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General Assembly.

DR. NELSON'S ADDRESS IN THE OLD SCHOOL ASSEMBLY.

REPLY OF MODERATOR STANTON.

Rev. H. A. Nelson, D.D., delegate to the Assembly of the other branch was received by that body on Saturday, May 19th. After referring to his joint labors with the pastor of the church in which that Assembly was sitting, for the accommodation of both bodies, he said:-

It is not my purpose, and I presume it will not be regarded as my duty, to make any reference to any portion of the history which has caused these two bodies to be two. I may, without impropriety, I am sure, indulge myself in expressing the satisfaction which I feel that we are now so nearly one that it is difficult for any of us to explain to people outside of us, or to our own communicants, the difference between us. In this respect, I imagine that we are a little like what was said on the platform of Yale College, at an anniversary, by an eloquent speaker, who referred to two of her distinguished alumni, the Rev. Drs. Taylor and Tyler, who were present on the platform, stating that although they had filled Connecticut and the whole land with the noise of theological controversy, he would defy any man to state the difference between them in terms that either of them would accept.

I may congratulate these Assemblies, as I congratulate my fellow-citizens and fellow-('hristians of St. Louis, on the providential circumstances in which you are met, and I think I may, without impropriety, refer, in illustration of what I feel and think in respect to the relations of these two bodies, to the relations to which I can testify as existing between the congregations that customarily occupy the houses of worship in which these two bodies are now sitting. There was a time when this was different. Once I have seen this house crowded more than it is crowded now; I have seen the other crowded more than this is crowded now, within one week by the people of these two congregations, and of the Congregational Church with us, pouring out our tears together amid the dark drapery which sought to express our grief at the nation's great loss, and for which the nation's heart is still so sore. We mingled thus here on such an occasion. It is these great griefs, it is this deep experience, it is the conscious sympathy in these great interests, and in these tremendous issues. which have melted down the mountains of division, and they have disappeared at the presence of the God of Hosts

I take the attitude of these two congrega-tions, and of their pastors—who, in this respect, may claim fairly to represent them -to be an adequate illustration of the present relations of these two great Churches. It cannot be wrong, I think, for me to advert to that great thing in the Providence of God which, more than all things else, has made this state of things possible; and as I ought to condense whatever I have to say here on this occasion, when time is so precious, it is all summed up and all told in these three words: "Slavery is dead."

1 sat, sir, in the convention representing the people of Missouri, not long ago, and listened with intense interes to the sixty ayes against only four noes, which made it forever unlawful for man to hold property in man in the State of Missouri, and I took great satisfaction in remembering that four of those ayes were spoken by four elders of the Presbyterian church in the city of St. Louis, and I take satisfaction in the belief that it was the calm and steadfast and persistent testimony, which the Presbyterian church, from the beginning, when she was one, and recently while she was two bodies, has borne, which has resulted in delivering the nation from the enormity of that institution; and I do most devoutly believe that it is not the movement of politicians, that it is not the force of commerce, that it is not any secular force whatever, but that power which God has placed in the bosom of his testifying Church, that has wrought this great deliverance; and I believe that when that time shall come, that the last slave on earth shall leap from his broken fetters and toss his free arms out of their shattered manacles, his exulting shout will be, "The Truth as it is written in the

Bible has made me free.' It is under such circumstances as these that I have the pleasure of bringing to you the fraternal salutations of the sister Assembly. In behalf of that Assembly I may say that it was our great happiness during the whole fearful and bloody struggle through which our nation has passed, to have found ourselves on every occasion of the assembling of the General Assembly entirely unanimous in our expressions of determination to stand by the faithful rulers of our land in maintaining the integritry of the Republic, and in carrying forward that fearful work of Jehovah which he entrusted to this nation in those fearful years. I know that to this Assembly the testimony of this absolute unanimity, from the beginning to the end of the war, will be satisfactory, and I wish to be permitted to say that this state of unanimity has been reached—this state of thing, which made this unanimity during so trying a time certain—was reached, not by any rash or tyrannical or questionable measures; not by the exercise of ecclesiastical authority in the excommunication of dissentient individuals or factious and dissentient minorities, but by the simple course of calm, steadfast, and

fraternal testimony.

The prayers of that Assembly are daily offered for God's grace to be bestowed abundantly upon you. In the midst of these trials through which you are passing, and of which we know something, the prayer of your brethren of the Church is that God will keep all your hearts and minds; that he will save you from any action which you will ever regret; that he will prompt you to every action which he requires of you; and without presuming for myself, or those whom I represent, even to suggest any measures for you, we commend you to the guidance of that Divine spirit which evermore dwells with the servants of Christ, earnestly deliberating for the good of His cause, and the glory of His name; and we shall frequently ray, that without tyranny, without violation any command of the holy Scriptures, and ithout shrinking from anything which these criptures or your circumstances require of ou, God will give you full deliverence from your troubles

I know that the hearts of many brethren in oth these bodies, and the hearts of thounds of brethren and sisters in the Churches hich these bodies represent are full of the "Shall we ever be one again?" In this, sir, I am sure that I shall correctly

epresent the sentiment which prevails in the hurch which I have the honor to represent ere, by expressing my own personal senti-pents. As yet I see not the clear light of esbyterian Church in these United States,

trust to the administration of fallible men.
I reverently wait for His Providence to shed further light on that question. It did happen to me, sir—you will allow me to say—some six years ago on an occasion of considerable level interest in the Propheteria. erable local interest in the Fresbyterian Church, to observe that whether the Providence of God would ever direct that these two churches should organically be one again, I could not divine, but sure I was that the time would come when at least they would pursue their paths, and do their work of evangelization side by side, recognizing each other fraternally as equals in all respects, and having no strife between them. It happened to me confidently to say, "That time will come." I felicitate myself on the opportunity, in such a presence as this, and feel a full sense of my official responsibility here, when I say, "Blessed be God, that time now

At the conclusion of Rev. Dr. Nelson's speech, the Moderator said:

REMARKS OF THE MODERATOR.

My Dear Brother: I welcome you, and this whole General Assembly, I am sure, welcomes you as the representative of the General Assembly of the Presb. Church in the United States meeting in the First Church. In presenting your fraternal salutations to us, and expressing your congratulations in our ehalf for what we are doing in endeavouring to advance the cause in which we are uni-tedly engaged—the cause of truth and the Gospel in the world—you have referred, and I regret that I cannot refer to it in the same loquent and fervent words which you have used, to the union of sentiment, which is ex-pressed before the Church and before the world, in regard to those great matters which have so agitated the hearts of this vast people during the years which we have recently passed through.
I can, I think, express the thought that

we may felicitate ourselves as an Assembly and as a Church that we have made some progress in regard to these subjects out of which these troubles have grown. There was a time previous to the war when the Old School General Assembly was frequently referred to, and not without reason, as taking such a view of that one great subject which has lain at the foundation of these troubles, and to which you have alluded, as to give occasion to that public sentiment existing North and South which resulted in the rising up of rebellion, and the bringing out of armed forces to put down that rebellion. I allude to the subject of slavery. There was an intense Conservatism, to express it by no worse term, existing in the Old School Presbyterian Church. Doubtless you recognize, as we are happy to recognize, that we have made great progress on this whole subject as a Church and as an Assembly, during these more recent years; so that for several years past our Assemblies successively have expressed before the Church and the world what I believe to be the sentiments of the word of God upon that great matter, and directly contrary to what had been entertained as being in accordance with the Word of God in the southern portion of our country. I rejoice in this fact, and I know a vast majority of this body rejoice with me. I am only sorry to say that the entire membership

I believe we may now look on the people of this land, and realize the fact expressed in the beautiful and forcible words of the great Peer of England, Lord Brougham, "that in this land no more shall the sun ever rise upon master or set upon a slave.'

There was a time before the war, and only short time before the war it was, when a distinguished individual who presented to the General Assembly a munificent donation to endow one of its Theological Seminaries, expressed his view—and I must say it was a were the Democratic party and the Old

of them I have the most devout and sincere

Some of my most endeared friends do there now abide; and I have all that yearning over their fanaticism, and folly, and wickedness, which any man ought to cherish and ought to express; yet I believe it is the judgment of the Church at large—almost the entire Church at large—that their cause was an unjustifiable one, and the nation has so pronounced in the providence of God, and the Word of God sustains both. Now, sir, while we recognize, and you recognize, that we have made some progress in these matters, I congratulate you, sir, and wish you to congatulate the Assembly of which you are the representative, that you stand as a compact body on the subject.

But it is a matter of record, as you must have witnessed by the discussion here this morning, and by the discussions of previous days, that we do not stand unitedly together. We are racked and torn by internal dissensions. It is not improper for me to refer to it, for it is notorious.

I congratulate you that you stand as a compact body. We recognize also that you have made progress in some things upon which we greatly differed at the time of our division. There was then great opposition on the part of those who were embraced in the Synods to the organization of the valious agencies of the Church under ecclesiastical boards. Many of your leading men advocated voluntary associations. The progress which you have made, and in which we rejoice, is that during these more recent years you have come, as I think you will allow me to say without offence, substantially to our ground. The Congregational element has been almost entirely purged from your body—and I refer to the Congregational Church with no feeling of disrespect. You now stand, as regards these external matters, as better Presbyterians, allow me to say, than was the case at the time this division occurred. Therefore, sir. I can respond most heartily, and I think the vast majority of this Assembly can respond also to the sentiment, that we are drawing nearer together than we have been during this generation, or since this division occurred; and I may express on my behalf, and I trust on behalf of a large majority of this Assembly, that we hope the time is not distant when we shall not only be, as I am confident we now are, one in spirit, but one by organic law; and that then these two branches of the great Presbyterian family infection to bring oxygen in comparatively may stand forth in one solid phalanx against large quantity to the matter, which, through error and corruption.

You have intimated, and undoubtedly it is true, that in the providence of God it is not yet quite clear as to the time and the manner in which this organic union may be brought about. Many have supposed from the simple fact that the two Assemblies met in the same city, (the meeting being determined | without concert between them,) that the time had come when there should be an organic ere, by expressing my own personal senti-lents. As yet I see not the clear light of od's Providence on that question. To me appears plain that all things are removed spears plain that all things are removed hich should prevent our entire union in dirit. It has been with me a solemn queston, whether in the Providence of God, He his holy wisdom saw that inevitably the being responded to by you, looking to a more close fellowship in all our relations, and ultimather in the providence of God. mately, as soon as the providence of God

prouder power than His wisdom would in | expressed the sentiments of a vast majority | his life in South America, and whose name

Scientific.

DISINFECTING POWER OF TAR AND CHARCOAL.

In the case of tar, the antiseptic power of this substance has been known, more or less clearly, ever since the Egyptian dead were swathed in tarred cloths.; and that knowledge of this sort does not die out from among men may be seen in the accounts of pestilences in the cities of hot sheets before burial has long been a common expedient. That the odor of tar is esteemed "healthy" by the masses need not be said, and in like manner we all agree with the popular dictum that pine torests are generally free from malaria. truth, that the purlieus of their works are, as a general thing, remarkably free from the ravages of epidemic disease. The preservation of fish and of flesh by smoking is proprieties of some of the constituents of tar, been made out; and stress has been laid upon the disengagement of ozone which attends the oxidation of these bodies and their congeners. But it is only recently that chemists have been accustomed to group together these scattered items of knowledge, or to look upon them as related one to the other. Renewed attention was directed to the value of tar as a disinfectant, some six or eight years since, by a Frenchman named Corne, who proposed to employ a mixture of coal-tar and plaster of Paris as a universal disinfectant. This proposal occasioned much comment at the time, and was examined and criticised upon every hand. It has doubtless led to a much clearer appreciation of the purifying power of tar than had previously been had. The method of Corne, be it mentioned in passing, consisted merely in mixing tar with so much plaster of Paris, or dry earth that the mixture could be handled as a dry, non-adhesive powder, fit to be scatter-

CHARCOAL.

ed freely anywhere.

The purifying properties of this substance have long been vaguely known. Its effect is, in fact, identical in kind, though greater in degree, with that of the soil, which as every one knows, possesses a remarkable power of absorbing offensive matters. It is only in comparatively recent times, however, that anything definite has been known of the manner in which the earth acts. The first step toward an ex-planation of it was the discovery of the fact that charcoal and other porous bodies have the power to suck in and absorb gases as a sponge does water. Subsequently, years after the foregoing fact had become familiar, it was noticed by the English chemist, Stenhouse, that the disinfecting power of porous materials, such as charcoal view that was entertained very extensively and earth, depends not merely upon the throughout the country—that the two most mechanical ability of these materials to reliable hoops to bind the Union together absorb offensive gases, but also, and mainand earth, depends not merely upon the absorb offensive gases, but also, and mainly, upon the fact that the absorbed gases School Presbyterian Church.

Well, sir, I have spent almost my entire ministry in the Southern States. I know the sentiments of these brethren, and for many viously been sucked into these spaces from the air. Under ordinary circumstances, while in contact with the air, the pores of charcoal, of earth, and of similar porous substances, are of course always charged with oxygen, by virtue of their absorptive power. Whenever, therefore, any new gas is taken in and forced into intimate contact with this oxygen, it is precisely as if the new comer had first been carefully collected and then subjected to the action of some corrosive chemical agent. A host of foul and offensive gases can in this way be burned up and annihilated. It should be always remembered that the charcoal constantly draws in to destruction the offensive matters about it; and, conversely, the volatile constituents of coal-tar seek out and attack their enemy, the noxious effivia. Herein the charcoal and the tar manifestly possess advantages over non-volatile agents on the one hand, or those devoid of porositv on the other.

Besides explaining the modus operandi of the porous disinfectants, Stenhouse's discovery is interesting in that it brings this entire class of substances into har monious relations with the chemical agents proper. That the efficiency of the latter depends, as a general rule, upon their oxidizing power, is a fact which is every day becoming clearer. As the connection between the various systems of artificial disinfection is thus gradually made out, we arrive at a more just appreciation of the processes of purification which prevail in nature. It is now more clearly apparent purity. As taken crude from the earth, it than ever before that oxidation is the is said to be superior to the best English natural method. In nature, when filth is refined borax. Clear Lake is about two absorbed by the earth, washed away by miles in circumference, and being surrain, or mixed with the atmosphere by the force of the wind, it is destroyed not by virtue of mere dilution, but by being gradually brought into contact with active oxygen. Our artificial processess are, as a rule, valuable in proportion as they can quickly effect a similar result. We fail, however, in this-that whereas in nature the putrescible matter is carried away to sixty feet in the bed of the lake, and a meet oxygen in due course without special slight trace of borax was found even in CASKET AND COFFIN WAREROOM our negligence, has been allowed to pass into the putrescent condition .- Nation.

SHOOTING STARS.

It is well known that for many years registering the number of falling stars that are observable at two particular periods of the year, viz., about the 10th of August and 15th of November. That these periods hemisphere is an established fact; but whether a similar phenomenon occurs in the southern hemisphere is a question

is familiar to the scientific world, states from his own observation, corroborated by the testimony of Mr. Liais, Father Cappelletti, and other eminent men, that at Rio Janeiro, in Chile, in the Gulf of Mexico, and in Australia, there is no remarkable fall of asteriods on the 10th of August, and that the period of November has com-pletely baffled all observation. In the southern hemisphere, on the other hand, there seems to be another characteristic period about the 26th of July, but the fact is not yet certain. At the last sitting of the Brittish Association, Mr. Glaisher had stated, as a remarkable fact, which might cast considerable light on the question of falling stars, that on the 28th of July last a small but compact shower of stars was climates. At New Orleans, for example, seen in England, issuing from a point near the wrapping of infectious corpses in tarred Fomalhaut, the most southern star visible under that latitude. Another similar shower was observed on the 18th of October, issuing from a point of Orion. M. Poey continues to say that if the fixed periods of the 10th of August and 15th of November seem to pertain exclusively to Even the London gas companies have a the northern hemisphere, on the other notion, in which there may be a germ of hand phenomena of extraordinary showers of stars appear to be visible over the whole surface of the earth. Thus, the CARPETINGS, great shower observed by Humboldt at Cumana, in November, 1799, was visible another familiar practice. The antiseptic all over America from the equator to Greenland, and also throughout Central as creesote and carbolic acid, have gradually Europe. From this M. Poey concludes that the phenomenon of falling stars can no longer be attributed to a merely meteorological origin, but must be ascribed either to a localized swarm of satellites, or to a ring of asteroids circulating round the sun, and of nearly uniform density throughout its circumference.—Paris Galignani.

AN IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.

The Pall Mall Gazette has the following announcement: "A discovery, of at least as vital importance for Egyptology as the celebrated Rosetta stone itself. was made about three weeks ago by a party of four German explorers-Reinisch, Rosler, Lepsius, and Weldenbach—at a place called Sane, the whilom Tanis, the principal scene of Rameses II.'s enormous architectural undertakings. A stone with Greek characters upon it was found protruding from the ground, and when fully excavated proved to contain a bilingal inscription in no less than thirty-seven lines of hieroglyphics and seventy-six lines of Greek, in the most perfect state of preservation, and dating from the time of the third Ptolemy, Euergetes I., in 238 B C. The stone measures two metres twenty-two centimetres in length, and seventy-eight centimetres in width, and is completely covered by the inscriptions. Their first attempts at editing this important inscription having failed, the travelers returned to the spot, and during a stay of two days, the 22d and 23d of April, copied the inscription most carefully, and photographed it three times. The next post will bring particulars as to the contents, and copies of the document itself."

Rural Economy.

USEFUL PLANTS.

A German author states that the number of useful plants has risen to about 12,000, as the researches yet made have been completed only in portions of the earth. Of these plants there are 1350 varieties of edible fruits, berries and seeds; 103 cereals; 37 onions; 460 vegetables and salads; 40 species of palms; 32 varieties of arrowroot, and 31 different kinds of sugars. Vinous drinks are obtained from 200 plants, and aromatics from 266. There are 50 substitutes for coffee, and 129 for sea. Tannin is present in 140 plants. caoutchouc in 96, gutta percha in 7, rosin and balsamic gums in 389, wax in 10, and grease and essential oils in 330. 88 plants contain potash, soda, and iodine; 650 contain dyes, 47 soap, 250 weaving fibres; 44 fibres used in papermaking; 48 give roofing materials, and 100 are employed for hurdles and copses. In building, 740 plants are used, and there are 615 known poisonous plants. One of the most gratifying developments is that, out of 278 known natural families of plants, there are but 18 covered.—Ledger.

BORAX IN CALIFORNIA.

The borax of commerce has heretofore been chiefly manufactured from boracic acid, obtained in Tuscany. Borax has also been found in limited quantities in Thibet and Chiua. A very abundant deposit of native berax has been discovered at Clear Lake, in California, and it is of remarkable rounded by high hills, it serves as a reservoir for the water that falls in the rainy season. In the summer the water is very low, and lumps of crystalized borax are taken out of the mud, and even the mud itself, to the depth of several feet, is found to contain a large percentage of borax. An artesian well was bored to the depth of

RABBITS GIRDLING TREES.

Rabbits are the great pests of nurserymen, especially in the West, where they abound in enormous numbers. A correspondent of the Prairie Farmer, writing of methods to get rid of them, says that he past astronomers have been in the habit of saved 1500 apple trees last fall, at a cost of less than one dollar. He procured four ounces of assafætida, which he placed in a quart bottle of warm water, keeping the bottle warm and shaking it frequently for a week. are tolerably constant in our northern hemisphere is an established fact; but with a gallon of fresh blood, and with the mixture painted the trunks of the trees as high as he could reach. The result was, that which, until now, seems to have been lost not a tree was touched by a rabbit during de of such stuff as Presbyterian churches may open the way, to an organic union. And all lands and ages are wont to be made, union as the providence of God sight of altogether; for in a paper address and ages are wont to be made, now, as the time for adjournment has passed, all lands and ages are wont to be made, now, as the time for adjournment has passed, all lands and ages are wont to be made, now, as the time for adjournment has passed, a gentleman who has passed many years of them a clean, healthy appearance.—Ledger. THOMPSON BLACK & SON, BROAD AND CHESTNUT STREETS. DEALERS IN

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