The Weekly News.

Gathering Sunbeams.

BY H. E. B.

"Ye have the poor always with you, and whenseever ye will ye may do them good."

"Never mind little girl." It was a hard, toil-stained hand that raised the frightened child from the slippery, brick pavement upon which she had fallen, but the benevolent and kindly feeling, beaming from the windows of his capacious soul, made the course features look almost beautiful, and so modulated the tones of his voice, that one might readily believe a strain of music from some harp had floated to his ear.

"That was a hard fall, but I hope you are not much hurt."

"Only a little, sir; I can walk now."

But when the kind farmer withdrew his hand, and the child attempted to move forward, a half smothered scream of pain and a timid limp told him that she was bravely trying to conceal her sufferings.

"Now, look here, child, if you are not afraid of my milk-cans, just let me lift you up to that seat and I'll take you home as softly in that milk-cart, as if it were a chaise."

"Thank you, but I shall be a great trouble, for I live in Elm street, near the Asylum."

"Then I'm sure you'll have a ride;" and lifting, as he spoke, the little, fragile child to his seat, he placed himself beside her, and they started in the direction of Elm street.

"What sent you from home so early this cold morning, my little girl?" asked Reuben Grant, while his uncouth cart was rumbling over the frozen ground.

"Mrs. Dally sent me to the market, sir."

"Is Mrs. Dally your mother?"

"Oh, no—my name is Dora Hamlin, and mother died last Spring. Mrs. Dally took me from the Asylum." And now a warm gush of tears, which her sprained ankle failed to draw from their fountain rolled over Dora's cheeks.

"Now, don't cry," said Reuben, "but tell me about your home; does Mrs. Dally often send you to the market?"

"Almost every morning, sir."

"And what else do you do for Mrs. Dally?"

"I mind the baby, wash dishes, and run of errands."

"Mind the baby and wash dishes?" exclaimed the farmer; "why you are only a baby yourself, not more than eight years old, I reckon?"

"Nearly ten, sir."

"Why you don't say so!—such a little chick! now, I suppose Mrs. Dally is a clever woman, and treats you kindly," half-suggested, half-querried Reuben.

"She's not like mother," sobbed the child, "but she gives me a home, and there is no one else to care for me."

The farmer drew his coat-sleeve across his eyes, for some unusual moisture obscured his vision, but except an occasional word of encouragement to his horse, he said nothing more, not making a single attempt to hush the child, who was now sobbing violently, until she reminded him that they were in Elm street, and the next house was Mrs. Dally's.

The farmer drew up and got down from his cart, but when the child reached forth her hand for assistance, he only said, "Sit still, sit still, till I come back."

Farmer Grant was not a man of many words, and when Mrs. Dally, a dumpy woman, with small grey eyes, flushed face and flying cap-strings presented herself at the door, he did not stop to comment upon the dampness of a cold November morning, but related as simply as possible how he had picked up the child from the icy walk on which she had fallen; that she was unable to walk, and he believed her ankle was sprained, perhaps broken.

"Bless me! a broken limb! what shall I do with the careless jade? I've a house full of boarders and six children besides. I'll send her back to the Asylum. She's always been a puny, whimpering thing, not earning her salt."

"She'll be a great trouble, no doubt, ma'am; and I was thinking just now that you would like to give her a bit of country air for a month or so."

"Can't afford it sir; who ever thought of giving an alms-house beggar country air, I'd like to know?"

"I'll just take her along in my wagon; no expense to you ma'am. My wife will like the fun of nursing her up."

The dark frown, which had knitted Mrs. Dally's brows, disappeared like a snow-flake in a summer stream, and glad to be rid of the orphan, now that she was likely to be ill a few days, she smiled most blandly, and thanking the farmer for his kindness, feared he was taking upon himself too much trouble.

"No trouble at all—I've taken a fancy to the child's large eyes, and we have no little folks at home."

It was a little thing for Mrs. Dally to resign the orphan beggar to an entire stranger. There was no one to inquire after the welfare of the little errand girl, and if her slight form, soft voice and large eyes were missed in the crowded market, the hurry and bustle of every day life allowed no one time to ask her whereabouts.

Closely wrapped in a woolen shawl, which Reuben had bought for his little protege, and with her tear-stained face pressed against his broad bosom, Dora was carried into the large kitchen of Reuben's substantial farm-house.

"Here's a present for you, Deborah, a little orphan beggar whom I found in the street. I need not ask my wife to be kind to the motherless."

There was an expression very much like surprise and displeasure on Deborah's good-natured face, when Reuben made this announcement, but when she stooped to remove the child's hood and shawl, one look at her large, thoughtful eyes, and thin, sad face, unlocked a fountain in her woman's heart, which washed away the unusual expression from her face, and Dora was warmly folded in her arms.

"I cannot help it, she's so like our Lucy," said Deborah to her husband, as though her womanly tears needed an apology.

"I thought so, too," said Reuben, "the likeness seemed remarkable when I first saw her in the street; the same voice, eyes, and hair, though Lucy's curls were not so long, and she was a bit stouter. God has dealt very bountifully with us, Deborah, and if you think we can treat the orphan as we would like for our own Lucy to be treated, it God had taken us instead of her, I think we had better keep the child."

"By all means," said Deborah, "and as we deal by her, so may our merciful Father deal with us."

A few weeks of careful nursing and gentle treatment cured Dora's sprained ankle, and filled her heart with a quiet happiness, which she had not know since her mother's cold hand rested upon her head and her soft voice craved a blessing for her stricken child.

Zion's Advocate.

MASON AND DIXON'S LINE.—"What is meant by Mason and Dixon's line?" asked a bright, blue-eyed girl of twelve years of ago, when sitting at her father's table, a few days ago. The answer, "it is a phrase usually employed to describe the boundary between the free and slave States."

"But why do they describe it that way," was her inquiry.

The answer may be worth giving to some of our readers:

"In the seventeenth century, James II, of England, then the Duke of York, gave certain lands to Lord Baltimore and to Wm. Penn, and a difficulty soon sprang up as to the proper owners of these lands on the Delaware. Again and again was the affair carried into the courts, till in the year 1760, when George the III came to the crown, the Lord Chancellor of England made a decision; but new difficulties sprung up in drawing the boundary lines. The Commissioners finally employed Messrs. Mason and Dixon, who had just returned from the Cape of Good Hope, where they had been to observe the transit of Venus. They succeeded in establishing the line betwen Delaware and Maryland, which has ever since been called 'Mason and Dixon's line.'"

[*Watchman and Reflector.*

☞ A western editor speaking of the venerable appearance of a stump orator says:—"He stood up like one of 'em, *with his bald head and hands in his breeches pocket.*"

Farmers' Department.

Practical Hints about Poultry.

At the present time the subject of poultry is attracting a large share of public attention. The "hen fever" prevails extensively. Public exhibitions are taking place in different places, and accounts of sales at most extravagant prices are published.

Whether the large-sized varieties of fowls which are "all the rage" now amongst fancy breeders and dealers, are really preferable to the old-fashioned barn-yard fowls, is a subject on which there are two opinions among those who have tried both. To say nothing of the enormous prices which they occasionally demand—when fools can be found to day such prices—they weigh heavily in the market scales, or fill a large platter on the dinner table. But on the other hand, they are great gormandizers themselves, and the chickens are generally considered difficult to raise.

But it is not our purpose to-day to enter upon a comparison of the different varieties of fowls so much as to throw out a few hints which may be of value to keepers of any and every variety.

In the first place, roosters should be changed as often as once in two years, if not annually; and pains should be taken, in replacing them, to procure strong, healthy, and perfect birds. The hens will lay better and hatch more chickens.

Secondly, but a small number of hens should be kept in one house, or together. We have known repeated instances in which keepers of poultry have become disgusted at their failure to lay, and have determined to kill them off. They have commenced reducing the number, which was, perhaps, forty or fifty, and, when they got down to half-a-dozen, were surprised to find every one of the hens laying, and the supply of eggs for the family better than the whole number furnished.

As to profit, we doubt very much whether, if all their food be bought, the eggs and chickens produced by any breed, and sold at the regular market prices, for the table, will pay the expense of keeping. But it by no means follows from this, that hens are not a source of profit on a farm. They eat much which would otherwise be entirely lost and wasted. And a small patch of buck-wheat, sown at a trifling cost, and left on the ground where they can stroll over it, and feed at their pleasure, will keep them as fat as butter.

But the main and most important point to which we wish to call attention in connection with this subject, is the great value of the manure of poultry. The hen-roost is the place where most farmers should go for their guano. If obtained there, it will invariably prove of good quality. There need be no fear, for those who get their guano from this source, that it will turn out to be of a spurious importation or of an inferior kind. Then there are no heavy bills to pay for it. The bills of the hens every farmer can provide for, but the bills of the guano dealers not every one is prepared to meet. And we doubt whether even intelligent farmers who have not tried it, would estimate at more than one-hundredth part of its actual amount the quality of excellent manure which can be made, in this way in the course of a year.

The hen-roost, duck-roost, goose-roost and turkey-roost, should be supplied with several loads of peat, swamp-muck, or loam, spread evenly over the surface of the floor, and on this there should be scattered a thin, layer of sand or gravel. Rainy days, when the work can be done as well as not—and as often as practicable—this should be all shoveled over, and the manure thus mixed with the other ingredients. The compost soon becomes strong, when it can be removed, and a fresh supply of the most suitable material convenient to be obtained thrown in.

The house is thus kept sweet, clean and healthy, for the fowls; and if any farmer will adopt this plan, and practice it faithfully for five years, and keep an accurate account, not only of the crops raised directly from the compost made with the poultry manure, but from the manure made by feeding those crops out in their turn, he will be amazed at the result; first, in the amount of cash which he will have realized, and secondly, in the effect, in the way of permanent improvement of his farm. Try it!

[*N. Y. Evening Post.*

Unseasoned Fuel.

A few calculations relative to the comparative value of green and seasoned wood for fuel, may serve to remind those interested of the importance of attention to the subject. Every body knows that green wood is poor stuff for kindling a fire, though some contend that it will keep it up as well as seasoned, if applied constantly, not suffering the fire to go down. That is, if you have a good fire to season it in, you can burn green wood as well as dry. But to the calculations:

A green stick of wood weighing 100 lbs., when seasoned weighs but 66 lbs., or such is about the average of wood commonly used for fuel. In the seasoned stick you have all the wood—all that will support combustion—you have only got rid of 34 lbs. of water. Now, water will not burn, and if present in fuel, it has to be converted into steam, at the expense of the fuel, and it will take five times as much heat to make steam of water, as it will simply to bring it to the boiling point. Here is seen at once the poor economy of burning green wood.

We have shown that about one-third of the weight of green wood is water—now, how many barrels of water are there in a cord? There are 128 cubic feet in a cord, which allowing two-fifths for vacant space between the sticks, leaves 77 solid feet of wood,—one-third of which is water—equal to over six barrels of water in every cord of green wood. The heat required to evaporate this water would bring thirty barrels to the boiling point. And this is not the only expense. If the wood was cut, properly piled and seasoned in the woods, the cost of drawing would be nearly one-third less.—Any way you can look at it—the economy of burning green wood is more than questionable.

Farmers should look at it, and determine to keep a stock of wood on hand, sufficient to last a year, at least. And he may take another look at the difference between wood seasoned just enough, and under cover, and that which has lain out doors until all the sap-wood has become rotten, and one-half its value been lost by exposure to the weather.

How an Apple Ripens.

We have called attention several times to the power of oxygen in forming water, fire, carbonic acid, and spoke of it particularly as the great agent in turning things sweet.

The solid part of an apple is nearly all starch, and starch is composed of charcoal, hydrogen and oxygen. Now, sugar is made of the very same material, the only difference being that sugar contains a little more oxygen than starch. The ripening of an apple is easily explained. The skin of the apple absorbs or takes in oxygen from the air—this oxygen takes hold of the starch in the apple and turns it into sugar; thus the apple becomes sweet. This process goes on very fast in some apples, and very slow in others. Many varieties will continue to absorb oxygen all winter before all the starch becomes sweetened. This difference is owing, perhaps to some peculiar structure in the skin of different apples. All fruits ripen in this way.

There is not a single substance in nature that fails to yield wonderful and subtle principles to reward the searcher after knowledge. Who would imagine, at a mere glance, that a little apple hanging in the sunshine, was a grand laboratory, wherein the Eternal Architect has put in motion some of the most wonderful and important principles that operate in the universe. Every mote—every drop of water—every process on earth, contain, when examined, the most mysterious and startling laws! How magnificent—how sublime—how inconceivably vast in his attributes must be that Being, who by the simple operation of His will, sets in motion and governs millions upon millions of laws, from the guiding of swift revolving suns and planets to the simple ripening of an apple!

CHESNUT TREES.—On poor land or a rocky soil, the chesnut is one of the most profitable forest trees that can be cultivated. Its growth is very rapid, the timber is always in good demand, and the fruit is of considerable value. Some cultivate this tree for its fruit alone. We have often wondered that it is not more regarded as an ornamental tree. None grow larger, and few more symmetrically; its blossoms are handsome and unique, and so are its golden burs and rich nuts. Parks and pleasure grounds should always be supplied with chesnut trees; also with the black walnut, and best varieties of the hickory nut. Strange that these splendid fruit trees should be almost ostracised from ornamental grounds; it is mere caprice that has done this in the United States; in other countries they are highly prized and carefully cultivated.—[*Ameican Agriculturist.*

Business Cards.

LOT NORTH.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN Flour, Bacon, Lard, Sugar, Coffee, Teas, N. O. and Sugar House Molasses, Golden Syrup, Cheese, Nails, Glass, Louisville Lime and Cement Groceries and Produce generally.
Also—
Forwarding and Commission Merchant, corner Main and Monroe streets, Rising Sun, Indiana.

H. R. TODD. W. H. TODD.
DODD & SON,
Wholesale and Retail dealers in Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, Ready Made Clothing, Hardware, Queensware, &c., &c.
Main Street, Rising Sun, Ind.

W. P. WHITE,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, Ready Made Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, &c., &c.
No. 5, Main Street, Rising Sun, Ind.

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Forwarding and Commission Merchants, Corner of Main and Monroe streets, No. 1, Rising Sun, Indiana.

GILLESPIE & GINNINGS
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN Groceries and Produce,
Forwarding and Commission Merchants, Corner Main and Market streets, Rising Sun, Indiana.

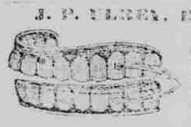
B. J. HATHAWAY,
Dealer in Boots, Hats, Caps, Dry Goods, Furnishing Goods, Books, Stationery, &c., &c.
No. 1, MAIN STREET, RISING SUN.

JOHN W. SPENCER,
Attorney at Law and Notary Public
RISING SUN, IND.
WILL attend to money as soon as it may be entrusted to him, in order and collections made in any part of the State. Titles examined and all business attended to promptly and with care.

HENRY A. DOWNEY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
AND NOTARY PUBLIC.
CORNER MAIN AND MONROE STS.,
RISING SUN, IND.
WILL PROMPTLY ATTEND to all business entrusted to his care.

JAMES S. JELLEY,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
RISING SUN, OHIO COUNTY, IND.
ANY business entrusted to his hands, in Indiana and Kentucky, will receive prompt attention.

JOHN J. HAYDEN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW AND REAL ESTATE AGT.
WILL attend to paying taxes, making sales, examining and conveying lands in the counties of the district.

J. P. ULREY, DENTIST.

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DEALER IN DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES
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J. ZEILLER & BROTHER,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, Ready Made Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Hats, Caps, &c., &c.
No. 10, South Side Main Street, RISING SUN, IND.

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Cakes for weddings, parties, &c., furnished on short notice, and on as reasonable terms as any house in the city.
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BY MRS. JOANNA RECTOR.
MRS. RECTOR has opened her house, formerly occupied by Adam Wells, on Main street, between Mill and Walnut, where she is prepared to accommodate Boarders. The building has undergone a thorough repair, and is now in excellent condition for the accommodation of boarders. Those who have once stopped at Mrs. Rector's, will know that it is needless to say that no pains will be spared on her part to make her house a home for those who may favor her with their patronage.
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THIRD ST., BET. MAIN AND SYCAMORE
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THIS house is the most central Hotel in the city, for business men, being within one square of the Post Office, Bridge, Exchange, and opposite the Telegraph office.
L. MOUNT, Proprietor.

THOMAS SHOUP,
Saddle and Harness Manufacturer,
IS now manufacturing at his old stand on Main street, the best assortment of
SADDLES BRIDLES &C. &C.
that was ever produced in this city. He hopes by strict attention to business to merit a share of public patronage. Calls everybody then he warrants to give satisfaction to all who may entrust him with their work.

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CABINET FURNITURE AND
CHAIR WAREROOM.
THE UNDERSIGNED HAS OPENED A Warehouse in Main street, south side, between Main and Front, where he will continue to furnish every description of Furniture to order at the shortest notice. All his work is warranted.
ALSO, a large supply of Windsor, Rocking, Parlor and Children's Chairs, &c., &c.
ENOS GARY.

FURNITURE WAREROOM.

J. T. WHITLOCK,
CABINET MAKER AND UNDERTAKER
SOUTH SIDE OF MAIN BETWEEN MARKET AND WALNUT STS.,
RISING SUN, INDIANA.
A GENERAL assortment of Cabinet Furniture constantly on hand or made to order on accommodating terms. Also a good assortment of Metallic Burial Cases, Walnut and Cherry Coffins of all sizes. The public will see the utility of this arrangement, particularly persons coming from a distance, as they can procure a better article and on much more reasonable terms than they can by sending for it.

Twelfth year of the
LOUISVILLE WEEKLY
COURIER.
THE LARGEST, BEST AND CHEAPEST
PAPER IN THE WEST!
HANDSOME PREMIUMS.
In issuing the Prospectus for the twelfth year of the WEEKLY COURIER, we feel that it is only necessary to offer the past as an earnest of what we will do in the future. Our circulation is now larger by thousands than that of any other paper in this State, and our readers may be assured that the COURIER will, by the energy and industry of its management, keep maintain its position as the high, character and valuable newspaper.
Its NEWS, LITERARY, COMMERCIAL, MECHANICAL and AGRICULTURAL Departments are in the hands of the ablest writers, who have served the service of supplying, condensing, and will receive, all results of value.
We have in preparation several attractive novelties for the new volume, one of which is
A POPULAR PRIZE STORY,
WRITTEN BY MISS MARIE GRIFFITH,
expressly for the LOUISVILLE COURIER. We do not hesitate to promise that it will be one of the most popular Stories of the present day. Miss Griffith has been engaged in writing the story and it will be published in our columns early in January. It will be followed by several other original stories from well known writers.
Point—all questions of importance to the readers of a family newspaper, such as the cultivation of the soil, and all other matters of interest to public generally, will be studied to make the Courier an acceptable visitor to the firside, and an indispensable aid to the business men.
Notwithstanding the great increase in the price of the paper upon wonderfully cheap rate, and the large addition to our expenses, we hereby pledge our word, we will be spared to make the Courier an acceptable visitor to the firside, and an indispensable aid to the business men.
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We will adhere strictly to the cash system, and have fixed the following rates:
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THE LADIES' WREATH, heretofore published by J. C. BURDICK, and the FAMILY CIRCLE AND PARLOR ANNUAL, published by J. G. REED, will hereafter be issued under the name of the Ladies' Wreath and Parlor Annual.
It is the intention of the publishers to spare no expense that may be necessary to render the Wreath and Annual, the
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Some of the artists in the country are engaged to furnish engravings.
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W. P. WHITE.

CHEAPER THAN EVER.
No Advance on Goods at
J. C. WELLS'
CHEAP STORES IN RISING SUN AND PATRIOT, INDIANA.
THE NEW STOCK JUST RECEIVED, will be sold as usual, cheaper than can be found in any other house in the West. Many of these Goods have just been purchased at bargains on the sale in New York, by the package, which gives an advantage over other houses of at least 25 to 50 per cent, as any other merchant from Rising Sun or Patriot has every purchased Goods at these large Cash Bargain Sales. Therefore look out for bargains as I can and will sell
STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, BOOTS, SHOES, &C.,
Cheaper than any other house can, since or prepared to sell them. The large Stock just purchased consists of over 200 packages Hats, Caps and Clothing, 200 packages Assorted Goods, 50 packages Dry Goods, 50 packages Boots and Shoes, Clocks, Jewelry, Queensware, Hardware, Cutlery, Watches, Jewelry, &c., all of which I will sell low and for our cash, prices as usual, to the following:
AMONG THE MANY BARGAINS ARE:
Ladies' Linen Handkerchiefs, at 6 cents each
Gents' Linen Handkerchiefs, at 12 cents
Ladies' Fine Linen Collars and Gloves, 12 cents
Wide and long black silk Gloves
Silk suspenders, 25 cents
Fine French Embroidery, 12½ cents
Good Ginghams, Cambrics, &c., at 6 cents
Silk Hood and wadded Mantillas, $2.00
New fall style silk Bonnets, $2.00
200 Pieces Silk Bonnet Ribbons, from 10 cents up
Ladies' Fine Linen Handkerchiefs, 12½ cents
Gents' Linen Handkerchiefs, 12½ cents
25 inch Very fine Cambrics, 6 to 12 cents
100 Fashionable Fancy Straw Bonnets, 25 cents
ALSO—A large and complete assortment of Laces, Edgings, Silk Fringes, Velvet Trimmings, Gimps, Buttons, &c.
ALSO—Another arrival of those Indian or Linen Tea Leaves for Virginia tobacco, 6 to 12 cents, the finest good Rio Coffee, 12 cents; Sugar, 8 to 9 cents; Salt Fish, Crockery, Hardware, Tinware, Cutlery, Hoes and Forks, all at the lowest cash prices.
Go to Wells' and Look, if you don't all Buy.
All kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange for goods.

No. 4 Main Street,
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STILL CONTINUES TO BE THE GREAT resort of all who want to buy cheap.
The subscriber will embrace pleasure in informing his customers and the public that he is now in receipt of a full stock of
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He has on hand all the regular articles of a first class drug store, of the purest and best quality, and at the lowest market prices. The stock of
Paints, Oils,
Varnishes, &c. &c.,
Kept by him is complete in every part. I am now in receipt of a full stock of
FRENCH, ENGLISH AND
AMERICAN PERFUMERY.
All of which I will sell cheap for cash.
I have just received a splendid assortment of
STEAM ARTICLES STEAM REFINED
CANDIES,
of New York, Philadelphia and Louisville manufacture, which I will sell cheap for cash.
I still keep on hand one of the finest stocks of
SCHOOL BOOKS
Used in the Schools of this place and vicinity, which I will sell low for cash.
STAPLE AND FANCY STATIONERY
Can be found in this place, and at school prices.
ALSO—A large assortment of PEN AND POCKET KNIVES, all of which are fresh importations and warranted good.
The subscriber would in particular call the attention of the public to his assortment of
TEAS,
Which he flatters himself he can sell cheaper than any other dealer in this city, and he begs to call the attention of the public to the fact that he is now receiving his spring supply of Teas.
CALL AND GET SAMPLES.
I am also agent for a valuable Oil, for burning in Lamps, which I can sell at the same rate of $1 a Lard Oil and is equal to it in every respect, is good cheap light, and will not injure the lamps, and is warranted not to explode.
I also keep on hand Sperm, Lard, Linseed and Castor Oils, Turpentine, Varnish, Glue, Putty, Paint Brushes, Window Glass, Paints, Dye Stuffs, Spices, Ground Ginger, Mustard, Pepper, Cloves, Cinnamon, Nutmegs, Saleratus, Soda, Cream Tartar, Starch, Blueing, Matches, Tobacco, Segars, Snuff, Pipes, Candies, Fish, Salt, Flour, Meal, Lime, Cheese, Butter, Lard, Eggs, Dried Apples, Peaches, Potatoes, Onions, Beans, Brooms, Buckets, Tubs, Washboards, Baskets, Willow Ware, Cedar Ware, Fish Hooks and Lines, Powder, Shot, Lead, Percussion Caps, Fishing Tackle, Cutlery, Knives and Forks, Spoons, Suspenders, Combs, Brushes, Hosiery, Gloves, Notions, Jewelry, Watches, Clocks, Spectacles, Fancy Goods, Toys, Cigars, Tobacco