

correspondent, "since it was a Philadelphian-ess who taught it to me."

Among the various things doing or being done for the Sanitary, we cheerfully find place for the following—due to the efforts of certain *demoiselles* whose voices are by no means strange to our ears:

"OUR HEROES AND STATESMEN."

An Album with the above title has been presented to the "Union League," to be disposed of for the benefit of the "Great Central Fair." It contains the portraits of "our Heroes and Statesmen," from WASHINGTON down to Lieutenant General GRANT, and his comrades in arms.

Nothing more in unison with the event of the Great Fair, and of the times in which we live, could be imagined than this Album; and should the Union League not retain this collection of "Our Heroes and Statesmen" as an ornament of its own house, we are sure the Album will become an object of competition in the Fair, to those who may seek there for some memento of permanent interest and intrinsic value..... We call attention to the following:

One of the attractive features of the Department devoted to relics, curiosities and autographs, is the Washington album. The visitor, entering from the horticultural side, will see, directly opposite, an elegantly draped platform, surmounted by an oil painting of the Father of his Country; beneath this is the American Eagle, with out-spread wings, keeping watch upon a magnificent volume spread upon the desk below—this book has been arranged with great care, and contains fifteen original water-color sketches of places associated with the name of WASHINGTON—beside a large number of different portraits of the great patriot, and many photographs of interest connected with his name. The coat of arms of the WASHINGTONS', highly emblazoned, ornaments the first of the book, while inserted in the cover is an authenticated lock of his hair, and an impression from the book-plate used by him. As the leaves are carefully turned by the lady in charge, one sees an original letter of WASHINGTON'S, in fine preservation, introducing one of the nobility of France to our first Republican governor—General MIFFLIN.

As we look again there appears the MS. of Chief Justice MARSHALL, where he relates how their troops left Richmond. Again the autograph MS. of WASHINGTON'S second great biographer is seen, SPARKS. Here WASHINGTON enters Philadelphia in triumph. And last of all WASHINGTON IRVING'S MS. of his illustrious namesake, gives additional value to what is already priceless.

The markers are appropriately worked, one on ribbon of the Society of the Cincinnati, brought by LA FAYETTE to this country; the other two on WASHINGTON'S colors of scarlet and white, and have appended to them pieces of the Washington elm at Cambridge, carved into the form of his seal.

The whole forms a large Album 17 by 13, and is bound in PAWSON & NICHOLSON'S best style. The colors, scarlet and white, are preserved in the binding, the American shield forming the center, while WASHINGTON'S arms, from which it was probably derived, are in the corners.

It is proposed to subscribe for this album to have it given either to GRANT or EVERETT. A bust of each of these heroes of the sword and pen stand near the tables where the books are open for subscriptions.

Ladies or gentlemen of the various departments of the Fair, who are desirous of having special notices, comments or gossip devoted to their "wares, traps, fixins, stuff, treasures, airthly goods and other terrestrial plunder,"—as the Western Sheriff advertised—will please write them out in notes of highly concentrated brevity, and, when convenient, of extreme elegance, and leave them with any of the Daily Fairies at our table—second from the door in Union Avenue. Tinted note-paper is *not* insisted on, though we trust that good taste will prevent the transmission of messages written on the soles of old shoes with chalk—that style of stationery being no longer fashionable, according to Gimbrede and Mason. No charge for "first-rate notices" in this journal.

Persons desirous of permanently increasing the size of their optics are requested to visit the Art Gallery. Even the *Daily Fare* itself—which is never astonished at anything—which dispenses with sleep (more's the pity, by the same token!)—which is, in fact, altogether unastonishable and unearthly, actually experienced a sensation akin to that felt by ordinary mortals when it entered the hall sacred to the Muse of Art, and exclaimed to Mr. HARRISON, "Well, we never!" While gazing at these manifold treasures, we were approached by a mysterious individual in granite *pareil parout*, or "all-over-alike" clothes, who vanished "like a guilty thing," after adroitly slipping into our pocket the following:

RIDDLES ABOUT ARTISTS.

To what painter should you go when your pipe is out? Leutze (Light, sir.)

What painter resembles a red dog?

Ba-ker.

What painter could never be a light weight with hounds?

Hunting-ton.

Who is the hardest painter? and who was?

All-over (Oliver) Stone is; Al-ston was.

Who was the warmest painter?

Cole.

What painter reminds you of a village?

Dana; because Hamlet was a Dane, and a Daner must be more than a hamlet.

What painter is missed before he goes away?

Hays (Haze).

What painter gave lessons to the great American tragedian?

Du-rant.

What painter is the most welcome in winter?

Col-man.

What painter do his brother artists never visit on Sunday?

Church.

(Said to be libellous.)

What painter, when melancholy, reminds you of a Scotch air? Lang sighin' (Lang syne.)

[Here *Daily Fare* is supposed to faint.]

*Query.*—Should Beard be called Baird because he paints bears? Or was he called Beard from painting hares?

[After writing the above, I discovered that it was a couplet.]

What artist's name promises us the most glowing colors? Furness.

And what artist's name reveals a cord-wainer? Schussele.

(Popularly pronounced Shce-seller.)

What artist's name is an adjuration to one of our greatest poets? Ha, Milton!

There—that will do.....If we place the following extremely interesting document in our "gossip," it is that we may have an opportunity of passing a special comment thereon, and of assuring our readers that no contribution to our columns has as yet passed through our hands which we have perused with more interest, or commended more warmly:

AN EPISTLE TO FRIENDS.

WILLIAM PENN PARLOR,  
Sixth Month, 1864.

The Committee who have caused the WILLIAM PENN Parlor to be fitted up, have done it, not as representing the Society of Friends, or any portion thereof; but that a part of the Great Fair Building might present an appearance historically commemorative of the early settlers of the Province. Individually many of us are descendants of the early settlers, and have a sincere respect and veneration for the character of WILLIAM PENN and his associates, who instituted the government of the infant Province; and as such we address other individuals, also such descendants, whether in membership with the same religious society or not, asking them to act on their own sense of what it is now their duty to do, in the opportunity afforded to contribute to the relief of the wounded and sick soldiers of the loyal army. This to do we conceive not to become necessary to war or to warlike means or measures; though truly it is to relieve those who have exposed their persons, in defending the Government, to the shot and shell of traitors who have assailed that Government.

Our governments, if any ever were, are of Divine institution; are the protectors of our persons and property, and all that we hold dear, from the confusion of anarchy and the violence of rebellion. The principles of these governments, State and National, owe their origin to William Penn more than to any one who preceded their formation; and when William Penn and his associates put them in practice here, they were reformers nearly a century in advance of all the rest of the world. They certainly placed the highest value upon law and government, as the means of preserving order, security and peace, and all that can advance civilization. The founder of the province declared that "The frame of government," prepared and adopted by himself, "and divers freemen of the province," was formed "to the best of our skill," "to the great end of all government, namely, to support power in reverence with the people, and to secure the people from the abuse of power, that they may be free by their just obedience, and the magistrates honorable for their just administration; for liberty without obedience is confusion, and obedience without liberty is slavery." And