Miscellaneous.

HOW GIVING AFFECTS THE HIGHER NATURE.

Rev. W. H. Goodrich, in his tract, "The More Blessed," (recently published of assurance. The ground of condemnaby the Presbyterian Publication Commit- tion is, "Ye will not come unto me, that tee,) says:--

Giving is a free and voluntary thing, and enters, therefore, into character and virtue. in which the mere receiving has no part. We receive passively and almost because we must. The hours come to us freighted with Divine benefactions, which we could not, if we would, refuse. The sun shines for us, and the rain descends to nurture our harvest. The winds are our servants, and the waves our carriers. The magic forces of the fire wait, and pant, and run to multiply our wealth. And the old earth unlocks her hidden stores, her fuel, and her metals, offers them to our use. All these bounties of nature are lavished on us, and out of them man is growing rich in power, rich in comfort, rich in gain. And all this is mere reception. We share in it whether we would or no.

It is true that men differ in the amount which they receive, and that this difference depends often upon the willing action of the individual; on his promptness, his energy, in short, his capacity, as we say, which simply means that one man can make himself of larger contents than another; can take in and hold more of what the Divine Providence is bestowing. But this capacity has nothing to do with character. It does not reveal the man to us. It gives us some idea of his powers, and of his mental reach and superfices, but it no more indicates the soul and character than if one should tell us his exact height and girth in

feet and inches. But when we come to giving we always touch character. Giving is the soul's act. It must be done of a purpose; and purposes make up the real man. He is happy, he is blessed, not in what befalls him, nor in what he can hold, but in what himself wills and chooses to do Conscience was never affected by anything which flowed into a man's coffers. His harvest may multiply a hundred fold. His ventures on the sea may return in treasures beyond all price. Everything he touches may yield golden gains; and what within him takes note of these things? His self-complacency, his pride, perhaps his gratitude. Conscience, that deep moral sense, true arbiter of joy, whose approbation is the sole spring of absolute happiness, stands silent by. With all this she has no concern.

But let the poorest soul resolve to give; let the feeblest hand be outstretched to bestow, and conscience speaks her calm and regal benedictions. Giving has touched a chord of happiness within that heart which nothing else has ever reached. It has disclosed a power till then unknown. Or let him on whom fortune, which is the world's name for Providence, has been showering her favors, let that man begin to give, not the mere overflowing of his abundance, but largely and wisely, and he too finds a fountain of delight open to him of which he never drank before. A higher manhood has roused itself within him. A nobler movement of his nature has begun., Virtue has gone forth from him, and left the dis-

covery of remaining power. acter, in conscious happiness, in all that by which his true followers are to be known. The by which his true followers are to be known. The buy, than run the risk of losing the makes up earthly blessing, between that man who is grasping all that he can hold. The constant is management, by investing in something the control of the proposet of the p reaching out and gathering in, or even me." It is evident from this that crossstanding passive amid the mercies God has bearing is something that is to distinguish heaped around him, and that other man the whole body of the faithful—something who has learned freely to give, whose whole that is vital and essential to their occupysoul is full of purposes of kindness, whose thoughts are busy in contrivances of goodwill, and whose outgoings of generosity seem almost to maintain a holy emulation with the income of bounty which he himself re-

ceives from the great Giver. The one lives like a morass among the highlands, ever drinking in the rains and and personal gratification. dews of heaven, vegetating apart, of no earthly good to man, save that, by and by, its accumulations may be dug into and burned. The other lives like a stream pouring in full flow from a fresh fountain the wheel of labor. It bathes the roots of meetings to edification, who, yielding to trees and plants which nod and wave their natural timidity, are often silent. To such blessings on its banks. It waters broad it is a real cross to speak, and one they

WORDS OF CHRISTIAN WISDOM.

[We select the following paragraphs from "Sketches from the Life of Rev. John G. Breay" contained in Rev. Dr. H. Bonar's Christian Treasury for January.]

flock, who was very ill, and greatly distressed with doubt as to her safety, he was sainted with these words, "It is an awful thing to fall into the hands of the living God." "Gently, gently," he replied; "not awful, but fearful." "Ah," she said, "I never can be saved." "Stor." hand word thing of what Paul means by "crucifying the flesh," and being "crucified with Christ." — Christian Times. never can be saved." "Stop," he answered; "give me your text. I can do nothing without a text. Find me a text where Jesus says he will not save sinners." Vainly she wandered from passage to pas sage, till at last she exclaimed, "there is not one." "Thank God, not one," he repeated; "the blood of Jesus Christ cleanseth from all sin;" and after praying with

her, he left her comparatively tranquil.

Epistolatory correspondence he esteemed an eminent means of usefulness, and lost no opportunity of dropping a word for his Master in the letters which he wrote. Let the following specimens illustrate his views on many points of doctrinal importance, as well as Christian experience and practical

ity. Writing to his own sister he says: "Assurance of an interest in Jesus is by no means necessary. The promises of the

out none who come. It is for us to come, and to come exactly as we are; it is for our divine Master to make good His word. A certainty that we have come is doubtless. where it is the work of the Spirit of God, truly blessed; but the Saviour's invitation and promise are sufficient encouragement. He will never condemn the sinner for want

ye might have life." To one in affliction he writes: "in seasons of sorrow, tears sometimes so dim our eyes that it is difficult to discern our mercies. The means which God uses for bringing sinners to himself, and keeping his people near to Him, are often mysterious; but they are at all times the best that can be adopted for answering their design. And how can it be otherwise, when infinite wisdom and infinite love combine in arranging what infinite power undertakes to accomplish? There are few processes of mind more refreshing to myself than reasoning from the past to the future. "Because Thou hast been my help, therefore under the shadow of Thy wings will I rejoice." By thus ruminating over our mercies we have this double advantage, that we enjoy them at the moment, and feed on them afterwards."

To a clerical friend he says: "With regard to the composition of sermons, I have had about seventeen years' experience, and find that the grand requisites are, simplicity of intention and simplicity of dependence, a warm heart and a holy aim. Crucify self, if you would glorify Christ. Be willing to appear before the people as an earthen vessel, that owes all its value to the treasure which is put in it from above. And as Matthew Henry would say, "Take heed that the liquor does not taste of the vessel. Alas! how many make the liquor try to taste of it; to gild and ornament the sword of the Spirit, instead of trusting to its native power! What must, or what will the people think of me, is vanity. What do they think of Christ, is the all-absorbing question." To a young friend he writes on the subject of reading: "Endeavor to have a solid reason for the selection of books which you make. Ask yourself such questions as these: What is my motive for reading, or wishing to read this book? Is it useful in its tendency? Will it enlarge my mind on subjects with which it is desirable for me to be acquainted? Is it likely to be worth the time which must be bestowed on it? Fully satisfied on such points, then apply your mind vigorously. Be not anxious to read rapidly; determine to understand the meaning of its author as you go along; if any sentiment appear to you obscure or questionable, note it down, and seize the first opportunity for asking information respecting it, from those who are able to instruct you. When any passages occur of a striking kind, make a marginal pencil-mark, and after you have finished the book, review those passages, and lay them up in your memory. To observe accurately, to investigate patiently, and to think closely, are mental habits of prime importance; for of what real utility is it to get a smattering of many things, and yet to understand none thoroughly to have read many books, and to retain no distinct impression respecting any of them?"

TAKING UP THE CROSS.

This matter of taking up the cross is one. of vast importance. Our blessed Saviour obtaining a thorough knowledge of the best What an immeasurable distance in charmakes it the test of discipleship—a badge modes of managing the stock we proposed ing a place in the army of the Lord.

And yet there are few matters appertaining to the divine life, upon which greater mistakes are made by professors of religion. Many make the taking up of their cross to consist in things that are to them no cross at all, but rather a matter of indulgence

There are many, it is to be feared, whose chief idea of taking up the cross is to speak in meeting. We have heard in the prayer meeting a succession of entreaties from the beginning to the end, that the people should head. It gathers as it goes from a thousand take up their cross, which was well calcurills and hill-side springs; but it yields as lated to produce this impression. No doubt freely as it gathers. It puts its shoulder to there are many who could speak in such valleys where hamlets nestle, or villages lie ought promptly to bear for Christ's sake, scattered, or busy cities swarm. And thus It is a shame for such to sit still and see a having left blessings all along its course, it meeting drag, while they selfishly indulge dies away in the glory of the great and open their own feelings, which they ought rather to crucify. But there are others to whom it is no cross at all to speak in meeting, and they are only deceiving themselves when they think it is ... It is those that are compelled to listen to them that are made to bear the is much hardier than our fruit tree. There

In bearing the cross we will often find ence made him a peculiarly valuable visitor. It will often be necessary to go in direct next spring's sales. One individual encorption to all our natural feelings, and gaged in this business thinks he will realize flock who were recorded. the path of duty a rough and thorny path, called upon by the voice of God in the Bible secured up to this time. Since the war to do things that are quite mortifying to our

> THE INFIDEL AGREEING WITH PAUL An admirable reply was once made by a careful reader of the Bible to an infidel who aatacked him with such expressions as these: "That the blood of Christ can wash away our sin, is foolishness; I don't understand or believe it." The Bible student remarked, "You and Paul agree exactly." The infidel replied with much surprise, "How is this, that Paul and I agree?" Said the student, "Turn to the 1st chapter of all his farming operations during the of 1st Corinthians, and read at the 18th past year. He found his sorghum and verse." The infidel read, "For the preaching of the cross is to them that perish, foolishness, but unto us which are saved, it is the yower of God." The infidel hung his head, and ever after studied the Bible, and soon believed it to be God's power unto salvation.

Saviour are the ground of our dependence.

I mean the promises connected of course with His work. He has promised to cast particular as to what Cæsar sught to be.

Agricultural.

LEARNING FARMING.

We receive frequent inquiries from young men about farm schools where they can learn the practice of farming. We do not know of any such. And we are often asked what we would advise a young man to do who is anxious to become an intelligent and thorough agriculturist—what course we would advise him to pursue in order to become one. We answer that we have hope that the National Endowment of Agricultural Schools will result in furnishing such young men with the opportunity of getting a theoretical education—a knowledge of science, natural laws, as related to the different husbandries, just as the young law student gets a knowledge of the theory and science of law and its practice, by attending a law school. When we get schools where the pupil shall be able to adapt his studies to his specific aim in life, a great step in advance of the present facilities for obtaining an agricultural education will have been reached. Then what would we do?-just what the shoemaker, or tanner, or blacksmith does in order to get a knowledge of his profession. We would go to the best practical man in any specific branch of agriculture we wished to pursue, and perfect our education in his service. If we proposed to engage in dairying, the best dairyman we could induce to receive us should instruct us, we compensating him with our labor, and, if necessary, with an additional tuition. If we proposed to enter upon sheep husbandry, it would be both capital and time well invested if we could induce one of the best flock-masters in the country to instruct us in the practical management and breeding of sheep. It is the only way we know of in which practical knowledge ean be obtained. To be sure, the more we complete our knowledge of natural laws, affecting and governing any branch of husbandry, the more intelligently will we be able to practice the same, provided we don't let theory govern our practice too closely. Practical knowledge should always be allowed to correct theoretical; the latter should be used to render the former progres sive, if possible. Facts, once established are incontrovertible-stubborn. Theory cannot resist them. Facts, it should always be remembered, are the bases of science; theory has nothing to do with science; and yet these terms are often confused and made identical in use. The farmer who is governed in his practice by the most extended experience, and observation of the relation of facts to each other, is the most scientific farmer—no matter whether he ever read a scientific book or not. The breeder of sheep or cattle who is governed in his breeding by laws which his experience has wrought out for him, is a scientific breeder no matter whether his practice conflicts with the dicta of theoretical writers or not. So that it is absurd to suppose, as many do, that a man must be learned in the books in order to be scientific. And yet, much practical knowledge is to be obtained from books—the recorded results of practice. The farmer should "prove all things and hold fast to that which is good."

Knowledge is power. If we had \$10,000 which we proposed to invest in stock for a a farm, intending to manage it ourselves, we should much rather spend half the sum in we knew nothing about. There are, doubtless, many men among our readers who will indorse the correctness of this position because of their own experience in the purchase and management of blood cattle years ago; and doubtless many others wil learn what we mean before they shall have realized all they expect from the costly sheep they have purchased during the past year. The man who has a practical knowledge of his business will succeed better with half the capital than the man who has no knowledge; or only a theoretical one. of the work upon which he is entering Moore's Rural New Yorker.

OSAGE ORANGE IN ILLINOIS. A Springfield, Illinois, correspondent of the Scientific American, talks as follows of the present position of the Osage Orange as a hedge plant, and of the prospective supply of plants for planting:-" Osage Orange hedges, old enough to bear fruit, are all very full this year; the fruit being well grown many of them being three inches in diameter; although the severe cold of last winter killed thousands of peach trees, and cut off the fruit from peaches, apples, pears, plums, and grapes, showing conclusively that the Osage Orange cross, if there is any cross-bearing in the are hundreds of miles of Osage Orange hedge in the State of Illinois; and in ten years there will be thousands of miles of it All the fruit made this year is being bought commenced it has been ascertained that the home-raised seed turns out to be a really better article than that brought from Texas; it not having gone through a scalding operation, and not being two years old before it gets to market. Our native seed will grow three feet the first season. Millions. of pounds can be sold next season; our farmers showing decidedly that on the Western prairies' they have no fear of extreme cold, and will exert themselves to plant miles of 'Osage Orange hedging.'"

SORGHUM VS. WHEAT.—A writer in the Wisconsin State Journal tells of a Dane county farmer who kept an exact account wheat crops to compare as follows:—Afterpaying labor, rent of ground, expense of marketing, &c., his wheat crop paid \$2.50 per acre nett profit; sugar cane, \$14.09; thus making the nett profit of cane, as compared with wheat, in the ratio of five and three-fifths to one.

WHATEVER you want, go to God by faith and prayer, in the name of Christ, and neve think his delays are denials.

Merchant Tailors.

CHARLES STOKES & CO.'S FIRST-CLASS "ONE PRICE" READY-MADE

CLOTHING STORE, No. 824 CHESTNUT STREET,

(Under the Continental Hotel, Philadelphia.)



officers' Uniforms, ready-made, always on hand, o made to order in the best manner, and on the most reasonable terms. Having finished many hundred uniforms the past year, for Staff, Field and Line Officers, as well as for the Navy, we are prepared to execute orders in this line with correctness and despatch. The largest and most desirable stock of Ready made Clothing in Philadelphia always on hand. (The price marked in plain figures on all of the goods.)

A department for Boys' Clothing is also maintained at this establishment, and superintended by experienced hands. Parents and others will find here a most desirable assortment of Boys' Clothing at low prices.

rices. Sole Agent fot the "Famous Bullet-Proof Vest." CHARLES STOKES & Co. CHARLES STOKES, E. T. TAYLOR, W. J. STOKES,

READY-MADE CLOTHING.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,

FINE CLOTHING,

S. E. cor. Sixth and Market.

CUSTOM DEPARTMENT.

OAK HALL.

No. 1 South Sixth Street.

E. O. THOMPSON,

FASHIONABLE TAILOR.

. E. corner of Seventh and Walnut Sts.

PHILADELPHIA. N. B.—Having obtained a celebrity for cutting

GOOD FITTING PANTALOONS, naking it a specialty in my business for some years

past, it is thought of sufficient importance to announce the fact in this manner to the public, so that those who are dissatisfied may know of my method and give me a trial. dep wie gange 963-1y

FASHIONABLE CLOTHING. Ready-made and made to order

FASHIONABLE CLOTHING," Ready-made and made to order.

FASHIONABLE CLOTHING.

Ready-made and made to order.

Ready-made and made to order. PERRY & CO., Extensive Clothing House, Nos. 303 and 305 Chestnut street.

FINE CLOTHING.

JONES' CLOTHING,

S. E. corner Seventh and Market Streets. JONES' CLOTHING,

S. E. corner Seventh and Market Streets.

JONES' CLOTHING,

S. E. corner Seventh and Market Streets.

HA. P. WARD'S ON DA

PASHIONS AND TAILORS ARCHETYPES PROTRACTOR SYSTEM OF GARMENT CUTTING AND "WARD'S BEST" INCH MEASURES,

950 No. 138 South Third Street. Philada

Confectionery.

E. G. WHITMAN & CO.,

Manufacturer of Rare and Fashionable

CONFECTIONS.

CHOCOLATE CREAMS.

FINE ASSORTED ALMONDS. Equal to the best Paris made.

CREAMS LA MODE DE PARIS Exquisitaly flavored.

CARAMELS—CELEBRATED Assorted CONKECTIONS in poxes of from one to HOLIDAY PRESENTS: No. 318 Chestnut Street, Below Fourth

A. L. VANSANT, MANUFACTURER OF

FRENCH CONFECTIONS, S.E. COR. NINTH AND CHESTNUT STS. Adjoining the Continental Hetel,

Where he invites his customers and others who love pure and good CONFECTIONERY, using nothing but pure loaf sugar in manufacturing. Fine French Confections put up in one to five pound boxes suitable fosending away. Fine Jordan Rossted Almonds, super rior Checolate Oreams, extra Almonds, Assorted Orystallized French Fruits. French Imported Boxes, this season's ibsattiful and choice. Also, always on hand fine GRAPES, SWEET ORANGES. Also, sweet Grapes, sweet Oranges, Figs and Bananas. 955-2m

Albmus.

ALBUMS: PATENT HINGE-BACK ALBUMS. celebrated for their durability and fineness of material These Albums are warranted to be superior to all these made. Sold wholesale and retail at

EYRE'S, 10 South Eighth street. The largest and finest assortment of Albums of all kindsalways on hand, from 25 cents upwards. 968-3m Ensurance Companies.

INSURE YOUR LIFE

- IN YOUR OWN

AMERICAN LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY

HOME COMPANY.

Walnut Street, S. E. cor. of Fourth.

INCOME FOR THE YEAR 1863, OVER \$200,000.

LOSSES PAID DURING THE YEAR AMOUNTING TO OVER

\$62,000.

Insurances made upon the Total Abstinence Rates, the lowest in the world. Also upon JOINT STOCK Rates which are over 20 per cent. lower than Mutua

THE TEN-YEAR FORFEITURE PLAN, by which a person insured can make all his payment in ten years, and does not forfeit, should he not be able to pay his full TEN years, is now a most popular method of Insurance.

Insurers upon the MUTUAL SYSTEM in this Company, have the additional guarantee of \$250,000

CAPITAL STOCK all paid up IN CASH, which

tegether with CASH ASSETS, now on hand, amount to OVER \$800,000.

The Trustees have made a DIVIDEND on all Mutual Policies in force December 31, 1863, of FIFTY PER CENT.

of the amount of PREMIUMS received during the year, which amount is credited to their Policies, and the Dividends of 1860, upon Policies issued that year, is now payable as the Policies are renewed.

THE AMERICAN IS A HOME COMPANY, Its TRUSTEES are well known citizens in our midst, entitling it to more consideration than those whose managers reside in distant cities.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES, Alexander Whilldin, J. Edgar Thomson, George Nugent. Hon. James Pollock, Albert C. Roberts, P. B. Mingle William J. Howard, Samuel T. Bodine, John Aikman, Charles F. Heazlitt, Hon. Joseph Allison Joseph Allison Work.

ALEX. WHILLDIN, President. SAMUEL WORK, Vice-President.

JOHN C. SIMS, Actuary. JOHN S. WILSON, Secretary and Treasurer. CHARLES G. ROBESON Ass't Secretary.

Ail Companies.

PIERREPORT OIL COMPANY OF WEST VIRGINIA.

CAPITAL \$150,000.

SHARES, \$1.00 EACH, PAR. DEVELOPMENT FUND, \$30,000.

OFFICERS.

PRESIDENT.

FRANKLIN S. WILSON. TREASURER.

GEORGE H. CHRISTIAN. DIRECTORS. FRANKLIN S. WILSON, ROBERT CLARKSON,

JOS. D. KOECKER, JOHN P. O'NEILL, Esq., GEO. H. CHRISTIAN, WM. F. JOHNSON.

The attention of the entire community is new drawn o the development of the new source of national wealth, Petroleum. Many schemes are presented and the 'question' is no longer. "Shall I invest?" but "Where shall I invest?". Failures arise from injudicious selections of territory and bad local manage ment. Where these things are obviated, success must

This Company claims to have reached the desired This Company claims to have reached the desired and. They have one hundred and forty-six acres of land, in fee simple, and the entire working interest in six of the most valuable leases of the Rathbone Estate on Burning Springs Run, Wirt County, West Virginia; and an engineer of extended experience in the development of Petroleum as Superintendent.

Their estates are all in the midst of wells that have been, and are, producing large quantities of oil, and operations have already been commenced. Failures on Burning Springs Run are comparatively unknown, and it has proved itself, for its limited development, superior to oil Creek in Pennsylvania.

They make no allegations of the existence of BoGUS companies, but challeage the most scrutinizing inquiry into the character of their estates, and will furnish prospectus, map. &c., with any further information desired to all parties.

Temporary office of the Company, No. 121 South THIRD Street, second story, where the subscription list is now open:

The following FACTS are presented for the consideration of investors:

First, There are but two places where OIL in largely remunerative quantities has ever been found: OIL CREEK, in Pennsylvania, and BURNING SPRINGS RUN, in West Virginia.

Second, ONE well-selected. ACRES on Oil Creek is worth as much as A HUNDRED ACRES on the Allegheny river. and. They have one hundred and forty-six acres of

worth as much as A HUNDRED ACRES on the Allegheny river.
Third, ONE acre on Burning Springs Run is worth as much for oil territory as athousand acree elsewhere in Virginis (as far as developments have extended to the present time.)
Fourth, The FAILURES on Oil Creek are as FIVE to ONE success in wells sunk.
Fith, There is NOT ONE FUILURE known to have occurred on Burning Springs Bun, where the wells were sunk to the proper depth,

973-44

HENRY S. PARMALEE,

CONVEYANCER,

Office, No. 2068. Fifth Street, below Walnut, No. 18 SOUTH THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA. PHALADELPHIA:

🔾 .aod W. G. BEDFORD, CONVEYANCERAND REAL ESTATE AGENT

No. 53 NORTH TENTH STREET, PHLADA.

OLD EYES MADE NEW A pamphlet directing how to speedily restore sight and give up spectacles, without aid of doctor or medicine. Sent by mail free on receipt of ten cents. Address

1130 Broadway, New York.

W.P.CLARK, No. 1626 MARKET STREET, PHILADA: BOOTS AND SHOES OF MY OWN MANUFACture. Ladies', Misses', Children's, Men's, and Boys' Boots and Shoes of every variety, at moderate prices No. 1626 MARKET STREET.

Medicinal.

IMPORTANT

TO ALL INVALIDS!

IRON IN THE BLOOD.

It is well known to the medical profession tha. IRON is the VITAL PRINCIPLE or LIFE ELE-MENT of the blood. This is derived chiefly from the foed we eat; but if the food is not properly digested, or if, from any cause whatever, the necessary quantity of iron is not taken into the circulation, or becomes reduced, the whole system suffers. The bad blood will irritate the heart, will clog up the lungs, will stupefy the brain, will obstruct the liver, and will send its disease producing elements to all parts of the system, and every one will suffer in whatever organ may be predisposed to disease.

The great value of The great value of

IRON AS A MEDICINE

is well known and acknowledged by all medical men. The difficulty has been to obtain such a preparation of it as will enter the circulation and assimilate at once with the blood. This point, says Dr. Hays, Massachusetts State Chemist, has been attained in the Peruvian Syrup, by combination in a way before unknown.

THE PERUVIAN SYRUP is a PROTECTED solution of the PROTOXIDE OF

A NEW DISCOVERY IN MEDICINE, THAT STRIKES AT THE ROOT OF DISEASE by supplying the blood with its VITAL PRINCIPLE OR LIFE ELEMENT—IRON.

THE PERUVIAN SYRUP Cares Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Dropsy, Fever and Ague, Loss of Energy, Low Spirits, THE PERUVIAN SYRUP

infuses strength, vigor, and new life into the system, and builds up an "IRON CONSTITUTION."

THE PERUVIAN SYRUP Cures Chronic Diarrhosa, Serofula. Boils, Scurvy, Loss of Constitutional Vigor.

THE PERUVIAN SYRUP Cures Nervous Affections.

THE PERUVIAN SYRUP Is a specific for all diseases originating in

A Bad state of the Blood, r accompanied by DEBILITY or LOW STATE of the SYSTEM.

FROM WELL-KNOWN CITIZENS OF N. YORK. The experience which we have had of the Peruvian Syrup; and the evidence which has been exhibited to us of its great success in the cure of many diseases, satisfies us that it is a medicinal acent of remarkable power, and deserving the attention of invalids.

JOHN E. WILLIAMS, Esq.,

President of the Metropolitan Bank. REV. ABEL STEVENS. Late Editor Christian Advocate and Journal REV. P. CHURCH,

Editor New York Chronicle. Pamphlets containing certificates of cures and re-commendations from some of the most eminent phy-sicians, clergymen and others, will be sent FREE to any address.

Propared as heretofore, by N. L. CLARK & CO. J. P. DINSMORE.

SOLE AGENT, No. 491 Broadway, New York. For sale by all Druggists.

Photographers.

WENDEROTH & TAYLOR, Nos. 912, 914 and 916 Chestnut Street, PHILADELPHIA.

PHOTO-MINIATURES ON PORCELAIN. Ivorytypes, Photographs, Cartes de Visite And every style of

Portraits in Oil and Water Colors, Executed in the bighest style. VIEWS OF COUNTRY SEATS made, 10 b

F. A. WENDEROTH. [942-17] W. C. TAYLOR.

Skylights on First and Second Floor. EDWARD P. HIPPLE,

PHOTOGRAPHER

No. 820 Arch Steeet, Philada.

Photographs from miniature to life-size finished in the finest styles of the art. 960-1y

GERMON'S TEMPLE OF ART No. 914 Arch Street, Philadelphia. PHOTOGRAPHS IN ALL STYLES.

O. B. DeMORAT. PHOTOGRAPH GALLERIES. S. W. corner Eighth and Market Sts.,

Late of 702 Chestnut Street.

Entrance No. 2 South Eighth, PHILADELPHIA.

Bankers & Brokers. | WILLIAM McCOUCE, SAMUEL WORK,

KRAMER & RAHM, Pittsburg. BANKING HOUSE OF

WORK, McCOUCH & CO.,

No. 36 SOUTH THIRD Street, Philadelphia, DEALERS in GOVERNMENT LOANS AND COIN. Bills of Exchange on New York, Boston, Pittsburg Baltimore, Cincinnati, etc., constantly for sale. Collections promptly made on all accessible points in

he United States and Canadas. Deposits received, payable on demand, and interest llowed as per agreement. Stocks and Loans bought and sold on comm t the Board of Brokers.

Business Paper negotiated. Refer to Philadelphia and Commercial Banks, Philadelphia; Winslow, Lanier & Co., New York; and Cake Zens', and Exchange Bank, Pitte burg. BANKING HOUSE.

GEORGE J. BOYD,

DEALER IN BILLS OF EXCHANGE, BANK Notes and Specie. Drafts on New York, Boston, Baltimore, etc., for sale. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission, at the Board of Brokers. Business Paper, Loans on Collaterals, etc., negotiated. Deposits received and interest allowed.



Paris, Eugenie and Werly CORSETS, .Both imported and made to order. Also, DUPLEX and WINTER SKINTS latest stries. MINER-VA CORSETS, BRACES, and SKIRTS, for misses and children. Also, Corsets renovated at

STEAM Dyeing and Scouring Establishment.

Mrs. E. W. SMITH. No. 28 N. Fifth St., below Arch, Philada. Ladies' Dresses, Cloaks, Shawls, Ribbons, &c., dyed in any color, and finished equal to new.
Gentlemen's Coats, Pants and Vests eleaned, dyed and repaired.

Mrs. STEEL'S, Tenth below Chestnut St.