

# The Weekly Mariettian.

Devoted to Politics, Literature, Agriculture, Horticulture, The Fine and Useful Arts, General News of the Day, Local Information, &c., &c.

F. L. Baker, Editor and Proprietor.

Terms—One Dollar a Year.

SEVENTH YEAR.

MARIETTA, PA., SATURDAY, JUNE 8, 1861.

NO. 46.

Published every Saturday Morning.  
OFFICE—Front-street, Cull's Row, 2d story,  
Five doors east of Flury's Hotel.  
TERMS, One Dollar a year, payable in advance,  
and if subscriptions be not paid within six  
months \$1.25 will be charged, and if delayed  
until the expiration of the year, \$1.50 will be  
charged.  
No subscription received for a less period than  
six months, and no paper will be discontinued  
until all arrearages are paid, unless at the  
option of the publisher. A failure to notify  
a discontinuance at the expiration of the  
term subscribed for, will be considered a new  
engagement.  
Any person sending us five new subscribers  
shall have a sixth copy for his trouble.  
ADVERTISING RATES: One square (12 lines,  
or less) 50 cents for the first insertion and 25  
cents for each subsequent insertion. Profes-  
sional and Business cards, of six lines or less,  
at \$3 per annum. Notices in the reading  
columns, five cents a-line. Marriages and  
Deaths, the simple announcement, FREE;  
but for any additional space, five cents a-line.  
1 square 3 months, \$2.00; 6 months, \$3.50;  
1 year, \$5. Two squares, 3 months, \$3;  
6 months, \$5; 1 year, \$7. Half-a-column,  
3 months, \$2; 6 months, \$3; 1 year, \$5.  
One column, 6 months, \$3; 1 year, \$5.  
Having recently added a large lot of new **JOHNS**  
AND **CARD TYPE**, we are prepared to do all  
kinds of **PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL PRINTING**,  
at short notice and reasonable prices.

## STILL IN THE UNION.



**JOHN CRULL HATTER,**  
NO. 92 MARKET STREET, MARIETTA  
TAKES this method of informing his old  
friends and the public generally, that he  
has re-taken his old stand (recently occupied  
by George L. Mackley), and is now perma-  
nently fixed to prosecute  
**THE HATTING BUSINESS**  
IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.  
Having just returned from the city where he  
selected a large, varied and fashionable assort-  
ment of everything in the  
**HAT AND CAP LINE,**  
and now only asks an examination of his  
stock and prices, before purchasing elsewhere.  
Having also laid in a stock of Hattin'g mate-  
rial, he will be enabled, at short notice, to man-  
ufacture all qualities—from the common *Soft*,  
to the most fashionable *Stiff Hat*.  
Employing none but the best of workmen,  
and manufacturing good goods at low prices,  
he hopes to merit and receive a liberal share of  
public patronage. **THE** highest price paid  
for Fur—on trade or cash.  
Marietta, March 9, 1861.

**COLUMBIA INSURANCE COMPANY.**  
This Company is authorized by its charter  
to insure in the county, or in borough, against  
loss or damage by fire, on the mutual plan, for  
any length of time, limited or perpetual, either  
for a cash premium, or a premium note.  
**PREMIUM NOTE SYSTEM.**  
Those who insure for a premium note will  
be insured for five years, and subject to assess-  
ments in case of losses.  
**CASH SYSTEM.**  
Those who insure for a cash premium will  
be insured for any term not exceeding five years,  
and not subject to any assessments. One per  
centum premium will be charged on farm prop-  
erty for the term of five years.  
**DEPOSIT SYSTEM.**  
Farm property will be insured for the term  
of ten years, for a deposit of three per cent,  
the amount insured, the whole amount of the  
premium note to be returned at the expiration  
of the policy, without interest, or the policy  
will be renewed for ten years, without any ex-  
pense, at the option of the insurer.  
**C. S. KAUFMAN, President.**  
**GEORGE YOUNG, Jr., Secretary.**  
**Directors:**  
MICHAEL H. MOORE, Vice President.  
M. M. STRICKLER, Treasurer.  
JACOB B. SHUMAN,  
WYATT W. MILLER,  
HENRY R. KNOX,  
ABRAHAM BRUNER, SR.,  
LESLIE E. WOLF.  
Columbia, Lancaster county, Pa.  
J. S. ROATH, AGENT, Maytown.  
March 30, 1861-ly

**SUPPLEE & BRO.,**  
IRON AND BRASS  
**FOUNDERS,**  
And General Machinists, Second street,  
Below Union, Columbia, Pa.  
They are prepared to make all kinds of Iron  
Castings for Rolling Mills and Blast Furnaces,  
Pipes, for Steam, Water and Gas; Columns,  
Fronts, Cellar Doors, Weights, &c., for Build-  
ings, and castings of every description;  
**STEAM ENGINES, AND BOILERS,**  
IN THE MOST MODERN AND IMPROVED  
Manner; Pumps, Brick Presses, Shafting and  
Pulleys, Mill Gearing, Taps, Dies, Machinery  
for Mining and Tanning; Brass Bearings,  
Steam & Blast Gages, Lubricators, Oil Cocks,  
Valves for Steam, Gas, and Water; Brass Fit-  
tings in all their variety; Boilers, Tanks, Flues,  
Heaters, Stacks, Bolts, Nuts, Vault Doors,  
Washers, &c.  
**BLACKSMITHING IN GENERAL.**  
From long experience in building machinery we  
flatter ourselves that we can give general satis-  
faction to those who may favor us with their  
orders. **REPAIRING** promptly attended to.  
Orders by mail addressed as above, will meet  
with prompt attention. **Prices to suit the times.**  
**T. SUPPLEE.**  
Columbia, October 20, 1860. 14-1f

**DAVID ROTH,**  
Dealer in Hardware,  
Cedarware, Paints, Oils, Glass,  
Pailor, Cook, Hall and other Stoves, &c.,  
MARKET-ST., MARIETTA  
WOULD take this means of informing the  
citizens of Marietta and vicinity that he  
is prepared to furnish anything in his line,  
consisting in part of Table Cutlery of all  
kinds; Building and Housekeeping Hard-  
ware, in all styles; Cutlery, Tools, Paints, Oils,  
Glass, Varnishes, Cedarware, Tubs, Buckets,  
Churns, Knives, Forks, Spoons, Shovels, Po-  
ttery, Tongs, Candlesticks, Pans, Waiters, Cop-  
per and Brass Kettles, Door, Desk, Pad and  
all other kind of Locks, Nails, Spikes and  
in fact everything usually kept in a well regu-  
lated Hardware establishment.  
**JOB PRINTING OF KINDS, SUCH AS**  
Large Posters, with Cuts,  
Sale Bills, all sizes,  
Circulars, Blankets, Cards,  
and every description of Job Printing, neatly  
and cheaply done at short notice, at the office of  
**"THE WEEKLY MARIETTIAN."**

**History of the American Flag.**  
Captain Schuyler Hamilton, U. S. A.,  
in a work published some years ago, on  
the American Flag, says: "The first col-  
ors spoken of in connection with the A-  
merican Revolution, were significantly  
enough called 'Union Flags.' No ac-  
count is given of the devices upon them.  
They are frequently spoken of in the  
newspapers of 1774.

The Connecticut troops fixed upon  
their standards and their drums, in 1775,  
the motto, 'Qui Nonsistit Sustinet,' in  
letters of gold; literally, 'He who has  
transplanted us hither will support us.'  
This was the motto. Each regiment  
was distinguished by its colors, blue,  
orange, &c. On July 18th, 1775, Gen. Is-  
rael Putnam unfurled at Cambridge,  
Mass., on the joyful occasion of the re-  
ception in that town of the Declaration  
of Independence, a standard bearing this  
motto on the side; 'An Appeal to  
Heaven,' and on the other, 'Qui Nonsistit  
Sustinet.' This flag was flung to the  
breeze amid the roar of cannon and the  
shouts of the people. It was said at  
that time that the Philistines on Bunker  
Hill heard the cheers of the Israelites  
(Israel Putnam), and being fearful, par-  
aded themselves in battle array. This  
flag was a red one, the signal of defiance  
or battle since the days of the Romans.  
In September 1775, Col. Moultrie un-  
furled a large blue flag, with a crescent  
in one corner. This was the first Amer-  
ican flag displayed in South Carolina,  
and was used at the taking of Fort John-  
son, on James Island. The crescent is  
an emblem of sovereignty.

A standard, with a white ground, a  
pine tree in the middle, and the motto,  
'Appeal to Heaven,' was adopted in  
1775, as the flag of the Floating Batter-  
ies.  
On January 2nd, 1776—the day that  
gave birth to the new American Army  
—the flag designated as "The Great  
Union Standard," was hoisted. This  
was the basis of the National Flag of the  
present day.  
In 1776 was adopted the standard to  
be used by the Commander-in-Chief of  
the American Navy, being a yellow field,  
with a lively representation of a rattle-  
snake in the middle, in the attitude of  
striking. Underneath were the words,  
"Don't tread on me." The same year,  
the cruisers of the Colony of Massachu-  
setts hoisted a white flag, with a green  
pine tree, and the motto, "Appeal to  
Heaven."

On the 14th of June, 1777, Congress  
passed the following resolution:  
**Resolved,** That the Flag of the Thir-  
teen United States be thirteen stripes,  
alternate red and white; that the Union  
be thirteen stars, white, in a blue field,  
representing a new Constitution.  
This was the origin of the National  
Flag of the United States—the glorious  
Stars and Stripes—which has proudly  
waved since that day over many of the  
greatest victories of modern times—  
that stirs the blood of every true-hearted  
citizen, wherever he beholds it floating  
to the breeze—that waves in every part  
of the world, and that is everywhere  
honored and respected, on sea and shore.

The above resolution was made pub-  
lic on September 3d, 1777. According  
to Colonel Trumbull, the flag made in  
pursuance of it was first used by the sur-  
render of Burgoyne, October 17th, of the  
same year. This was a glorious begin-  
ning, truly; for that was one of the most  
important victories of American arms  
during the Revolution. The first  
change in the National colors was direct-  
ed in the following enactment of Con-  
gress, adopted January 18th, 1794:  
"Be it enacted, &c., That from and af-  
ter the 1st day of May, 1795, the Flag of  
the United States be fifteen stripes, al-  
ternately red and white; and that the  
Union be fifteen stars, white, in a blue  
field."

This was the Flag of the United  
States during the war of 1812-14.  
In 1818 the Flag of the United States  
was again altered. On the suggestion  
of Hon. Mr. Wendover, of the State of  
New York, a return was made to thirteen  
stripes, as it was anticipated that the  
flag would become unwieldy if a stripe  
was added on the admission of each  
State; and moreover, by the plan propos-  
ed—namely, the addition of a star for  
each new State—the Union of the old  
Thirteen States, as well as the number  
of States comprising the existing Union,  
would both be presented by the Flag of  
our United States. Mr. Wendover also  
proposed the arrangement of the stars in  
the Union in the form of a single star.  
The resolution of 1818 was as follows:  
**Resolved,** That from and after the  
Fourth day of July next, the Flag of the  
United States be thirteen horizontal

stripes, alternately red and white; that  
the Union be twenty stars, white, on a  
blue field; and that, on the admission of  
a new State into the Union, one star be  
added to the Union of the flag; and that  
such addition shall take effect on the  
Fourth of July succeeding such admis-  
sion.  
The flag planted on the national pal-  
ace in the city of Mexico had thirty  
stars in the Union. It is now deposited  
in the Department of State at Wash-  
ington.

**HORRIBLE BRUTALITY.**—The Buffalo  
Courier states that a Coroner's inquest  
was held in that city on Tuesday last,  
upon the body of a little girl named  
Anna Maria Buehringer, who died on  
the preceding Thursday from injuries  
supposed to have been received at the  
hands of her father and stepmother.  
Mrs. King and Miner examined the body  
and found it almost covered with marks  
of brutal castigation. The back, chest,  
legs and arms were cut and bruised most  
shockingly, the blood oozing from some  
of the wounds so as to disfigure the  
white covering in which the corpse was  
wrapped. The father, when on the stand  
on Friday last, acknowledged having  
beaten the child with a "stick of kindling  
wood" the day previous, because she was  
disobedient. The "stick of kindling  
wood" seems to have been about two  
feet in length, and of the width and thick-  
ness of a man's two fingers, and with  
which the flesh of the victim was cut at  
every blow as with a knife. Mrs. King  
and Miner gave it as their opinion that  
the girl died from the effects of ill treat-  
ment and starvation. The jury rendered  
a verdict of manslaughter in the fourth  
degree, against Michael Buehringer, the  
father, Augusta Buehringer, the step-  
mother and Anna Maria Wesenthal, the  
mother of Mrs. Buehringer, who were  
immediately taken in custody.

**THAT MOUNTAIN.**—A certain young  
lady, whose wit was only eclipsed by her  
beauty, was on a certain occasion the  
local point of admiration, and had more  
satellites than Saturn. Among the num-  
ber who were only too happy to do her  
the slightest pleasure, was Mr. A., a  
young man of the modern school of  
beauty, with a good deal of jewelry and  
a very little mustache, which, by dint of  
much coaxing and petting, had just  
made its appearance upon his upper lip,  
in its most incipient and insipid stages.  
The young lady to whom we have re-  
ferred, to test the gallantry of her ad-  
mirer, presented him an almond, and re-  
quested him to crack it for her. A.,  
only too glad to do her bidding, and  
searching in vain for any other means,  
cracked it with his teeth, and handed it  
to his enamored, when the following  
short but pointed dialogue ensued:  
"You have very sharp teeth," remark-  
ed the teaser, dryly.  
"Very sharp, I assure you," replied  
A., "would you believe it—when I was  
a boy I used to amuse myself by biting  
off the heads of birds and chickens?"  
"Oh, indeed! very probable," replied  
the lady, "I could have guessed as much,  
I think I see some of the down on your  
lip!"

Our informant adds that young A.  
struck a bee-line for a barber's shop,  
and has never since attempted to culti-  
vate a moustache.

**COPWAY'S INDIAN WARRIORS:** Geo.  
Copway is in Washington, and has ten-  
dered to the President a company of In-  
dians of Michigan. He has made a se-  
lection of one hundred tall, fleet Indians,  
whom he proposes to use as scouts and  
runners for the army, and occupy the ad-  
vanced posts from Cairo to Eastern Vir-  
ginia. They are not to be armed, except  
so far as necessary for self defence, but  
for their fleetness and knowledge of forest  
life, are to be employed as messengers  
and auxiliaries to the army on the out-  
posts. He says they all understand the  
position of the government. He comes  
strongly backed by the members of the  
extra session of the legislature of Michi-  
gan. The State of Michigan will equip  
them. Their acceptance is under consid-  
eration.

**A HARD TASK.**—Among the Sunday  
school of a certain church was a poor  
little fellow. He could not tell the num-  
ber of the house in which he lived, and  
was charged, when he next came to  
school, to bring it. The next time he  
appeared, he was asked if he brought the  
number? "No sir," said he, "it is nail-  
ed on the door so tight that I couldn't  
get it off."

The Emperor of Austria has gained  
his suit in the matter of the Kosuth  
notes.

**ENLISTS TO JOIN HER LOVER:** The Cin-  
cinnati Gazette tells the following: A  
young girl of Ohio, whose lover had en-  
listed, determined to join him. She  
was inspected, accepted, and sworn in  
with the rest of the company; marched  
to Camp Jackson, Ohio, drilled there  
several days, when she was sent with the  
Third Ohio regiment to Camp Dennison,  
near Cincinnati. Here she assisted in  
all the duties of forming a new camp,  
hauling lumber, standing sentry, &c.,  
until Saturday last a week, when, ascer-  
taining for the first time, that there were  
two Camp Dennisons, and that while she  
was in one her lover was in the other,  
in Lancaster, Pa., she went to Col. Mor-  
row; and requested to be changed from  
the company she was in, giving as her  
reason that she preferred to associate  
with Americans, and her company was  
composed of Irishmen.

Her real design was, when her request  
should be granted, to choose a place in  
one of the companies of the Second reg-  
iment, not knowing that it would be im-  
possible to change her from one regiment  
to another. Col. Morrow discovered  
the secret of her sex. Marshal Thomp-  
son supplied her with apparel more ap-  
propriate to her sex, having eroded her-  
self in which she expressed a desire to  
leave, as she had friends in the city with  
whom she could sojourn. She was re-  
leased.

**W. H. RUSSELL:** John Forsyth of the  
Mobile Register, thus writes from Mont-  
gomery to his paper: "W. H. Russell,  
the famous Indian and Crimean corre-  
spondent of the London Times, is here.  
He is, of course, reserved in the expres-  
sions of his opinion. But enough has  
leaked out in his interviews with the  
gentlemen of Savannah and Charleston,  
and the planters who have entertained  
him and exhibited their slave estates in  
the vicinity of these two cities, to show  
that he recognizes here the true type of  
the Anglo-Saxon race, as distinguished  
from the whittling and puritanical  
bastard degenerates of that race who are  
daring to make a war of decimation  
against us. Mr. Russell goes hence to  
Pensacola, and thence to Mobile and  
New Orleans. I commend him to the  
hospitalities of our people, as a cultivated  
English gentleman, who has distinguish-  
ed himself by his talents and attain-  
ments."

**BISHOP SIMPSON AND THE STARS AND  
STRIPES.**—Bishop Simpson recently de-  
livered a sermon on our national crisis,  
in Chicago. It is described as being  
the most eloquent and overwhelming  
effort ever made by the Bishop. Thou-  
sands heard it, and were effected be-  
yond all precedent. No language can  
describe the grandeur and the emotions  
of the occasion. At one-point in the  
sermon, and as the fitting close of a  
most impassioned paragraph, the follow-  
ing noble sentiment was uttered:—"We  
will take our glorious flag—the flag of  
our country—and nail it just below the  
cross! That is high enough! There let  
it wave as it waved of old. Around it  
let us gather; 'First Christ's then our  
Country's!'"

**FAITHFUL TO THE END.**—On the day of  
his death, in his eightieth year, Elliot,  
"the Apostle of the Indians," was found  
teaching the alphabet to an Indian child  
at his bedside. "Why not rest from  
your labors now?" said a friend. "Be-  
cause," said the venerable man, "I have  
prayed to God to render me useful in my  
sphere, and he has heard my prayers;  
for now that I can no longer preach, he  
leaves me strength enough to teach this  
poor child his alphabet."

**COMIC STATE OF THINGS AT MONTGOM-  
ERY.**—A capital without any capital.—  
A President without any president. A  
Secretary of the Treasury without any  
treasury. A Secretary of the Navy  
without any navy. A Secretary of the  
Interior without any interior. A Sec-  
retary of Foreign Affairs without any  
foreign affairs. A Postmaster General  
without any post office. A Judiciary  
without any judgment; in fine, an Ad-  
ministration without head or tail.

**A HINT.**—In writing for the sensation  
weeklies, the stomach is to be taken into  
consideration as well as the head. One  
dumpling taken just before retiring will  
give material for a splendid tale of hor-  
ror. Lippard's "inspiration arose from  
tripe, while Sylvanus Cobb depends al-  
together on pig's feet. If you want to  
see yourself in print, indulge in a noc-  
turnal dumpling and write before break-  
fast. Country papers please copy.

Rev. Mr. Webber, of Worcester,  
Mass., has enlisted as a common soldier.

**MEMORY OF THE ELEPHANT.**—A female  
elephant, belonging to a gentleman at  
Calcutta, who was ordered from the  
upper country to Chittagong, in the  
route thither, broke loose from her  
keeper, and making her way to the woods,  
was lost. The keeper made every ex-  
cuse to vindicate himself, which the  
master of the animal would not listen to,  
but branded the man with carelessness,  
or something worse; for it was instantly  
supposed that he sold the elephant. He  
was tried for it, and condemned to work  
on the road for life, and his wife and  
children were sold for slaves. About  
twelve years afterward, this man, who  
was known to be well acquainted with  
breaking elephants, was sent into the  
country with a party to assist in catch-  
ing wild ones. They came upon a herd,  
and this man fancied he saw among the  
group, his long lost elephant for which  
he had been condemned. He resolved  
to approach it—nor could the strongest  
remonstrances of the party dissuade him  
from the attempt. Having reached the  
animal, he spoke to her when she im-  
mediately recognized his voice; she waved  
her trunk in the air, as a token of salu-  
tation, and spontaneously laid down and  
allowed him to mount her neck. She  
afterwards assisted in taking other ele-  
phants, and decoyed three young ones,  
to which she had given birth in her ab-  
sence. The keeper returned, and the  
singular circumstances attending the re-  
covery being told, he regained his char-  
acter; and as a recompense for his suf-  
fering, had a pension settled on him for  
life.—*Popular Natural History.*

**THE VENTRILOQUIST AND THE DRAYMAN.**  
—As a drayman was furiously beating  
his lunk, half starved mule, near the  
Government Square, Havana, says the  
*Cuban Messenger*, he was astounded to  
hear the animal exclaim, "Enough! you  
brute!" The drayman looked aghast,  
and searched under his dray and around  
his mule, to find the origin of this strange  
sepulchral voice, when again he was hor-  
rified to hear, from the animal to all ap-  
pearances, "You are a brute!" The  
drayman was dumfounded, trembled like  
an aspen leaf, and dropped his whip as  
if stung by an adder. He blessed him-  
self and was about falling upon his knees,  
when he again heard, "I was your moth-  
er once upon a time!" This capped the  
climax, and a gentleman from the crowd  
that had gathered around, endeavored to  
explain to the terror stricken drayman,  
that sometimes disembodied spirits re-  
turn to the world in the form of animals.  
Just at that moment Signor Blitz, the  
magician and ventriloquist, accompanied  
by his two friends, who had been looking  
on this strange scene, and enjoying the  
fun, adjourned to the Union Coffee  
House, in the neighboring corner, and  
left the crowd endeavoring to induce the  
beast to speak again, and the drayman  
embracing the mule in the most filial  
manner.

**A BEAUTIFUL IDEA.**—At a late public  
meeting in New York, says the "Tele-  
graph," the Rev. J. Spaulding dwelt  
a few moments on the nature and extent of  
moral influence. Away among the Alle-  
ghanies," said he, "there is a spring so  
small that a single ox in a summer's day  
could drink it dry. It steals its unob-  
trusive way among the hills, till it spreads  
out into the beautiful Ohio. Thence it  
stretches away a thousand miles, leaving  
on its bank more than a hundred villages  
and cities, and many thousand cultivated  
farms; and bearing on its bosom more  
than half a thousand steamboats. Then  
joining the Mississippi, it stretches away  
and away some twelve hundred miles  
more, till it falls into the great emblem  
of eternity. It was one of the tributar-  
ies of the ocean, which obedient only to  
God, shall roll and roar, till the angel  
with one foot on the sea and the other  
on the land, shall lift up his hand to  
heaven and swear that time shall be no  
longer. So with moral influence. It is  
a rill—a rivulet—a river—an ocean  
boundless and fathomless as eternity."

**MEN VS BRUTES.**—"Now, gentlemen,"  
said a nobleman to his guests, as the la-  
dies left the room, "let us understand  
each other; are we to drink like men, or  
like beasts?"  
The guests somewhat indignant, ex-  
claimed—"Like men!"  
"Then," he replied, "we are going to  
get jolly drunk, for brutes never drink  
more than they want."

The man everybody likes is gen-  
erally a fool. The man who nobody  
likes is generally a knave. The man  
who has friends who would die for him,  
and foes who would love to see him  
brought alive, is usually a man of some  
brawn and force.

**SAVING FOR OLD AGE.**—No one denies  
that it is wise to make a provision for  
old age, but we are not all agreed as to  
the kind of provision it is best to lay in.  
Certainly we shall want a little money,  
for a destitute old man is indeed a sorry  
sight. Yes, save money by all means.  
But an old man needs just that particu-  
lar kind of strength which men are most  
apt to waste. Many a foolish young  
fellow will throw away on a holiday a  
certain amount of nervous energy, which  
he will never feel the want of till he is  
seventy; and then, how much he will  
want it! It is curious but true, that a  
bottle of champagne at twenty may in-  
tensely the rheumatism at three-score.—  
It is a fact, that overtaking the eyes at  
fourteen may necessitate the aid of  
spectacles at forty, instead of eighty.—  
We advise our young readers to be  
saving of health for their old age, for the  
maxims hold good with regard to health  
as to money; waste not, want not. It is  
the greatest mistake to suppose that any  
violation of the laws of health can es-  
cape its penalty. Nature forgives no  
sin, no error. She lets off the offender  
for fifty years sometimes, but she catches  
him at last; and inflicts the punish-  
ment just when, just where, just how he  
feels it most. Save up for old age, but  
save more than money; save health save  
honor, save knowledge, save the recol-  
lection of good deeds and innocent plea-  
sure, save pure thoughts, save friends,  
save love. Save rich stores of that kind  
of wealth which time cannot diminish,  
nor death take away.

**REV. S. H. TYNG.**—This gentleman,  
formerly rector of the Church of the E-  
piphany in this city, now of St. George's  
Church, New York, and father of the late  
lamented Rev. Dudley A. Tying, was cap-  
tain of a military company in Boston,  
before he entered the ministry of the  
Protestant Episcopal Church. Within  
the present week a son of Dr. Tying passed  
through our city as captain of a mili-  
tary company from New York. An-  
other son of Dr. Tying was a student in the  
Theological Seminary of the Episcopal  
Church, near Alexandria, when the war  
broke out at Sumpter, and was obliged  
to flee from that institution because he  
was favorable to the Government, and re-  
fused to unite with the Secessionists, who  
for the time being, controlled the semin-  
ary.—*Torney's Press.*

**WORTH KNOWING.**—As "fly time" is  
nearly upon us, we may remind our  
readers that it is said that if three or  
four onions are boiled in a pint of water,  
and the liquid is brushed over glasses or  
frames, the flies will not light on the  
articles washed. This may be used with-  
out the least apprehension, as it will not  
do the least injury to the frames.

**VERY CRUEL.**—"I wish that boy be-  
longed to me," said an old Soger.—  
"What would you do with him?" "I'd  
p-p-point his funeral for d-day after to-  
morrow, and I'd s-s-see that he was  
ready."

**A NEW WIFE.**—"Bob, did you hear  
that my father gets married next Eas-  
ter?"  
"No, Tom, I did not. Does he get  
an old woman?"  
"No! he gets a new one."

**A NEW READING.**—Examiner: "Who  
was the strongest man?"  
Smart boy: "Jonah."  
Examiner: "Why so?"  
Smart boy: "Cause the whale couldn't  
hold him after he got him down."

**CROSS-QUESTIONED.**—"Were you ever  
cross-questioned?"  
"Yes, when questioned by my wife  
after spending an evening abroad—cross  
enough in all conscience."

**A SAILOR,** a giant of well-known  
bravery, who was in a boat at the siege  
of Copenhagen, kept down his head  
while a shot was flying over the boat.  
"For shame; hold up your head,"  
thundered the officer in the stern.  
"I will, sir, when there is room for it,"  
was the laughing response.

The Cincinnati Daily News tells  
the story of an editor who recently got  
married, and being somewhat confused,  
he headed the marriage notice "Dreadful  
Calamity." The next day his wife gave  
him a proof of his mistake by boxing his  
ears making "him see \*," and nearly  
knocking his form into it.

"Who goes there?" said an Irish  
sentry of the British Legion at St. Se-  
bastian.  
"A friend," was the reply.  
"Then stand where you are, for, be-  
lieve me, you're the first I've met with  
this murtherin' country."