

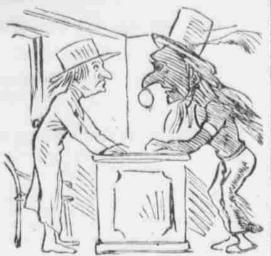
A Diet for Mental Dyspeptics A Salad for Small Salaries, AND

A SALVE FOR BAD CUTS.

The whole carefully compounded and put up expressly for Family Use.

BY OUR SERIES EDITOR.

NUMBER CCXXIII.



One of the "Improved Order of Red Men." Improved Red Man rushes into the office of the Indian Agent at Omaha with eyes staring, and occlaims-"Want whisky: Injun bit by snake

Agent-"How much does thee want?" I. O. of R. M. (looking every inch a savage)-

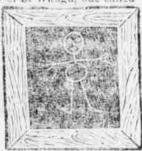
Agent-"Thee does not want a quart of whisky

for a snake bite!" I. O. of R. M. (excitedly)-"Yes, quart; snake very big."

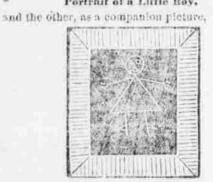
ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS REVISITED.

In making a second visit to see the pictures in the Academy, we have the example of Wordsworth, in his poem entitled "Yarrow Revisited." Besides, no art critic can do justice to an exhibition like the present one in a single paper. There are so many pictures worthy of notice, on account of the prices asked for them by the artists who painted and glazed them, that an humble attempt at reproducing them in our Saturday Art Column will help the artists along. The cuts we herewith give are designed for this purpose.

The two little gems that attract the attention most of fond parents are a couple of life sketches by S. B. Wangh, one called

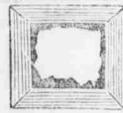


Portrait of a Little Boy.



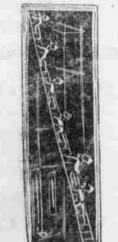
Portrait of a Little Girl.

These little bits of color were done by Mr. Waugh in his earliest years, and, we are informed, without any previous instruction. From the expression of the countenances, they are evidently brother and sister. This opinion is borne out by both of them having but three fiugers each, a circumstance that would have been overlooked by a less observing artist than Waugh. We must protest, however, against our artist's adopting the "pre-Raphaelite," as it is called, in all cases, at the expense of beauty. We consider the figure of the "Little Girl" in the above picture much depreciated by the extravagantly distended skirt and the high-heeled shoes. A little attention to this blut will greatly benefit not only Waugh, but others. The "Little Boy" is not so faulty in these particulars. as he has neither skirt nor shoes.



A Deep Cut, by E. Moran, P. B.

This picture is very natural. The artist, in throwing his feeling into the picture, has cut it entirely out of the frame. It is one of the best renderings of a deep cut we have ever seen on the walls of the Academy, and we venture to say that the Hoosac Tunnel is not a greater bore than these little productions of artistic feeling. We understand that Mr. Moran has several commissions for the same subject on hand.



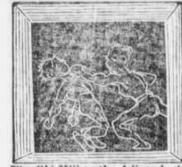
Procession of Hod Fellows.

This is one of the tallest pictures in the exhibition. It represents a company of gentlemen turned out for a day of mortar practice at some of the arsenals. The practice is very demoral- her for another girl."

ing, as they all are sure to come to the scaffold | gooner or later.



by W. G. Winner. The drawing of the lamppost is very good, and is of the pattern last approved by Councils. The man is gracefully reclining on the post in an attitude of meditation, and is on the point of throwing up his position



The Old Mill on the Adirondack by Mrs. Charles A. Sommer. Mrs. Sommer is some on a "mill." This picture has some striking effects; one of them is right under the potato-masher, which will be damaging to the kissing-trap. The pose of the dexter mauley of the right is well drawn, and looks as though his opponent would be sent to prayers on the next round, which, of course, would fetch him up groggy. The coloring of the peeper on the



A Horse Sali at Cairo. by J. L. Gerome. Well handled, although we notice a defect in the steering apparatus. We suppose experience will correct that,



Winter Sports, by Chas. A. Sommer. We are sorry that the artist has made only one of the "sports" visible, and but a small part of him at that. He has been showing some of his feats on the ice, and it appears from the picture they are the last



by T. Moran. This drawing is full of vigor. The action is quite natural. It is seldom this artist goes into anything like this, but whatever he becomes attached to be turns out a whole team. In this view he is attached to a go-cart laden with charcoal, and we believe his commissions in this line will be largely increased as people better appreciate his skill in this direction. The drawing is a little heavy, though, and the aplomb is faulty. The florroture is good,



Scene from Longfellow's Hiawatha

By T. Moran. The above is a very fine mechanical drawing of a "dammy Injan," and shows much feeling on the part of the artist. The bunch of eigars is true to life. The natural grace of the flowing hair is well drawn. The off leg is very well done.



Bust of James Fisk, Jr. Very sparkling little piece. The tender touches exhibited in his bust are very flue; in fact, as one of the employes on the road expressed it, "the tender was knocked to flinders." The exhibition this year is a very successful one, and very good. The pictures are not so good,

A Yankee peddler in his cart, overtaking another of his class, was addressed, "Hallo! what do you carry?" "Drugs and medicines," was the reply. "Go ahead," was the rejoinder; "I carry gravestones."

"Tom, why did you not marry Lucy ?" "Oh, she had a sort of heshatlon in her speech, and so I left her."

"A hesitation in her speech! I never heard of that before. Are you not mistaken?" "No, not at all; for when I asked if she would have me she hesitated to say yes, and-so I cut SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OFINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS PPON QUARRENT TOPICS-COMPILED EVERY DAT FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

THE THIRD MONTH OF GENERAL GRANT'S ADMINISTRATION,

From the N. Y. Heraid. We are in the third month of General Grant's we are in the third month of General Grant's administration, and still there are no visible signs in the heavens of the dawn of the millennium. The General's inaugural was a good thing. It gave general satisfaction in reference to the Cabinet, and likewise on economy, retrenchment, reform, an honest payment of the national debt, the fifteenth amendment, and our foreign relations; but Washburne, for closics as foreign relations; but Washburne, first choice as Secretary of State, was a riddle, and the gene ral make-up of the Cabinet, as it now stands, not only puzzles the politicians, but is by all sorts of men accepted in the lump as a mystery past finding out. All that the politicians profess to know of the Cabinet is that Fish in diplomacy s a disciple of Seward; that Boutwell is the instrument of a faction in Congress; that Cox, Creswell, and Hoar are mere political make-weights; that General Rawilus, as Secretary of War, is only the recording cierk of General sherman, and that good old Mr. Borie, in the Navy, is but the tender to Admiral Porter. All accounts concur in extolling the piety, gentle-ness, and amiability of the venerable Boric, and how, after spending a portion of the week in Washington, under Porter's instructions, he leaves on Saturday to spend his Sanday in the more genial Sabbath-day atmosphere of Phila-The Cabinet, taking all such criticisms with

a liberal sprinkling of salt, might be improved by reconstruction, for, as it is, in the lump, we have no promise of great things in any special department. Nor are there any hopeful signs of refrenchment and reform in the general division of the spoils. What with his impediments of the House and the Senate and the ravenous out side crowd of office vultures and the ravenous outside crowd of office vultures and the Tenure-ofoffice law, here was a tough job. General
Grant, however, plunged into this jungle of the
Wilderness, expecting hard knocks, but resolved
to get through. He has got through; but the
groups of the wounded are painful to hear, and
through the rank and file of the Republican
camps there are weeping and wailing and gnashing of teeth. To change the figure, this scramble for the spoils has been a most disgraceful ble for the spoils has been a most disgraceful and demoralizing spectacle, and the prevailing influences at headquarters do not promise much in the way of retrenchment and reform. The evils here brought to light may lie in the estabished and pernicious system of personal rewards for party services, but still these evils, since General Grant's inauguration, have been developed more alarmingly than ever before; for never before has there been in this country such an exhibition of impudence, rapacity, and shame-less wrangling over the public plunder.

The results were inevitable. It is simply im-

possible to give general satisfaction in pare liing out the plunder when the office-seekers compared with the offices are as ten to one. the prevailing has and cry among the Republican journals over the stupid appointments of administration, its ingratitude to its friends and its reckless disregard of the claims of the unlucky beggars, hat in hand, turned empty away. They have become even scandalous in their accusations; for they say that the favors of the administration are bought and sold, that glits of houses and lots, and horses and carriages, and books and hats, and boots and shoes find a cordial welcome at headquarters; and these accusers ask as in decision, what can you expect of an administration which invites proaches that were repulsed even by John Tyler, Fillmore, and Andy Johnson?

In relation to all such charges, we hold that custom gives an excuse to General Grant, and that the beggarly and contemptible stinginess of the Government to its faithful servants whose services cannot be measured by dollars and cents is an excuse for the custom of private subscriptions and individual offerings in such cases. The British Government rewarded Wellington in princely gifts of honors, money, and rich estates, while for services incalculably greater and more important than those of the great Duke, General Grant, a poor man, receives from his Government a military promotion, with its perquisites, which hardly meet his proper expenses. Some of his fellow-citizens patriotically step in to his relief, and he receives their offerings. They make his mind easy touching his private affairs, and thus he may more largely devote his energies to his public duties. We may admire the re-markable example of that sterling soldier, General George H. Thomas, in refusing all such private recognitions of his great achievements from the gift of a mausion to the gift of a service of silver; but the fashion runs the other way, and General Grant has only followed the fashion. He is a practical man, and, moreover he has doubtless acted upon the idea that it would be squeamish to decline a gift really iseful, the acceptance of which is regarded as a compliment by the giver.

But, absolving the President upon these matters, the question still recurs, what is the pro-mise of his administration? He has given us nothing yet but his inaugural, his Cabinet, and his general division of the spolls, upon which to form a judgment. Judging from these things the promise is not very bright. He has reduced to practice the radical doctrine of "equal rights, regardless of race or color; for his appointments cover all shades of race and color, from the Caucasian to the undiluted African. He has also practically recognized women's rights in the appointment of a good lot of patriotic women as postmasters. And so it turns out, while the Reablican journals par excellence have become in some cases as bad as the Copperheads in their lings and denunciations of the President, that Wendell Phillips, Fred Douglass, and the women's rights women sing his praises and crown him with flowers. This marks the conummation of a great revolution; but what next? Our too sanguine expectations have sub-sided. Saladin sitting in the White House, and, while loungingly smoking his cigar, discussing the claims of Tom, Dick, and Harry for the con-sulate of Chinchowfoo, or the Post Office at Jones' Crossroads, Is a disappointment. Nor does it satisfy us to hear that while General Grant proposes to do nothing for the present on the Alabama claims, Cuba, St. Donnes, and all Mexico, his private opinions on each and all Mexico, his private opinions of Young America. of these subjects are those of Young America Public acts are what we want, not private

To sum up-in the third mouth of an administration with four years before it for the development of a policy, if but little is promised but little can be reasonably expected. The promise, however, upon one manifest deficiency, encouraging. We refer to the deficiency in the administration in the sagacity to grasp, and the energy for decisive action, demanded by the affairs. We must have retrenchment and reform on a grand scale in our domestic affairs, or a vigorous forcign policy of expansion from this administration, or in the elections for the next the short method of removing our present burden of taxes and debt will work another political revolution. How important, then, the question, Will this administration be a failure?

THE TREASURY FIRM!

From the N. Y. Tribune.
The Express of Thursday evening had a depatch squarely asserting that Mr. Boutwell had ust told a correspondent that he would not cancel the bonds he is buying "for fear that he may "want, at a future period, to sell them as currency." But several despatches were received on Thursday with the fear Thursday which flatly contradict this, and give assurances that the bonds now purchased will in no case be reissued, but will be so stamped and punched as to prevent the possibility of their clandestine return to circulation, and that, thus stamped, they will be held as a sinking fund, in express accordance with the act of February 25, 1862. One despatch adds that he expects soon to be able to redeem bonds at a more rapid rate than \$1,000,000 per week; and that he does not arpose to keep on hand a larger surplus of old than is required for the safe conduct of the finances.

always hoped it would be, though we were otherwise advised by our own correspondent. It seemed to us essentially incredible that Mr. Boutwell should betray the timidity or vacillation which was implied in the report that he expected or apprehended that he might be obliged or induced to resell these redeemed bonds. The current revenue of the Government is secretainly much over \$300,000,000 per annum; the current expenditures, including nnum; the current expenditures, including interest on the debt, cannot exceed \$250,000,000. With such a prospect, why should a surplus of \$100,000,000 be retained in the Treasury? Nay, why should any considerable; part of it be longer hoarded? Does any one imagine that our revenue is about to break or be broken down? or that our expenses will soon be largely augmented? If not, why lose the \$6,000,000 per annum that we should save by paying off \$100,000,000 of our five-twenties whereon the option to pay has matured? So long as we can buy at still better rates, of course let us buy; but, when no more bonds can be had at less than specie par, let us pay off so long as the Treasury holds a disposable dollar. We don't object to buying up the three per cent. legal tenders whenever that shall be deemed advisable it is not our fault that the Secretary Is for-bildilen to buy up greenbacks; we only say buy something so long as we have coin on hand that we may sately spare, or so long as we have a dime on deposit in any bank. We are too poor to lend money to banks without interest while we are paying \$120,000,000 per annum of interest on our debt. And every dollar gold held useless in the Treasury tends to make gold scarce out of the Treasury, and so aggravate that disparity between greenbacks and specie which the oracles of the gold gam-

blers affect to deplore.

Once more we congratulate the country on the latest advices from Washington. We shall soon be reducing the interest on our debt.

THE "TRIBUNE" RETRACTS.

From the N. Y. Tribune. It is impossible to doubt any longer that women have the right to vote, for the scene at Steinway Hall on Thursday proved that they can be just as disorderly as any legislature or poll-tical convention of men. The opponents of female suffrage have always argued that the ladies are too refined, too delicate, to mingle in the rough affairs of men, and have refused them the ballot as a careful mother refuses her infant a razor for a plaything. We fancied they might hurt themselves at the polls; but it was an idle fear, and they have taken great pains to remove it. With a dipiomacy which cannot be too much admired, their first act in their great convention has been to show that they are as competent as we are to get up a row and break up a meeting in confusion.

As this Convention was called to discuss e jual rights, the ladies resolved to discuss everything else. First, they debated George Francis Train; then long speeches; then the relative merits of New York and Chicago, reporters; then the question of color; then free love; then eapital nd labor; then industrial schools; and upon what other subjects they would have enlightened the world, had not the meeting adjourned sud-denly, it is impossible to Imagine. But when the man with the map began to give his views upon the contraction of the currency, and Mrs. Vernon showed how, by the help of celestial kites, the whole Convention could ascend to heaven, Miss Anthony, "with her voice raised to the highest key," unfortunately declared an ad-journment. By this untimely decision the ladies were prevented from utterly refuting the theory that they are too much like angels to behave themselves like men.

A few more conventions like this and the adles will not merely be allowed to vote, but compelled to vote. An act of Congress will be solemnly passed, declaring that women have such extraordinary capacity for mismanagement that they can no longer be spared from public life. It will be insisted that they are just as fit to throw ink-stanks as any Common Councilman, and might possibly waste the public money as well as Mr. Mattoon. They have shown that they can be as tumultuous as a Democratic mass meeting, and eclipse all our orators in the art of speaking at once. Those who heagl the storms of hisses on Thursday, are willing to swear that they were to the feeble attempts of men as a cyclone is to a zephyr. Those who saw how Mr. Burleigh was put down and kept down, no longer doubt that the ladies need not be afraid to vote even in the Fourth ward or in Mackereiville.

and angelic gentleness the ladies cannot much longer escape from public duties. It is to be feared that men have been basely deceived for many thousands of years, and that we have been unjustly compelled to assume the whole weight of burdens that the women should have helped us to bear. We demand, therefore, that these conventions shall be continued, and the great fact that woman is not man's superior fully demonstrated to the world.

LOPEZ REDIVIVUS.

From the N. Y. Times, President Lopez is holding a strong position in the interior, with nine thousand men and forty guns. The allies are "preparing" to attack him. Such is the intelligence from the seat of war in Paraguay, through Brazilian channels, and it is exactly what might have been anticipated from the course of the Paraguayan war since its commencement. Lopez is periodically "defeated," his strongholds are "destroyed," hi forces are "amiliflated," and he himself appears as a "fugitive," accompanied only by a few "stragglers." A few weeks generally clapse after the receipt of intelligence to this effect, during which every one expects by every mall to hear of the capitulation of Lopez and the establish ment of the Provisional Government so long talked of by the allies. But after long delay, it becomes manifest that there is a hitch omewhere. And then, with unvarying regu larity, there comes a despatch announcing that Lopez has reappeared at some point where he was least expected, with a force which-assum ing the correctness of Brazilian statistics of his losses can only consist of resuscitated Para-guayan corpses, and that the allies are about to commence a great campaign instead of inaugurating a Provisional Government. These have been the regularly recurring phases of Rio Janeiro war news for years past. And as far as we can yet see, they may still repeat themselves over again. Lopez with nine thousand men and forty guns in the interior is as powerful as he was with twice that force within range of the Bra-zilian Iron-clads. And If ever there was a doubt as to the determination of the Paraguayan to rally round Lopez to the last man, and die in defense of his cause, it must have been dispelled by this time. The extraordinary hold which he esses on the devotion of that singu as already been tested sufficiently to show now little likelihood there is of it being loosened ever by the extremity of rover-es. Time, however must ultimately bring matters to a crisis. W may hear once or twice again of the destruction and reappearance of the Paraguayan army, but erisis in reference to our domestic and foreign -it cannot be very long before the war comes to one of the only two possible terminations—the extermination of the Paraguayan race or the abandonment of the contest by the Allies.

SUMNER AND PEACE.

From the N. Y. World. That Mr. Charles Summer has succeeded in making the calamity of war between England and America more probable than it has for a long time been, by arousing in England a feeling of hostility to this country nearly or quite a bitter as has ever been felt in this country towards England, is quite certain. It is hardis less certain, we opine, that this was the last himself to be doing when he wrought out his elaborate fustian about the moral responsibility of England for the protraction of our civil war. It was said, and not more sternly than truly, and not only of but to a charlatan in literature who is quite the peer of Mr. Sumner as a charlatan in oratory—we mean, of course, Mr. Baneroft—that he had proved himself to be "incapable of comprehending the feelings which are aroused in the breast of an honorable man by the proposal of the a charge of personal cowardice." Mr. George Schuyler said and printed this of Mr. Baneroft, and proved the justice of the thing he said and printed. It is just as true of Mr. Sumner that he is incapable of compre We need not say that this is as we have hending the feelings which are aroused in the

breast of a man of spirit by an attempt to dictate to him his morals and his manners. It is natural enough that Englishmen, seeing in Mr. Summer the official head of the Committee on Foreign Relations of the United States Senate, and one of the recognized leaders of the recognized leaders of the recognized leaders. and one of the recognized leaders of the party which the people of this country chose to put into power again at the last Presidential efe tion, should take his utterances to be the ex-pression of the dominant seutiment of America. It is equally natural that, finding those atte ances to be insufferably Insolent In tone, they should infer that the American people desire to provoke and insult Great Britain. This, we need not say, the American people do not desire to do. It is not the extravagance, as they esteem it, of the claims made upon England in this pro posterous speech, so much as the tone in which those demands are made, which has stirred the asslens of the British people so profoundly, Extravagant claims may be debated at least Moral impertinence makes debate a humillation Could we believe that Mr. Summer was conscious of the moral impertinence of his harangus about the Alabama claims, that he really meant to be morally impertinent to England, we taight think worse than we now do of his disposition, but we should certainly think better of his abilities. man may be a statesman, even H he be a wrong headed one, who deliberately sets about making a war possible between two nations, or two sections of a nutlon, among mea. Measchikoff did this very thing in his influence upon the foreign policy of Russia before the Crimean war. Thiers ried to do this in his inthusive upon the foreign odicy of France in 1840. Russia suffered eartily from the success of the one; France tappily escaped suffering by the failure of the other. But both were men capable of a polley, men who con d proportion their means to their ends, and will the end deliberately when they set about deliberately using the moons. It is our calannay that a conspicuous American State should keep in so conspicacus a place as that which Mr. Summer occupies in the Senate a man who is incapable of all this. The fool of the Scripture scattered frebrands and death, thinking it sport. Mr. Summer sows dragon's teath, thinking them to be merely flowers of rhetoric That he is a person destitute of coherent and steady convictions appears very clearly from his action in regard to that question of peace of which, for a long time, he assumed to te the special organ and advocate in this country. It is hardly more than twenty years since Mr. Sumner shocked and startled Boston on a Fourth of July by getting up in Fanculi Hall to insult the memory of the patriots of the Revolution by sweeping denuncintlens of war in all its forms as brutality" and murder on a colos-al scale. It is not yet twenty years since he caused his name to be published abroad as a leading American delegate to the first "Congress of Universal Peace," held in Paris. Before he did these things he had expended a great deal of labor unsuccessfully on an attempt to rouse the United States to war on the questions involved in the famous "Quintuple Treaty" concerning the slavetrade. Since he did these things he has expended, alas! how much labor, and alas! how successfully! upon an attempt to plange the American people into the horrors of the bloodlest interperine war ever waged in modern times within the borders of a civilized nation. To suppose Mr. Sumner to be a man of genuine intellectual force-a virile person understanding what he says, and measuring the scope of his language—would be to suppose him one of the worst, most hypocritical, and most sangulaary of men. We believe this would be to do him less than justice morally, and far more than justice latellested by

tice intellectually. Unquestionably, his name will go down into history as that of the man who, more than any other public man of his time, contributed to jan into a biaze of hatred the alienation of feelicaused by a diversity of interest and of policy between the Northern and the Southern people of this country. Unquestionally, too, should England and America come to blows upon the Alabama question, or upon any other question, history will fasten up on Mr. Summer the charge of having gargereded, by his licentious and vitu-perative rhetoric, English dissatisfaction with American pretensions into English resentment of American arrogance. Yet nobody was more auxious than Mr. Sumner when he first entered the Senate to secure social recognition from and establish social relations with the representatives of the Southern people; and never was a man more amazed than he when he found those representatives disinguined to cordially entrea he person who daily berated them and their. constituents as assassins of liberty, slave-drivers, and traders in human blood. And throughout his whole career Mr. Summer has manifested an almost morbid thirst for the applause and admi-ration of the better classes of that English peole by whom he has now succeeded in gerting himself recognized as the ideal enemy of the British llon—the incarnate Elijah Pogram of the

The truth about Mr. Summer we take to have been once plainly, though good-naturedly, told him to his face by an eminent foreign diplomat now no longer living. According to a well-known habit of his, Mr. Sumner had asked this gentleman his opinion of a recent "effort" in the Senate. "Frankly," responded the diplomat, who was much too indolent as well as too honest to be at the pains of diplomatizing in such a case—"frankly, Mr. Sumner, I think your speech detestable. I think most of your recent speeches detestable. Personally, I consider you (pardon me for the candor I show) a very kind-hearted well-intentioned man. But your speeches will cause you to be regarded in history as a sort of Couthon, or St. Just, or Marat. I can't help thinking the reason is that you don't appreciat the force of words.

Speeches made to prove to a British audience by citations from Polybius, Tacitus, Don Quix-ote, and Ovid's "Metamorphoses," that every owner of slaves must necessarily be a caput lupinum, or to demonstrate to a listening Senate in secret session that England's encouragement of the Rebel belifgerency had brought her in debter to us "by equity" to the amount of half the national debt, are for Mr. Sunner mere exercises in rhetoric. They are something more to the people who hear them, and who consider words to be not counters but coin. Summer speaking on the one theme helped to make every Southerner believe the North a breathing forth only death and ruin to him and to his. Summer speaking on the other is doing a like work in England.

But the philanthropy of Massachusetts kent him at the one work till the land was drenched with fraternal blood. Will it keep him at the other till the ocean also shall be shaken with the thunders of battle between the two foremost naval pioneers of commerce and of civilization

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in dining rooms.

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