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-one whose career is worthy of record. His biographer says of Mr. Strawn, that he started in farming and cattle buy ing at an early age, with a captital of only fifty cents in silver, yet came to be the king farmer of the West,-widely and favorably known for his great energy, industry and enterprise.

Mr. Strawn's acres spread over almost whole counties, and it was no unusual thing for him to sow a field of wheat or plant torn over a space twice the size of a Gernan kingdom. He had sheep and kine pon a thousand hills-or would have had, the hills had been there. He built pretty nuch the whole of the village of Jacksonille; he represented his district in the egislature, where he was noted for direct nd available good sense, and in all posions filled the ideas of a good citizen. His little garden patch," at the time of his leath, embraced nearly 35,000 acres, worth t least \$1,500,000, without improvements. He was twice married, and leaves seven ons and one daughter. In person he was Daniel Lambert, weighing 350 pounds. During the war he was an active and iberal friend and supporter of the Union

Many interesting incidents have been related respecting Mr. Strawn, among which are the following :-- He began lite for himself by raising sixteen acres of wheat, which he traded for sixteen steers, which he sold at a profit. After this he dealt mainly in pattle. He was a rapid talker and a keen udge of human nature—a prompt actor, knew how to drive a bargain, and always made money He seldom went to town, was busy every moment, and was always in the field or in the saddle, going from place to place. Until within a few years he was his own accountant and his own banker: and, strange as it may seem, kept no books, trusting entirely to his memory, which never failed him. In physical labor he excelled in every department. With a common hand sickle he has been known to eap, bind and shock sixty dozen bundles wheat in a day. Farmers will undertand this to be what not more than one nan in a thousand could perform. In arlier days he carried large sums of money non his person, and on several occasions is life was attempted as he rode alone hrough the country. At one time, near lton, he was attacked by three robbers, shom he thrashed and put to flight with is cattle whip. He was a man of wonderul muscle and activity. He could spring ver the highest fence by merely placing ne hand on the top rail, and on one occaon he caught an infuriated bull by the orns, who was charging on him in an open eld, and, throwing him down by mere pree, completely subdued the apparently icious and uncontrollable animal.

FARM TENANT HOUSES

There is not enough importance attached o this class of farm buildings and they are not so plentiful throughout the country, as ve believe it would be to the advantage of farmers to have them. Every farm, large ished and pleased as I knelt before him. hough to require the constant labor of house. At least a quarter of an acre of and should be enclosed for a garden spot, and the whole establishment should be laid out so as to rent as low as twenty or thirty tollars per year, this sum paying the in-erest on the capital invested. It is obvius that a laboring man could not well aford to pay more than this amount of rent. nd it would likewise be to the interest of he farmer to give him as low rent as possile, as increased expenses would likely reult in high wages. Such help as the armer could then obtain would be more eliable and permanent than the transient lass of unmarried men usually employed. many instances it would be found very ouvenient to have the laborer board himelf; this would relieve farmers' wives of a reat deal of hard and disagreeable work. and it does not seem that this method yould be more expensive than boarding he help in the farmer's house. Generally he laborer could afford to board himself or less than it costs the farmer to do it, for he house labor costs him nothing, and the noney he would get for boarding himself would go far towards supplying his whole amily with food.

There is another and a weighty argument o induce farmers to built tenant houses. f cheap and comfortable homes were furnished, in localities where a family could easily earn a generous living, as they can anywhere among farmers, it would be a strong inducement for the poor in cities to emigrate into the country. At present, a city-bred family, though on the verge of starvation, can scarcely be induced to go into the country and seek for work and food. And shou'd they do so generally, he greatest trouble, as is well understood, would be to furnish cheap houses for their eccommodation. But if farm tenant houses vere common, the laboring poor in cities could readily enter the country, where their abor would command a comfortable living, nd all classes and localities would be nutually benefited.

Some pains should be taken to render the enant houses attractive and convenient. good well of water or a spring should be the grounds, and one or two out buildgs. It would cost but little to plant a w fruit trees of the most useful kind, for family's use, and they would likewise ade the dwelling, and by making the preises more ornamental and attractive, add ough to the intrinsic value of the place to y the extra cost.—Rural New Yorker.

INCREASING GRASS AND CORN CROPS. At the New York State Fair Agricultudiscussion, J. Stanton Gould asserted at in three years the crops of grasses and dian corn could be easily increased so as yield sufficient to pay the national debt. stated that the hay crop in Oneida nty, New York-one of the most imdred acres.

which fashion has not." A favorite old baby Mary before the shrine of St. Peter! tree stood near the house at Tinnehinch. A friend of Grattan's, thinking it obstructed the view, recommended him to cut it down. "Why so?" said Grattan. "Because it shands in the way of the house.' Grattan-"You mistake; it is the house that stands in the way of it, and if either comes down, let it be the house."

MUTTON THE BEST MEAT.-Mutton must have age in order to be good. In this respect it is different from beef. Five years is the time held in Europe to be the best-an age which our wethers seldom attain. It is all lamb with us, and young mutton. - We can taste of nothing better than well matured sheep, in which case the muscle is tender and solid, the succulent uices in all perfection.

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 to Puseyites proper. The only curious thing conviction, \$20 for each offense, and imabout it is, that this man is really and bona fide a Presbyter, in full standing, in the Church of England, and unless self-exscinded, will probably remain such.]

Father Ignatius, writing to the Church interview he has had with the Pope. He

says unctuously:--"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 liveries, I thought of the times when I had been beaten in the streets and stoned—as at Croydon, Norwich, Bath,

them there while he gave me his blessing, sale, gift, or distribution contrary to the the priest who accompanied me were again appear before the justice of peace forth-called into the Pope's presence in a large with, and if it appears by evidence that lived and died, left his grave unmarked by hall, where numbers of young soldiers, such liquor was kept for sale or distribution any monument—his last resting-place alsome monks, and a priest were all being contrary to this law, it is delivered to the most unknown? Why had they neglected blessed together. Here the Pope gave me town agent. If he finds it, on examination, this man of splendid genius in a manner so a medal which he had blessed. I knelt to fit for sale by him for lawful purposes, he shocking—even securing the gates of the receive it, and gratefully kissed it, as a is to sell it and the proceeds go into the spot in which he lay, so that his admirers token that I should indeed prize it, coming town treasury. If he decides it unfit for could not visit his tomb? The worthy trom so venerable a hand. I had with me use, it is to be destroyed.—Sec. 22. the lay brother, and our little novice, Brother Ignatius Mary, but they waited in the prosecuted within thirty days afterward, they soon became friends. A ladder was

carriage in the Piazzi before St. Peter's. I and fined \$5 and costs. It is the duty of brought him, and ceasing his oration, he was an hour and a half in the Vatican. On any grand juror, selectman, justice of the descended from his perch. He was greeted leaving the palace, I took our little baby peace, sheriff, deputy, or constable who as he reached the ground by hearty apnovice into St. Peter's to say a prayer be shall see any person in the town where plause, and retired followed by an ovation. fore the shrine of the Apostle. As we passed up the great nave, I heard, 'O! that's the public or domestic tranquility, to arrest Father Ignatius; look!' called out by some such person without warrant, and hold him English people who were in the church; in custody at the expense of the State till and watched us to see if we were idolatrous in our conduct or not, I suppose.

"I feel that a strange event has happened dict has been blessed in me to day by the the liquor which made him intoxicated; Patriarch of the West. Of course his Holiness desires that we should submit to the unlawfully shall be fined according to the Church of Rome, but at the same time I am convinced that he wishes us God speed in the Church of England. How many before me have in older times left England the venerable hands of his successor. The Church of England has a monk who clings to her communion and loves her. who has visited Rome and received the Papal blessing! Yes, I do love the Church of England, and can feel proud of her even here in mighty Rome, and earnestly long to see her emancipated from her worst enemies; even they, who, in her pale, deny her very

catholicity and her plainest teachings of the faith. Jesus loves the Church of England, and His Spirit owns her too; hence all the wondrous life that is springing up growing and increasing daily in her midst. Infidels and heretics in vain may strive to crush her, but they shall not, for she is a very it is the duty of the commissioner to reand a healthy limb of Christ's spouse, 'the One Holy Catholic and Apostolic Church."

In the course of his letter he mentions that he received the Benediction of a French Bishop and of a Benedictine Archbishop at Rome. He says that he has been most kindly received by the English he has met, especially by the chaplains at Genoa and at Leghorn. He had attended the English chapel at Rome. "I do," he says, "not like to make any criticism upon our fellow-Christians here, but I must say, tant of the dairy counties of central in order to give you some idea of my im in any other way than by a specific salary, ant of the carry counties of benefit and the clothes himself, though to be paid by the town or allow him all or with which he clothes himself, though Surrounded by religious privileges innu- any portion of the profits, or make any ar- they may be very fine, are inferior to those

TREES.—He loved old trees, and used to any outward demonstration, such as we say, "Never cut down a tree for fashion's should expect." That is they do not imsake. The tree has its roots in the earth, prove the opportunities of praying with the

> THE NEW TEMPERANCE LAW IN VER-MONT.

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. Of course it will be madly contested by those who "get their living" by running the Black Valley trains, and think it a fair trade to sell a soul for a dime. But there is grit enough in the to a county court.—Sec. 15, 35, 30. people of the Green Mountains for all such tussles, and if their present law is not explicit enough to yoke the "striped pigs" and stop the fence holes, which once annoved the Massachusetts reform, we despair of the possibility of exactness. The law is necessarily long: we give below, from the Chronicle, a synopsis of its principal points, and the manner of its enforcement:

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 cost, for each offense, on a first conviction; \$20 ward the point of consistency than the for each offense on a second; and on a third prisonment not less than three months. Provided, that this law does not forbid 'giving away" in a private house, unless the house be a place of public resort, or the gift be to an habitual drunkard, or at a gathering of people for amusement, or Times from Rome, gives an account of an | public labor; nor does it forbid furnishing the fruit of the vine for commemorating the Lord's Supper.-General Statutes, Chap. 94, Sec. 9.

> 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 transport ing such liquor except for such lawful pur-

6. Any person seen intoxicated may be he is capable of testifying properly. He shall then bring him before some justice of and the person who furnished it to him

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 subto go and kneel for St. Peter's blessing at ject 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 rest. It was not always thus in the East. a penalty of not less than three hundred dollars.—Sec. 43

9. In cases of an appeal from a justice's for appearance at county court -Sec. 27.

rules prescribed by the county commissioner, not inconsistent with this law; and whenever he violates such rules, or the law itself, move 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.

If any agent shall sell, knowingly for any other than medicinal, chemical, or mechanical purposes, (Sec. 7,) or without having a definite sum of money agreed on and allowed by the selectmen as his salary, he is liable to the same penalties as a common seller. (Law of 1864.) It the selectmen make any arrangement with the agent by which his compensation shall be received

GRATTAN'S VENERATION FOR OLD merable, they seemed not to value them by rangement by which he would be induced that have been made from time immemoto increase his sales, each selectman is rial in the looms of India. The silk was liable to a penalty of five hundred dollars stolen by some missionaries for his benefit for such offense. (Sec. 6.) If any person from China. He could buy better steel obtains liquor of any agent by false prethan that with which he shaves himself, in tense as to purpose, he is liable to a fine of

\$10 and cost, for each offense. (Sec. 11.), 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

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 simes when I had been beaten in the streets any other person in procuring or transport hand 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. Before my interview with the Holy Father, I had some conversation with Monsieur Talbot, who was to introduce me to the Pope's presence. He was most kind, and he did not enter into a discussion of any sort. At last the Pope came in. He wore a white cassook and zuchetto, and a scalled took.

It is the etiquette to receive the Pope's presence as that of any other monarch, vit: to kneel and kiss hand if he offers in the Pope the spiritude character of the Ambassor of the King of Kings, kiss his feet. This I had made up my mind to do.

This I had made up my mind to do.

This I had made up my mind to do.

This I had made up my mind to do.

This I had made up my mind to do.

This I had made up my mind to do.

This I had made up my mind to do.

This I had made up my mind to do.

This I had made up my mind to do.

This I had made up my mind to do.

This I had made up my mind to do.

This I had made up my mind to do.

This I had made up my mind to do.

This I had made up my mind to do.

This I had made up my mind to do.

This I had made up my mind to do.

This I had made up my mind to do.

This I had made up my mind to do.

This I had made up my mind to do.

This I had made up my mind to do.

This I had made up my mind to do.

This I had made up my mind to do.

This I had made up my mind to do.

This I had made up my mind to do.

This I had made up my mind to do.

This I had made up my mind to do.

This I had be a marufacturer or seller in the vertical procession of the King of Kings, kiss his feet.

This I had made up my mind to do.

This I had made up my mind to do.

This I had made up my mind to do.

This I had made up my mind to do.

This I had be a begin to make a manufacturer or any fermented liquor; in any victualing house, gronery, to make a manufacturer of mind the contract o Philadelphia, astride a cemetery wall. The ired help, should have a comfortable tenant God's will and do it, and have also the of their county, and make outh or affirm grewmore indignant than his Quaker friend. spirit of a true monk. He laid his hands that they believe intuxicating inquor is kept He stretched forth his hand, concentrated upon my bare and tonsured head, and kept in any place in their town, intended for upon himself all eyes, and then—astride the wall as he was-commenced an eloquent and then gave me his hand to kiss. I had law, the justice must issue a search war- address upon the neglect of Franklin's brought with me a heap of crosses, medals, rant to a constable, sheriff, or deputy, who memory. We know how Dr. Francis could and rosaries, which I held up for him to shall search the premises so described, and talk—how completely his listeners were bless. He blessed them for me, and then, on finding such liquor, evidently intended always enchanted. His success upon this with a few more kind words, the interview for such purpose, he shall take it in safe occasion was triumphant. From the accused ended. Before leaving the Vatican, I and keeping, and notity the owner or keeper to he had become the accuser. Why had the

WHAT WE OWE TO ASIA.

-Hours at Home.

doctor poured upon the heads of his listeners

a torrent of eloquence, and from enemies

Asia has always been regarded as the birth-place of man. The researches of the peace, when he shall be compelled to comparative philology afford abundant evito-day. Our English Order of St. Bene- disclose where and of whom he obtained dence 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

In times of which history has failed to preserve any account, that continent must have been the scene of prodigious human court, the witness who has testified may be activity. In it were first developed those put under the same bonds as the defendant, fundamental inventions and discoveries which really lie at the basis of progress of 10. Each town agent is governed by 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. It 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 sun-dials. The prayer for his daily bread that he has said from his infancy, first rose from the side of

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 canda. 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 Malaccans, unless she may have beenthough 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 or these pleasant preparations he detects the flavor of alcohol, let it 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 | SECOND. 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 FOURTH. 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 NINTH. 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 pur-

CLEANSE THE BLOOD.

pose more than 3000 feet deep.—Dr.

AYER'S CHERRY PROTOKAL IS SO UNIVERSALLY KNOWN to Surpass every other remedy for the cure of Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarsenses, Crowp, Bronchuis, Incipient Consumption, and for the relief of Consumptive Patients in advanced stages of the disease, that it is useless here to recount the evidence of its virtues. The world knows them.

Prepared by DR. J. A. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass., and sold by Druggists generally.

SUFFERERS FROM DYSPEPSIA READ! REFLECT!! ACT!!!

Gentlemen.

Tam a resident of Curacos, 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 appress 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 Cabialis, of Venezuela, who immediately treated her with your EFFERVESCENT SELTZER APERIENT he began to improve at once and is now PERFECTLY WELL.

I feel it to be my duty for the good of humanity to make this statement, feeling that a medicineso varuable 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. HENRIQUER,

Merchant, Curacoa, S. A.

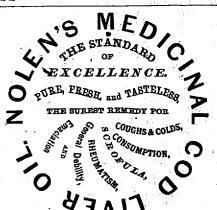
New York, June 28th, 1865.

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, Dizziness, Indigestion, Piles, Costiveness, 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.

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY TARRANT & CO., 287 GREENWICH STREET, NEW YORK. FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.



This most popular brand of Oils generally prescribed by the Physicians of Philadelphia, may be had at etail, in this city from all Apothecaries, and whole sale from
Messrs. JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN,
Messrs. JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN,
No. 23 North Sixth Street; FRENCH, RICHARDS
& CO., No. 630 Market Street; WRIGHT & SIDDALL, 119 Market Street; T. W. DYOTT & CO., No.
232 North 2d Street, and the Proprietor,
CHARLES W. NOLEN,
No. 123 South Front Street,

J. & F. CADMUS,

No. 786 Market St., S. E. corner of Eighth PHTLADELPHIA. Manufacturers and Dealers in BOOTS, SHOES, TRUNKS, CARPET BAGS AND VALISES of every variety and style. Sewing Machines.

GROYER&BAKER'S

ELASTIC STITCH
LOCK STITCH

SEWING MACHINES WITH LATEST IMPROVEMENTS.

The Grover & Baker S. M. Co. manufacture. in addition to their celebrated GROVER & B. KER. STITCH Machines, the most perfect SHUTELE A GROVER & B. KER. STITCH Machines, the most perfect SHUTELE A GROVER A GROVER. A GROVER A GROVER A GROVER AND A GROVER A GROVER AND A GROVER AND

OFFICE, 730 CHESTNUT STREET. PHILADELPHIA.

SEVERAL REASONS WHY WILLCOX & GIBB'S SEWING MACHINES

UNIVERSALLY POPULAR.

They are the "PERFECTION OF ME-CHANIM." Each machine being as carefully and accurately finished as a watch.

They are adapted to the GREAT-EST KANGE OF WOEK, and will use successfully either cutton, silk, or linen thread.

They make the patent "TWISTED LOOP STITCH," which is the most beautiful, elastic, and durable stitch known.

beautiful, elastic, and durable stitch known.

They are "GLORIOUSLY SIM-PLE," as readily comprehended as a pair of scissors, and not more liable to derangement.

They are ENTIRELY NOISELESS and "might safely be used in a sick-room, or by the cradle of a sleeping infant."

EASE, scarcely an effort being required to sew a thousand stitches per minute.

quired to sew a thousand stitches per minute.

They are ABSCLUTELY COMPLETE, and will Hem, Fell, Braid, Cord, Bind, Tuck, Gather, and Embroider beautyfuly.

They CANNOT BE TURNED THE WRONG WAY.

The NEEDLES CANNOT BE SET WRONG.

The Hemmers Fellers to are The Hemmers, Fellers, &c., are SELF-ADJUSTING. areful examination of these Machines at

No, 720 Chestnut Street, Will disclose many other points of peculiar merit.

Melodeons, Argans, &c.

ESTEY'S COTTAGE ORGANS



Are not only unexcelled, but they are positively unequalled by any reed instrument in the country for SWEETNESS of TONE, POWER and DURABILITY. For sale only by

E. M. BRUCE. No. 18 NORTH SEVENTH STREET. Also, constantly on hand, a complete assortment of the PERFECT MELODEON.

A. Bradbury's first-class PIANO FORTES. Also, SHEET MUSIC. ocl-1y

CARHARTS BOUDOIR ORGANS! CARHART'S CHURCH HARMONIUMS! CARHART'S MELODEONS!



Unequalled by any Reed Instruments in the world Also Parmelee's Patent Isolated Violin Frame Pianos, a new and beautiful instrument. Sole agent, H. M. MORRISS 728 Market street.

ATELIER PHOTOGRAPHIC. A. J. DE MORAT.

S. E. corner Eighth and Arch Streets. PHILADELPHIA.

The public are invited to exame specimens of Life Size in Oil, Water Colors, Ivorytype, India Ink, and Porcelian Pictures of all sizes. CARD PICTURES, \$2 50 PER DOZEN.

Entrance on Eighth Street. WENDEROTH, TAYLOR & BROWN'S FINE ART GALLERY,

912 and 914 CHESTNUT STREET.

PHILADELPHIA.

AGENCY, 353 BROADWAY, NEW YORK PHILADELPHIA, January I, 1866.

PHILADRIPHIA, January I, 1800.

Dear Sie:—The Ice business heretofore carried on by us under the name of "Moliere Ice Co.," will here after be known as the "COLD SPRING ICE AND COAL COMPANY." We respectfully solicit from you a continuance of your favors under the new arrangement, and assure you that hereafter you will be supplied by the Cold Spring Ice and Coal Co. with Ice of the best quality, always at the lowest market rates, and with regularity and promptness.

WOLBERT & BROTHER.

(INCORPORATED APRIL, 18.4.) COLD SPRING ICE AND COAL CO. THOS. E. CAHILL, Pres. JOHN GOODYEAR, Sect. HENRY THOMAS, Superintendent.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS AND SHIPPERS OF ICE & COAL. DEALERS AND SHIPPERS OF ICE & COAL.

BOSTON ICE now being supplied daily in all paved limits of the consolidated city, Twenty fourth Ward. Richmond, Man'lua, and Germantown.

LEHIGH and SCHUYLKILL COAL carefully selected for family use, and as low as the lowest for a first-rale article. BLACKSMITHS COAL of excelent quality. HICKORY, OAK, and PINE WOOD, and KINDLING WOOD.

DEPOTS.

Southeast corner Twelfth and Willow Streets.
North Pennsylvania E. R. and Master Streets.
Twenty-fifth and Lombard Streets.
Pine Street Wharf, Schuylkill. OFFICE, No. 435 WALNUT STREET.

L. D. BASSETT,

DEALER IN fine Cherse, Goshen Butter, Cides VINEGAR, SWEET CIDER, CANNED TOMATOES AND PEACHES, WRIGHT'S SUPERIOR MINCED MEAT,

&C., &C. NEW 12TH ST. MARKET, N. E. Cor. of Twelfthand Market Sts.

GOAL! GOAL!!

LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL COAL of the best uality, selected from the Approved Mines under

Prepared Expressly for Store and Family Use. Northeast corner of Passayunk Road and Washington Avenue, Philadelphia. Avenue, Philadelphia.

ALBERT REMENTERS

1010-1y

CALL AND EXAMINE.