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Ion-Printing -Such as Hand B.lls, Posting Bills, Pamph ets. Banks, Labels, &c., &c., executed with ac-

POINTS OF AN ARYSHIRE COW. Would you know how to judge a good Aryshire cow. Attend to the lesson you'll hear from memow; Her head should be short, and her muzzle good size:

Her nose should be fine between muzzle and eves: Horns wide, looking up, and curved inward beside: Her neck should be a fine, tapering wedge, And free from loose skin or the undermost edge: Should be fine where 'tis joined with the seat of the brain Long and straight overhead, without hollow or mane; Shoulder-blades should be thin, where the, meet at the top; Lat her brisket be light, nor resemble a cro Her fore-part recede like the lash of a whip, And strongly resemble the bow of a ship:

Especially where the back, neck and shoulders are joined Body deep at the flanks, and milk veins full and large; Pelvis long, broad and straight, and, in some measure, the Her thighs deep and broad, neither rounded nor flat; Her tail long and fine, and joined square with her back Milk-vessels capacious, and forward extending, The hinder part broad, and to body use pending, And all the four teats equal thickness attain, Their length not exceeding two inches or three; They should hang to the earth perpendicularly; Their distance apart, when they're viewed from behind Will include about half of the udder, you'll find; And, when viewed from the side, they will have at

Her legs should be short, and the bones fine and clean; The points of the latter being firm and keen: Skin soft and elastic as a cushion of air, And covered all o'er with short close woolly hair: The colors preferred are confined to a few-Either brown and white chequered, or all brow The weight of the animal, leaving the stall, ruld be about 5 cwt. sinking offal.

THE LAND OF THE SARACEN.

BY BAYARD TAYLOR. APPROACH TO JERUSALEM.

But when I climbed the last ridge, and looked ahead with a sort of painful suspense, Jerusalem did not appear. We were two thousand feet above the Mediterranean, whose blue we could dimly see far fins just sufficiently to keep afloat, and to the west, through notches in the chain gazing dreamingly through half closed eyes To the north, the mountains were grey, desolate and awful. An upland tract, covered with white, volcanic rock, lay before us. We met peasants with asses, who looked, to my ves, as if they had just left Jerusalem.

hedges of cactus, over which I saw domes top of the hill, and lo! the Holy City!— fair owner, on receiving it, pointed to a describe the allied works or detail the Our Greek jerked both pistols from his crack in the side, which she declared I had gress of the works. They, remarks reined up on the steep.

expected to see in Jerusalem an ordinary modern Turkish town; but that before me, with its walls, fortresses and domes, was it not still the City of David! I saw the Jerusalem of the New Testament, as I had imagined it. Long lines of walls, crowned with a notched parapet, and strengthened by towers; a few domes and spires above them; clusters of cypress here and there; this was all that was visible of the city.-On either side the hill sloped down to the two deep valleys over which it hangs. On the east the Mount of Olives, crowned with a chapel and mosque, rose high and steep, but in front the eye passed directly over the city, to rest far away upon the lofty mountains of Moab, beyond the Dead Sea. The scene was grand in its simplicity. The prominent colors were the purple o those distant mountains, and the hoary grey of nearer hills. The walls were of the dull yellow of weather-stained marble, and the only trees, the dark cypress, and the moonlit olive. Now, indeed, for one brief moment, I knew that I was in Palestine; that I saw Mount Olivet and Mount Zion and-I know not how it was-my sight grew weak, and all objects trembled and wavered in a watery film. Since we arrived. I have looked down upon the city from the Mount of Olives, and up to it from the Valley of Jehosaphat; but I cannot restore the illusion of that first view:

A BATH IN THE DEAD SEA. I proposed a bath, for the sake of experiment, but Francois endeavored to dissuade us. He had tried it, and nothing could be more disagreeable; we risked getting a fever, and, besides, there were four nours of dangerous travel yet before us.-But by this time we were half undressed and soon were floating on the clear bituminous waves. The beach was fine gravel, and shelved gradually down. I kept my turban on my head, and was careful to avoid touching the water with my face .-The sea was moderately warm and gratefully soft and soothing to the skin. It was impossible to sink; and even while swimming, the body rose half out of the water. I should think it possible to dive for a short distance, but prefer that some one else would try the experiment. With a log of wood for a pillow, one might sleep as on the water is soft and pungent, and stings the tongue like saltpetre. We were obliged to dress in all haste, without even wiping off the detestable liquid; yet I experienced very little of that discomfort which most travelers have remarked. Where the skin had been previously bruised, there was a slight smarting sensation, and my body felt clammy and glutinous, but the bath was rather refreshing than otherwise. THE JEWS IN JERUSASLEM.

The native Jewish families in Jerusalem, as well as those in other parts of Palestine, present a marked difference to the Jews of Europe and America. They possess the same physical characteristicsthe dark, oblong eye, the prominent nose, the strongly marked cheek and jaw—but in the latter these traits have become harsh and coarse. Centuries devoted to the low-

Jews of the Holy City still retain a noble beauty, which proved to my mind their descent from the ancient house of Israel .-The forehead is loftier, the eye larger and more frank in its expression, the nose more delicate in its prominence, and the face a purer oval. I have remarked the same distinction in the countenances of those Jewish families of Europe, whose members have devoted themselves to art and literature. Mendelssohn's was a face that might have belonged to the house of David.

On the evening of my arrival in the city, as I set out to walk through the bazaars, I encountered a native Jew, whose face will haunt me for the rest of my life. I was sauntering slowly along, asking myself "Is this Jerusalem?"—when, lifting my eyes, they met those of Christ! It was the very face that Raphael has paintedthe traditional features of the Saviour, as they are recognized and accepted by all Christendom. The waving brown hair, partly hidden by a Jewish cap, fell clustering about the ears-the face was the most perfect oval, and almost feminine in the purity of its outline; the serene, childlike mouth was shaded with a light moustache, and silky brown beard clothed the chin; but the eyes-shall I ever look into such orbs again? Large, dark, unfathern able, they beamed with an expression of divine love and divine sorrow, such as I never before saw in human face. The man had just emerged from a dark archway. and the golden glow of the sunset, reflected from a white wall above, fell upon his face. Perhaps it was this transfiguration which made his beauty unearthly; but du-ring the moment that I saw him, he was to me a revelation of the Saviour. There are still miracles in the land of Judah. As the dusk gathered in the deep streets, I could see nothing but the ineffable sweetness and benignity of that countenance, and my friend was not a little astonished, if no shocked, when I said to him, with the earnestness of belief, on my return, "I have

A BATH IN GENESERETH.

just seen Christ.'

We untwisted our turbans, kicked off ourselves from the barbarous restraints of dress, dipped into the torpid sea and floated lazily out until we could feel the exquisite coldness of the living springs which sent up their jots from the very bottom. I was lying on my back, moving my on the forlorn palms of Tiberias, when a shrill voice hailed me with, "O Howadji, get out of our way!" There, at the old and walls in the distance. I drew a long "Then fill them at once, and be not afraid; breath and looked at Francois. He was or leave them, and we will fill them for began to urge his panting horse, and at the colder and purer tide of springs. In the same instant we both lashed the spirit | bringing them back through the water to into ours, dashed on at a break-neck gal- the gate, the one I propelled before me lop, round the corner of an old wall on the happened to strike against a stone, and its holsters, and fired them into the air, as we made, and went off lamenting. After we had resumed our garments, and were en From the descriptions of travelers, I had joying the pipe of indulgence and the coffee of contentment, she returned and made such an ontery, that I was fain to purchas peace by the price of a new pitcher, I passout of my tent door, as I lay, on the stars sparkling in the bosom of Galilee, like the sheen of Assyrian spears, and the glare of great fires kindled on the opposite shore.

JEWISH MARRIAGE FESTIVITIES AT ALEPPO. At one of the Jewish houses which we visited, the wedding festivities of one of the daughters were being celebrated. We were welcomed with great cordiality, and immediately ushered into the room of state, an elegant apartment overlooking the gardens below the city wall. Half the room was occupied by a raised platform, with a divan of blue silk cushions. Here the ladies reclined, in superb dresses of blue, pink and gold, while the gentlemen were ranged on the floor below. They all rose at our entrance, and we were conducted to seats among the ladies. Pipes and perfumed drinks were served, and the wedding-cake, made of twenty-six different fruits, were presented on a golden salver. Our fair neighbours, some of whom literally blazed with jewels, were strikingly beautiful.

Presently the bride appeared at the door, and we all rose and remained standing, as she advanced, supported on each side by the two schebeeniyeh, or bridesmaids. She was about sixteen, slight and graceful in appearance though not decidedly beautiful, and was attired with the utmost elegance. Her dress was a pale blue silk, heavy with gold embroidery; and over her long, dark hair, her neck, bosom, and wrists, played a thousand rainbow gleams from the jewels which covered them. The Jewish musicians, seated at the bottom of the hall, struck up a loud, rejoicing harmony on their violins, guitars and dulcimers, and the women servants, grouped at the door, uttered that wild, shrill cry, which accompanies all such festivals in the East.

The bride was careful to preserve that decorum expected of her, by speaking no word, nor losing the sad, resigned expression of her countenance. She ascended to the divan, bowed to each of us with a low. reverential inclination, and seated herself one of the patent matresses. The taste of on the cushions. The music and dances lasted some time, accompanied by the zaghareet, or cry, of the women, which was repeated with double force when we rose to take leave. The whole company waited on us to the street door, and one of the servants, stationed in the court, shouted some long, sing-song phrases after we passed out. I could not learn the words out was told that it was an invocation of prosperity upon us, in return for the honor

The Sebastopol spectacle deepens in inthe issue depends the most memorable events of this century.

The recent remarkable French phlet, along with much that may be false let out the secret, which is undoubtedly true, that Louis Napoleon is the father of est and most debasing forms of traffic, with the Crimea expedition. He believes in the endurance of persecution and con- his star. It was this belief that suggest-

ized the appearance of the race. But the on France; and, doubtless, as he mused in the imperial halls, the same fire burned within him as to a descent on Russia. His uncle was wont to say that "Russia was hydra that could only be subdued by seizing t bodily, and stifling it in the embrace; but Napoleon was also wont to ask, where was the Hercules to come from that would do the deed. The nephew, as he mused would ask, could this be any other than me? Now Sebastonol was one of the chief heads of the hydra,-

Whose jaws, with iron teeth, severely grin, and Louis came to the belief that the destiny was his to cut it off, cauterize the wound, and thus stop other heads from growing in its place.

But what was so plain to Louis Napoleon was not so clearly revealed to his contemporaries. The more Sebastopol was examined by cool heads, the greater did the difficulties of its capture appear; and these were plainly presented to the emperor. The allied commanders decidedly opposed the project, and the British cabi net as decidedly objected to it, but in this respect, as in every great movement of this great war, Louis Napoleon's will, determined by his star, proved more than a match for the military forebodings of the soldier and the political fears of the states-

Months have worn away since the splendid expedition landed on the shores of the Crimea, and since as brave men as ever fought won the day of the Alma. Other days have succeeded; human blood has flowed plenteously; brave lives have been shamefully wasted by the horrid gnawings of disease and starvation; a tale of wretchedness, such as human annals do not contain, has been revealed as to the downright incapacity of directing powers; and new food for powder by the thousands and tens of thousands of the young and vigorous of the youth of France and England has more than supplied the places of the lost; and yet, what now is the prospect of

the capture of Sebastopol? It is, as confessed by competent observ ers, gloomy enough. It seems at least to vivify an idea of the gigantic character of this struggle to learn, from allied sources, our baggy trowsers, and speedily releasing that whatever may have been the progress of their works, whatever the number of their reinforcements, and whatever the greatness of their resources-we cite the Paris correspondent of the London Times -"the Russians have advanced in equal proportion." Professional and trustworthy persons write from the spot, that "the dificulties have seriously increased :' "men who have already acquired distinction on the field and in the trenches, who have been ever confident of success, now speak, stone gateway below our tent, stood two if not despairingly, yet discouragingly Gallilean damsels, with heavy earthen jars | the least unfavorabl account speaks of six upon their heads. "Go away yourselves, weeks or two months from the date of Still forward we urged our horses, and O maidens!" I answered, "if you want us reached a ruined garden, surrounded with to come out of the water." "But we must an assault, with a chance of success, is freed him my hand—the hand of reconcilifill our pitchers," one of them replied. possible and other letters fix a far more distant term still." Credat Judæs Apella may be the contemptuous and incredulous jogging along without turning his head; he could not have been so indifferent if that down, but remained watching us very come eign questions, who have predicted sucreally was the city. Presently we reached placently while we sank the vessels to the cess to the allies, and expected every another slight rise in the rocky plain. He bottom of the lake, and let them fill from steamer to bring the news of the fall of this fortress; but these accounts are from my feet six years ago. They think to writers whom, thus far, we have found to strengthen themselves on the mighty strug-

be careful guides. Far too much space would it require to describe the allied works or detail the progreat London Times correspondent at the seat of war, are "a kind of Penelone's web —always approaching completion, but never attaining it." Now and then the engineers see a certain point to be gained by placing a battery at a particular place but by the time the battery is completed the Russians manage to throw up a work to meet it by an enfilade, or by a direct or angular fire. "The front of Sebastopol, between English, French and Russians looks like a huge grave yard, covered with freshly made mounds of dark earth in all directions." The result thus far-so the Times correspondent states-is that "the Russians mount about three guns for two of the guns of the allies!" This, as fairly as we can present it, is the present prospect; and the expectation of the capture of Sebastopol must rest on the hope that two guns will be made to conquer three. Meanwhile the moral and political sig

nificance of Sebastopol towers far above the war spectacle. This great fortified place is neither under-valued by Russia nor over-estimated by the allies. It is the eignty. That it is so regarded by its cossessors is too evident to need remark; and thus far they have displayed a skill antying its authenticity. and bravery and patriotism-for they are fighting for their own—equal to the emergency. Thus far, so admits their enemy, the enterprise has been with them. They are now, so far from thinking of giving up as to be actually approaching the allie lines, and immense masses of cavalry and infantry and materials of war are being

Both France and England accept thi issue: that the success of their operations in the Crimea is the true test of their pow er. Thus their military honor is at stake They went to Sebastopol to dismantle the Russian fortress and destroy the Russian fleet. If they desist from doing this, if they retreat, it will be for no other reason than because they could not accomplish this result: because they had no other alternative but to retreat. It will be a confession that Russia is invincible.

concentrated for their defence.

England cannot afford to make such confession. "The British empire," the London Times of March 26 says, "extending over millions of human beings in every part of the globe, is supported not so mutch by the actual force we maintain on any given point, as by the knowledge and belief that the resources and the will of the people of England are equal to any emergency.-That is the principle for which our forefathers struggled and died in perils and against difficulties immeasurably greater than any

tumely, have greatly changed and vulgared, when in penury, his memorable descent Europe, and might cost him his threne when the cost him his threne

Hence he is straining, to the utmost of the energies of France, to capture Sebasconditions from Russia.

engines of destruction are moving to the He says: attack or defence of it, and the eyes of the world are upon the result.—Boston Post.

AST WORDS OF NICHOLAS ABOUT THE UNITED STATES, ENGLAND, AND FRANCE

The New Orleans Bee publishes the following passage from a letter, addressed to an eminent foreigner, now in that city, by a Russian friend residing in St. Petersburg. The Bee says it may be "regarded as entirely authentic:"

St. Petersburg, Feb. 1855. Before my letter reaches you, you will probably have received intelligence of a oss that will spread a gloomy veil over all Russia; for the death of such a man is a blow that not only strikes his own dountry, but resounds from the shores of the whole world. In my last letter I did not dare openly declare what we were expecting from day to day, for we were unwilling to accustom our hearts to an idea which our minds were incapable of conceiving. The last days of the Czar are a whole century in the history of Russia, and will never be forgotten by those who witnessed them. Do not imagine that he was exasperated with his foes. Quite to the contrary! Impartially,

situation of the different European powers, and predicted the future with the accuracy of one who looks far beyond the present. "England" said he, "has reached her culminating point either for life or death. There is no middle point for her to pursue. One thing alone may save her-and that s, a free confession, not only by the government, but by the whole aristocracy, made to the people, that the Crown is una ble any longer to maintain its power; and that the people must rise and unite togethet as one man to save the honor and pre-

like a prophet, he gazed upon the present

serve the independence of the country. A candid acknowledgement of the truth may even now save England if her corrupt aristocracy can be brought to the stool of confession. France, on the contrary, can maintain herself only by falshood and deception. The Emperor may proclaim to his subjects that he governs and influences the affairs of all Europe, and that not a shot can be fired without his permission and that France is the first power in Europe; but a single shock, one speech of a demagogue, may overthrow him and darken upon England, Short-sighted man, who seeks to avenge the sins of the fathers upon the children! As for Germany, Austria, and Prussia, they would not now exist if . had not saved them when they crouched at gle betweed the other nations of europe.-

But they never have been, and never will be more than secondary powers-satraps, holding authority by the clemency of my House, or by permission of the Western powers. Yet one consolation is left to me in the midst of all this ingratitude and villany—and that is, the silent sympathy of that high-hearted people on the other side of the Atlantic, the only hearts in which I hear an echo of my struggles against united Europe.-Never have I forgotten the smallest kindness shown me by the least of my subjects. Let my children never forget what we owe to America; and if ever an hour of danger darkens around the Union, let her find a faithful ally in my family."

These words may be of interest to you, my friend, because you are now living amongst the Americans : and I mention them, knowing that your sympathies have bound you to a foreign land nearly half a century. One learns to recognise his true friends in the hour of danger, and you may rely upon it that as long as a Romanoff sits on Russia's throne, the American States

will never need a friend.

The above (says the Bee) is a faithful and almost literal translation from the letpersonification of Russian invincibility, of | ter, which is written in German, by one of Russian dominion, and empire, and sover- the nobles of Courland, residing in St. Petersburg. From the source whence we received it we have no hesitation in guar-

BEYOND THE EARTH.

There is a country lying far away. Beyond the outer bounds of this our earth; Where never comes a dark or rainy day, But every hour is fraught with joy and mirth. Fair palaces and stately crown its hills; Its streets are broad and paved with precious ston And down their sides flow cool and chrystal rills Its men are brave, its women pure and fair, And Art and Science, handwalds in the land. While holy songs and holy words of prayer Proclaim the nation is a Christian band. This is the El Dorado of our youth-The happy dreamland of our weary years, And when in age we come to know the truth

It is a memory calling up our tears.

A WEIGHTY FAMILY .- Some particulars, says the Wayne County White, con cerning an extraordinary family reared in this country, have lately come to our knowledge. Ephraim Brown, who lived in Sodus, where he died about three years ago, weighed two hundred and seventy-five pounds, and was six feet two and a half inches in height. His wife weighed two hundred pounds, and was five feet ten inches in height. These parents had fifteen children, consisting of nine boys and six girls. When grown, the shortest boy was six feet and one inch in hight, and the tallest six feet three and a half inches, and which are now before us. That principle the average hight of the nine was six feet t devolves upon us to defend. With it we one inch and a half. The average weigh are invincible—without it we should be on of the boys was two hundred and five are invincible—without it we should be on the brink of disgrace and decay." In another article it contends there can be no such thing as withdrawal, or peace, until by success British "military renown" and British "political influence" are "restored to the highest point at which they can be placed."

Louis Napoleon can still less afford to make such confession. His star cannot be art to be dimmed by such an eclips.—
Indeed, it would go hard with the nephew of Napoleon to be obliged to put on the overage, when he so much requires the laurent of the most terest and grews in magnitude, and on to the highest point at which they can be one hundred and sixty pounds. One of

BOARDING.-"Don't talk to me about rgies of France, to capture Sebas- keeping house," you will hear a young Hence his proposed visit to the bride say; "I will board, and be free from heights. Hence his exactment of hard care, trouble, and the annoyance of servants." All very well imagined. But the Thus does Sebastopol stand out in its reality of boarding is not always so agreesignificance as a feat of war, and as of po- able. Here is the other side, presented litical magnitude. The mightiest modern by a correspondent of the Home Journal.

> "It is not living—it is only staying—to be in a housefull of strangers—people with whom we have no feelings in common—it disagreeable to you, still compelled to meet them, morning, noon and night; and, if agreeable, to have your time encroached udon, your room entered at all times, taking all sense of privacy or retirement-if trouble or in joy, feeling compelled to hide all traces from the gaze of strangers. To lack the comforts of a home-to eat whatever others choose you should, cooked as they please-whether sick or well-living under a system of surveillance, almost equal to that described by Bayard Taylor as existing among the Japanese—feelings only free when your door is locked for the night-to feel constantly obliged to entertain company, and (worst of all) be entertained-to be waited upon by untydy, careless servants-obliged to keep everything under lock and key: These are a few of the pleasures of boarding out, which so many choose in preference to a home.

MILCH Cows .- If you desire your cows o yield liberally to the pail, you must eed them with something better suited to the secretion of rich milk than dry proven-Chopped roots, or meal slops of some kind, should be given to them twice a day at least, say morning and evening. They should also be provided with littered beds, dry lodgings-moderately warm-be regularly watered thrice each day, just before being fed-be curried or combed once a day, and salt, with occasionally a little ashes or fine bone dust mixed, two or three times a week. They also like a variety of food. Roots, cut or rasped and mixed with cut hay or straw, then stirred and left for an hour or two, make a mess which they will eat very greedily. We think that hardly attention enough is given to the bedding of cows, as the more quiet and comfortable they are, the less food will be required to sustain the system, and may herefore go to produce flesh or milk. A gentleman who has constantly employed everal pairs of working oxen for many years, states that oxen will travel fifteen niles a day, being well littered down at night, as easily as twelve miles and lie upon the bare floor. If this statement be correct, and it seems to us consistent-it is pretty important matter that all our cattle are well provided for in this respect.

COAL IN THE WEST .- An important change has occurred in some of the Western States where coal is found, in the substitute of coal as a motive power for ation-but he refused it. He wishes to water. In the single State of Illinois, (which is remarkably deficient in water nowers.) the coal bed cover an area of 44,000 square miles, or three times that of Pennsylvania. In Eastern Ohio, the produc three years since was 16,000,000 bushels. Coal is found in seventeen counties in that State, and the present product is over 23,000,000 bushels annually The Rutland Record furnishes a statement as to the number of bushels which had arrived in the chief owns of Ohio wiz :-- Cincinnati 8,000,000 : Claveland, 6,000,000; Columbus, 1,000,000; Chillicothe 300,000; Circleville, 200,000; Dayton, 120,000. The article closes with remarks on the develor nent of the Ohio coal mines, and shows how railroads are being benefited by it. "Forty millions of bushels will be required by the towns, independen of the consumption at the mines by furnaces, forges of the consumption at the mines by furnaces, forges, and other works, and will require transportation by-railway for one-half of this amount, or eight hundred thousand tons, in addition to what the railways now have." It is not, tharefore, within the compass of the clearest perspicacity to foreshadow the bright future that awaits us, when a fair experiment has been made of working our coal fields in union with our iron mountains, or even independently of the latter. The extent of both in the United States, with their varied qualities, is without a parallel in any other country whose mineral wealth has been made known.

The Violet grows low, and covers itself with its own tears, and of all flowers yields the most delicious and fragrant smell. Such is humility. THREE MILL TAX .- The Senate, on Friday

week, says the Harrisburg Patriot, passed an act repealing the three mill tax, paid by the Pennsylvania Railroad on coal and lumber .-This is an ominous measure, the end of which s not yet. If the act becomes a law, (and we are inclined to think it will) it will deprive the Commonwealth of considerable revenue, besides rendering the State works less productive. What is lost to the people, however, is gained by a corporation, or rather, by some of the officers of the company, and a few of their adjuncts. This is the entering wedge to the entire repeal of the tonnage tax, and the sacrifice of the Public Works. The next act, we presume, will be a repeal of the Constitution.

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by Elder J. STAMM, Mount Joy, Lancaster county, Pa.—In the Providence of God I was afflited with this dreadful disease, (Dyspeplar.) I ried various remedles, but to no effect, until I used these Bitters. Having now

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We, the undersigned, have used J. Stamm's Bitters for Dyspepsia, and having been greatly benefited, therefore, we recommend it as an invaluable remedy for Dyspepsia. Elder A. H. Long, Mount Joy; Elder J. C. Owens, do. H. Bechtold, do. E. Hammaker, do. A. Kaufman, do. J. Sarver, do. J. Manhart, do. D. Leib, do. Widow Stehman, do. Miss Stehman, do. P. Brunner, do. S. Dyer, do.; Major E. Spera, Lancaster, D. May, do.; S. Slaiter, Karl; E. Senger, do. J. Strickler, do. D. Strickler, do. H. Greenawalt, do. S. K. Klauser, do.

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All persons wishing to examine said stove-can do so be calling at the lange and extensive store room of the under signed, where h great variety of patterns of stoves are all ways kept on hand.

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Exton, Madison co., July 14, 1854.

W. A. Woon: Dear Sir:-I cannot express my appro Respectfully yours, E. P. MORSE, Erna, Tompkins co., August 12, 1864. Mr. Woor: Dear Sir:—I have been cutting lodged Oats on the river flats, where—Mower had been tried and failed but you'rs worked to a charm. After finishing my having. I took it six miles, and run it to the satisfaction of all wh saw it work. I moved froin half past ten o'clock, A. M., until twelve o'clock next day, and mowed I arres, and done it to the satisfaction of an present.

Yours, JAMES GILES.

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I have farmers here every day to see mine work and in NEW YORE, June 3, 1854.

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