

Rural Economy.

JACOB STRAWN—THE GREAT ILLINOIS FARMER.

Mr. Strawn was in many respects a remarkable man, and widely known as an extensive and most successful farmer and land-owner...

Many interesting incidents have been related respecting Mr. Strawn, among which are the following:—He began life for himself by raising sixteen acres of wheat...

FARM TENANT HOUSES.

There is not enough importance attached to this class of farm buildings and they are not so plentiful throughout the country...

There is another and a weighty argument to induce farmers to build tenant houses. If cheap and comfortable homes were furnished...

Some pains should be taken to render the tenant houses attractive and convenient. A good well of water or a spring should be on the grounds...

INCREASING GRASS AND CORN CROPS. At the New York State Fair Agricultural discussion, J. Stanton Gould asserted that in three years the crops of grasses and corn could be easily increased so as to yield sufficient to pay the national debt...

GRATTAN'S VENERATION FOR OLD TREES.—He loved old trees, and used to say, "Never cut down a tree for fashion's sake..."

MUTTON THE BEST MEAT.—Mutton must have age in order to be good. In this respect it is different from beef.

Miscellaneous.

FATHER IGNATIUS AND THE POPE.

[We copy from the English papers, the following account of the founder of a monkish order in the Anglican Church, whose chief weakness is that he carries the reactionary movement a little further toward the point of consistency than the Puritans proper.]

Father Ignatius, writing to the Church Times from Rome, gives an account of an interview he has had with the Pope.

"The Pope was most kind and condescending—I may say affectionate—in his manner towards me. I shall never forget that sweet face of that dear, holy old man. As I sat in the audience-chamber of the Vatican, the Papal Throne before me, the gorgeous walls and furniture, the guards of honor in their bright uniforms, the priests about the Pope's chambers, passing and repassing in their purple robes, the servants in their gorgeous livres, I thought of the times when I had been beaten in the streets and stoned—as at Croydon, Norwich, Bath, &c.—and told, "Go to Rome," "Go and kiss the Pope's toe," &c.; and I could hardly help smiling at my thoughts.

morable, they seemed not to value them by any outward demonstration, such as we should expect. That is they do not improve the opportunities of praying with the baby Mary before the shrine of St. Peter!

THE NEW TEMPERANCE LAW IN VERMONT.

If any of our readers—and we trust we have many such—would like to look upon a Temperance Prohibitory Law that was made to be enforced, we commend their attention to the recent enactment of the Vermont Legislature.

1. If any person in this State, except a town agent, shall, by himself or clerk, sell, furnish, or give away intoxicating liquors, he is subject to a penalty of \$10 and costs, for each offense, on a first conviction; \$20 for each offense on a second; and on a third conviction, \$20 for each offense, and imprisonment not less than three months.

2. The same penalties are imposed for keeping intoxicating liquors for the purpose of thus unlawfully disposing of them.—Sec. 13.

3. If any expressman, conductor, teamster or any other individual shall knowingly transport within this State for any other persons, (except to town agents, and for purposes recognized as lawful by our State laws), or shall in any way aid or abet any other person in procuring or transporting such liquor except for such lawful purposes, the penalty is \$20 on the first conviction; and on the second \$50, and from three to ten months' imprisonment.—Sec. 14.

4. Any person except an authorized agent, who shall be a manufacturer or seller of intoxicating liquor in this State, is subject to a penalty of \$100 on a first conviction, and on a second \$200; and on a third \$200 and imprisonment from four to twelve months. A common seller is one who is convicted of more than five and not over ten offenses in one trial. It is provided, however, that any person can make and sell cider, and may make for his own use any fermented liquors; but no person shall make or furnish cider or any fermented liquor, in any victualing house, grocery, tavern, or other place of public resort, or to an habitual drunkard in any place. For each violation of this provision the penalty is \$10.—Sec. 18, 19.

5. If any three voters in any town in this State come before a justice of the peace of their county, and make oath or affirm that they believe intoxicating liquor is kept in any place in their town, intended for sale, gift, or distribution contrary to the law; the justice must issue a search warrant to a constable, sheriff, or deputy, who shall search the premises so described, and on finding such liquor, evidently intended for such purpose, he shall take it in safe keeping, and notify the owner or keeper to appear before the justice of peace forthwith, and if it appears by evidence that such liquor was kept for sale or distribution contrary to this law, it is delivered to the town agent. If he finds it, on examination, fit for sale by him for lawful purposes, he is to sell it and the proceeds go into the town treasury. If he decides it unfit for use, it is to be destroyed.—Sec. 22.

6. Any person seen intoxicated may be prosecuted within thirty days afterward, and fined \$5 and costs. It is the duty of any grand juror, selectman, justice of the peace, sheriff, deputy, or constable who shall see any person in the town where they reside, so far intoxicated as to disturb the public or domestic tranquility, to arrest such person without warrant, and hold him in custody at the expense of the State till he is capable of testifying properly. He shall then bring him before some justice of the peace, when he shall be compelled to disclose where and of whom he obtained the liquor which made him intoxicated; and the person who furnished it to him unlawfully shall be fined according to the evidence in trial.—Sec. 33.

7. Any officer who, on application, refuses or neglects to perform faithfully his duties under any section of this law, is subject to a penalty of not less than \$20 nor more than \$100.—Sec. 42.

8. If any State's attorney shall offer to settle any case which he may have in charge under this law, with any offender, or release him during his trial, he is liable to a penalty of not less than three hundred dollars.—Sec. 43.

9. In cases of an appeal from a justice's court, the witness who has testified may be put under the same bonds as the defendant, for appearance at county court.—Sec. 27.

10. Each town agent is governed by rules prescribed by the county commissioner, not inconsistent with this law; and whenever he violates such rules, or the law itself, it is the duty of the commissioner to remove him on application of three voters of the town, and the amount of the bond given by the agent is to be forfeited.—Sec. 47.

arrangement by which he would be induced to increase his sales, each selectman is liable to a penalty of five hundred dollars for such offense. (Sec. 6.) If any person obtains liquor of any agent by false pretense as to purpose, he is liable to a fine of \$10 and cost, for each offense. (Sec. 11.) In all violations of this law, justices of the peace have the same jurisdiction as county courts; and a complaint signed by a town grand juror is as good as a bill found by a county grand jury. Any town grand juror, or State's attorney, on receiving proper evidence must proceed to prosecute, and it is the duty of the county grand jury to inquire into and prosecute all violations not otherwise prosecuted. Any defects in the forms of complaints, may be amended, at the time of trial before a justice, and also when brought by appeal or otherwise to a county court.—Sec. 15, 35, 30.

DR. FRANCIS AT FRANKLIN'S GRAVE.

We have noticed his love and admiration for Franklin; and this enthusiasm was the origin of the sorrows which will now be related of its victim, Dr. Francis. He had seen Franklin's printing office and the spot where he had discovered electricity, but had never visited his grave at Philadelphia. On a visit to that city, he determined no longer to omit so important a duty; and having had the cemetery in which the remains of Franklin lay pointed out to him, at once went thither. To his great disappointment the gates were locked, the sexton absent, and the wall too high to climb. But the doctor had come upon a sacred errand, and would not abandon his design. He went into one of the neighboring shops, borrowed a short ladder, and leaning this against the cemetery wall, climbed up and reached the opposite side. The grave of Franklin was discovered, and kneeling upon the sod, the ardent admirer of the dead philosopher spent an hour in rapt meditation upon his hero's life and character. He had thus visited that sacred grave; he had thus no longer the conviction of a duty neglected; he could return to his family now and say: "I have knelt upon the grave of Franklin!" This return, however, proved more difficult than he anticipated. Mounting the wall, which was very low on the inside, however high on the outside, he found that his friend the store-keeper, growing impatient, had borne off the ladder; and thus the "highly respectable" Dr. Francis was left at mid-day, in the city of Philadelphia, astride a cemetery wall. The position was unpleasant, and the figure which he presented apt to be regarded as scandalous. The Philadelphians are a decorous people, and the spectacle of an elderly gentleman in black coat, clerical white cravat, and with long gray hair flowing upon his shoulders, was sufficient to produce a sensation. On his perch, however, the doctor stoutly remained, hoping that some wayfarer would aid him in dismounting. None came; but all at once there appeared a procession of Quakers—men and maidens—who drew near the spot, and finally halted beneath the wall. Then the explanation of this ominous manoeuvre followed. All eyes were directed upon the robust doctor, whose clerical appearance and singular position aroused grave indignation and displeasure. The storm soon burst. A solemn "Friend" advanced from the rest, and calmly asked the doctor if he was insane. Insane! Then he was to be regarded as a madman for his devotion to the great Franklin! The worthy doctor grew more indignant than his Quaker friend. He stretched forth his hand, concentrated upon himself all eyes, and then—astride the wall as he was—commenced an eloquent address upon the neglect of Franklin's memory. We know how Dr. Francis could talk—how completely his listeners were always enchanted. His success upon this occasion was triumphant. From the accused he had become the accuser. Why had the people of Philadelphia, where Franklin lived and died, left his grave unmarked by any monument—his last resting-place almost unknown? Why had they neglected this man of splendid genius in a manner so shocking—even securing the gates of the spot in which he lay, so that his admirers could not visit his tomb? The worthy doctor poured upon the heads of his listeners a torrent of eloquence, and from enemies they soon became friends. A ladder was brought him, and ceasing his oration, he descended from his perch. He was greeted as he reached the ground by hearty applause, and retired followed by an ovation.—Hours at Home.

CLEANSE THE BLOOD.

With corrupt, disordered or vitiated Blood you are sick all over. It may burst out in Pimples or Sores, or in some active disease, or it may merely keep you listless, depressed and good for nothing. But you cannot have good health while your blood is impure. AYER'S SERRAPARILLA purges out these impurities and stimulates the health and expelling disease. Hence it rapidly cures a variety of complaints which are caused by impurity of the blood, such as Scarcity, or King's Evil, Tumors, Ulcers, Sores, Eruptions, Pimples, Blotches, Itch, St. Anthony's Fire, Ring Worm, Cancer, or Sore Throat, Scald Head, Ring Worm, Cancer of the Breast, Sore Eyes, Liver Complaints, and Heart Disease. Try AYER'S SERRAPARILLA and see for yourself the surprising activity with which it cleanses the blood and cures these disorders. We have known many persons who have been cured by large bottles pretending to give a quart of Extract of Serraparilla for one dollar. Most of these have been found to be nothing but water, and the small quantity of Serraparilla which does the work, is so diluted that it is scarcely worth the name. We think we have ground for believing that the virtues which are irresistible by the ordinary run of the diseases it is intended to cure. We can only assure the sick that they will find relief in the use of the medicine which we produce, and we have reason to believe, it is by far the most effectual purifier of the blood yet discovered by any body.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL is so universally known to surpass every other remedy for the cure of Coughs, Croup, Whooping Cough, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, and all the affections of the Throat, Lungs, and Air-passages, and for the relief of Consumptive Patients in advanced stages of the disease, that we need not repeat the praises of this medicine. It is prepared by DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass., and sold by Druggists generally.

SUFFERERS FROM DYSPEPSIA READ! REELECT! ACT!!!

TARRANT & CO. Gentlemen. I am a resident of Caracas, and have often been disposed to write you concerning the real value of your SELTZER APERIENT as a remedy for Indigestion and Dyspepsia. I desire to express to you my sincere gratitude for the great benefit the SELTZER has done my wife.

For four or five years my wife has been sadly afflicted with Dyspepsia, and after being under the treatment of several Doctors for two or three years, she was finally induced to seek the advice of a learned Physician, Doctor Caballero, of Venezuela, who immediately treated her with your EFFERVESCENT SELTZER APERIENT, and she has since been cured and is now PERFECTLY WELL.

I feel it to be my duty for the good of humanity to make this statement, feeling that a medicine so valuable should be widely known. Trusting you will give this publicity, and repeating my earnest gratitude and thanks.

I am very respectfully yours, S. D. C. RENEQUER, Merchant, Caracas, S. A. New York, June 28th, 1865.

WHAT WE OWE TO ASIA.

Asia has always been regarded as the birth-place of man. The researches of comparative philology afford abundant evidence that the present inhabitants of Europe are of Oriental descent. But the activity that existed in the early history of the East has long ago given way to stagnation. There is nothing to excite locomotion. Vast multitudes during their whole lives scarcely leave the place where they were born. There are no improvements in food, in clothing, or in habitations. As their ancestors lived in past times, so do they. They do not seek to get rid of tyranny. The sense of political improvement is lost. The people only appreciate tranquility and rest. It was not always thus in the East. In times of which history has failed to preserve any account, that continent must have been the scene of prodigious human activity. In it were first developed those fundamental inventions and discoveries which really lie at the basis of progress of the human race—the subjugation of domestic animals, the management of fire, the expression of thought by writing. We are apt to overlook how much man must have done, how much he must have added to his natural powers in pre-historic times. We forget how many contributions to our own comforts are of Oriental origin. Their commonness hides them from our view. If the European wishes to know how much he owes to the Asiatic, he has only to cast a glance at an hour of his daily life. The clock which summons him from his bed in the morning was the invention of the East, as also were clepsydras and sundials. The prayer for his daily bread that he has said from his infancy, first arose from the side of a Syrian mountain. The linens and cottons with which he clothes himself, though they may be very fine, are inferior to those

that have been made from time immemorial in the looms of India. The silk was stolen by some missionaries for his benefit from China. He could buy better steel than that with which he shaves himself, in the old city of Damascus, where it was first invented. The coffee he expects at breakfast was first grown by the Arabians, and the natives of Upper India prepared the sugar with which he sweetens it. A school-boy can tell the meaning of the Sanscrit words sacchara cana. If his tastes are light and prefers tea, the virtues of that excellent leaf were first pointed out by the industrious Chinese. They also taught him how to make and use the cup and saucer in which to serve it. His breakfast-tray was lacquered in Japan. There is a tradition that leavened bread was first made of the waters of the Ganges. The egg he is breaking was laid by a fowl whose ancestors were first domesticated by Malacans, unless she may have been—though that will not alter the case—a modern Shanghai. If there are preserves and fruits on his board, let him remember with thankfulness that Persia first gave him the cherry, the peach, the plum. If in any of these pleasant preparations he detects the flavor of alcohol, let him remind him that that substance was distilled by the Arabians, who have set him the praiseworthy example, which it will be for his benefit to follow, of abstaining from its use. When he talks about coffee and alcohol, he is using Arabic words. A thousand years before it had occurred to him to enact laws of restriction in the use of intoxicating drinks, the prophet of Mecca did the same thing, and what is more to the purpose, has compelled, to this day, all Asia and Africa to obey them. We gratify our taste for personal ornaments in the way the Orientals have taught us—with pearls, rubies, sapphires, diamonds. Of public amusements, it is the same. The most magnificent fireworks are still to be seen in India and China; and as regards the pastimes of private life, Europe has produced no invention that can rival the game of chess. We have no hydraulic construction as great as the Chinese Canal, no fortifications as extensive as the Chinese Wall; we have no artesian wells that can at all approach in depth to some of theirs. We have not yet resorted to the practice of obtaining coal gas from the interior of the earth; they have borings for that purpose more than 3000 feet deep.—Dr. Draper.

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WE ASK

The suffering millions in our land to give this remedy a trial; convinced that by its timely use many may be relieved, many cured of Dyspepsia, Heartburn, Sour Stomach, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Liver Complaint, Bilious Attacks, Liver Complaints, Rheumatic Affections, &c.

Read the Pamphlet of Testimonials with each bottle, and do not use the medicine against the advice of your Physician.

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SECOND. They are adapted to the GREAT-EST RANGE OF WORK, and will use successfully either cotton, silk, or linen thread.
THIRD. They have the patent "TWISTED LOOP STITCH," which is the most beautiful, elastic, and durable stitch known.
FOURTH. They are "GLORIOUSLY SIMPLE," as readily comprehended as a pair of scissors, and not more liable to derangement.
FIFTH. They are ENTIRELY NOISELESS, and might safely be used in a sick-room, or by the cradle of a sleeping infant.
SIXTH. They are run with PERFECT EASE, scarcely an effort being required to sew a thousand stitches per minute.
SEVENTH. They are ABSOLUTELY COMPLETE, and will Hem, Fell, Braid, Cord, Bind, Patch, Gather, and Embroider beautifully.
EIGHTH. They CANNOT BE TURNED THE WRONG WAY.
NINTH. THE NEEDLES CANNOT BE SEWED WRONG.
TENTH. They are SELF-ADJUSTING.

A careful examination of these Machines at No. 720 Chestnut Street, Will disclose many other points of peculiar merit.

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Are not only unexcelled, but they are positively unequalled by any instrument in the country for SWEETNESS OF TONE, POWER and DURABILITY. For sale only by E. M. BRUCE, No. 18 NORTH SEVENTH STREET.

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Unequaled by any Reed Instruments in the world Also Parlole's Patent Insulated Violin Frame Pianos, a new and beautiful instrument. Sole agent, H. M. MORRIS, 728 Market Street.

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AGENCY, 353 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

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GOLD SPRING ICE AND COAL CO. THOS. E. CARROLL, Pres. JOHN GOODEY, Secy. HENRY THOMAS, Superintendent.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS AND SHIPPERS OF ICE & COAL. BOSTON ICE now being supplied daily in all favored limits of the consolidated city. Twenty fourth Ward, Richmond, Manlius, and Germantown. LEHIGH and SCHUYLKILL COAL, carefully selected for family use, at the lowest for first-rate article. BLACKSMITHS' COAL of excellent quality. HICKORY, OAK, and PINE WOOD, and KINDLING WOOD. DEPOTS. Southeast corner Twelfth and Willow Streets. North Pennsylvania R. R. and Master Street. Twenty-fifth and Lombard Streets. Pine Street Wharf, Schuylkill. OFFICE, No. 435 WALNUT STREET.

L. D. BASSETT, 216 DEALER IN FINE CHEESE, GOSHEN BUTTER, CIDER, VINEGAR, SWEET CIDER, CANNED TOMATOES AND PEACHES, WRIGHT'S SUPERIOR MINCED MEAT, &c., &c.

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GOAL GOALY LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL COAL of the best quality, selected from the approved mines under cover. Prepared Expressly for Store and Family Use. Northeast corner of Passaic and Washington Avenues, Philadelphia. ALBERT REMENTERES, 1001-ly CALL AND EXAMINE.