soon reach the land of rest. Then they let their hearts grow cold, neglect duty, virtually complain of the way, and go back again into sin and folly. God help all who set out to persevere to the end.

CONSISTENCY.—A father never gains the affection of his children by refusing to decide their desputes, or settle them; but he loses a vast deal of their respect if he evades or shuns the subject. And those opinions expressed before the younger members of the family should be held consistently. It will not do to state one thing in theory, and allow your children to see you reverse it in practice daily and hourly; by such a method one thing is insured—contempt; and contempt is alike fatal to love, respect, or imitation.

THE late parlor game—sitting up. It takes two to play it.

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