The POTTER JOURNAL

AND

NEWS ITEM.

COUDERSPORT, Pa., Jan. 14, 1874.

BEAR in mind that on Tuesday, February 17, your home government for 1874 is to be elected; that the offices of Supervisor and for School Director are of great importance. If the roads and the schools in each Township of this County shall be *thoroughly* attended to for the next five years, it will then be the banner county in the State. Look well to the township elections.

Organization of the Legislature.

Both Houses organized on the 6th inst. by the election of the following officers: In the Senate, Mr. Strang, of Tioga, for Speaker; Russell Errett, of Allegheny, for Chief Clerk; Thomas Cochran, of Lancaster, and P. R. McAffee, of Westmoreland, for Assistant-Clerks.

Mr. Rogers, of McKean, one of the most efficient clerks the Senate ever had, was slaughtered, for some reason not known to the public.

In the House, the following men were chosen: Speaker, H. H. McCormick, of Allegheny; Chief Clerk, W. C. Shurlock, of Beaver; Resident Clerk, John A. Smull, of Dauphin; Assistant Clerk, Hugh A. Morrison, of Butler.

Gen. J. L. SELFRIDGE, the genial and popular Clerk of the House for six years, is superseded by Dr. Shurlock, of Beaver. Perhaps six years is long enough to continue any one as Clerk of the House, and if a better or even as good a man had been selected, we should feel entirely satisfied with the change. But to substitute Dr. Shurlock for General Selfridge is incomprehensible to outsiders, unless we have reached that point when Beaver county is to name all the officials of the State. Isn't it about time to call a halt?

GOVERNOR HARTRANFT has issued his proclamation announcing the adoption of the New Constitution. We are glad that he adhered strictly to the provisions of the Act of Assembly regulating this matter. We never could see what the Convention had to do with the election or the Governor and cordially approve his action throughout.

THE President has withdrawn the appointment of Attorney General Williams as Chief Justice because of the opposition of some Senators to his confirmation, and has sent the name of CALEB CUSHING to be Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. This appointment seems to meet with even more opposition than the former and it is probable the Senate would now be glad to confirm Judge Williams, as we think it ought to have done; for he was among the ablest and best men in the Senate and has discharged the duties of Attorney-General to the satisfaction of the people.

The Governor's Message.

The first annual message of Governor HARTRANFT was promptly delivered to the Legislature immediately after its organization on the sixth instant. It is a document that reflects credit on the head of our state government and will be read with satisfaction by all who have an interest in our good old Commonwealth. We did not receive it in time to publish it in full in this number of the JOURNAL and will therefore select from it the most important statements and suggestions.

The State debt was reduced during the year 1873 by the very handsome sum of $1,504,672 70. The total debt of the State, on the 1st of December last, was $25,798,821 94. Debt, less bonds of the Penna. and A. V. R. R. Co. and cash, $15,773,670 70.

The following extract is too important to be abridged. We are afraid the last Legislature cut down the receipts too largely, but if the present and future Legislatures will carry out the suggestions of the Governor, we have no doubt our revenues will prove sufficient:

In 1874 the receipts from all sources will be $1,500,000 less than the receipts of 1873, while the expenditures will not be diminished. This loss of revenue is largely due to the repeal of taxes bearing heavily upon the industrial interests of the Commonwealth and partly to the prostration of business. The receipts in 1875 may be about the same as those of 1874, but the expenditures will be greater, owing to the additional outlay necessary for schools, Legislature and Judiciary, under the New Constitution, which will then be in full force. Notwithstanding this enormous decrease in the receipts, and increase in the expenditures, it is hoped and believed that by the most rigid economy in every branch of the government and moderate appropriations the revenues in the future will be sufficient to meet all the demands on the Treasury and leave a balance to reduce the indebtedness of the State, as required by the Constitution. I am in accord with those who believe as the debt decreases there should be a corresponding relief afforded to those interests that bear the burden of taxation; but at this juncture I would regard any further reduction of the revenues as unwise. In our list of taxes, however, may be found some that are not strictly "uniform upon the same class of subjects," and very unfair in their operation and I think, therefore, a revision of our tax laws is now desirable if not necessary.

And here are some suggestions that every citizen should read and take to heart. The ideas may not be new but they need to be repeated and impressed upon all the people, for indifference to the results of elections is a growing evil and is a disgrace to republican government:

The New Constitution having been approved by a very decided majority of the people, it is expected that all citizens will yield cheerful obedience to its behests and unite to strictly and faithfully enforce its provisions.

As each day's experience reveals the methods of administration, the conviction grows stronger in my mind that good government depends not so much upon written laws as upon the disposition of the people to comply with the demands of the laws and the determination of those delegated to execute them to see that their mandates are enforced. Reform, it will be conceded, cannot be obtained by mere constitutional enactment nor by surrounding offices and trusts with additional restraints.

The world's history from the earliest ages has shown that no code of laws, however comprehensive or restrictive, will evade man's ingenuity if bent upon overstepping their bounds, and wise and necessary as the provisions of the New Constitution may be they will never secure the ends designed unless sustained by a strong, active, healthful and intelligent sentiment that will interest itself in public affairs. It will not suffice to enact that integrity and fitness are essential qualifications for office, unless the people see to it that none without these qualifications are selected. It is the indifference and inattention of electors to their primary political duties, connected with nominations and elections, that despoil the law of its sanctity and afford security to those who wilfully disobey its requirements. Men do not fulfil the obligations of citizenship by merely enjoying the protection our institutions afford. To perform his whole duty to the State every citizen should actively engage in political concerns when the recurring elections invoke his attention and interference. In our system of government every man entitled to vote is invested with a grave public trust, and if, through indifference or neglect, he fails to discharge the sacred duties it imposes, he is almost as culpable as the other who deliberately violates the law. With this new departure in our organic law, let there also be an accompanying resolution on the part of all good citizens that they will attend diligently and conscientiously to the selection of men for office whose dignity of character and intellect will be an adequate guaranty that the New Constitution will be safe in their keeping.

SCHOOLS.—The interesting report of the Superintendent of Common Schools will command your thoughtful attention, because of the important subject of which it treats and the many valuable suggestions it contains. Pennsylvania, it will be observed, is making decided progress in the cause of education, increasing the number of schools, enlarging each year the sphere of instruction, extending the time within which schooling may be obtained and supplying more of the conveniences necessary for the comfort and health of scholars and teachers. For years, in this State, doubts of the practicability of a system of public schools beset and crippled the cause of education, but judicious and careful management has happily dissipated all this mistrust and our people are now united in the conviction of the utility and wisdom of free and universal instruction. Those concerned in the administration of public affairs are expected to devote to the vital problems of education the time and consideration they deserve and I have no doubt that the present Legislature will look into and provide remedies for many of the deficiencies that still exist in our present school system. Prominent among the defects is the lack of proper training and other qualifications of the teachers of the schools. "Of the 15,003 teachers receiving certificates to teach during the year, only 374 were found to have a *thorough* knowledge of reading, writing, arithmetic, geography and grammar, and that practical preparation which ensures success," is the startling declaration made by the Superintendent of Common Schools. There must certainly be a radical change in this regard, if we would have our children attain even the rudiments of an ordinary education. The necessity of establishing Normal schools wherein students are specially trained for teaching is conspicuously shown in these statistics, and it is a gratification to know that twelve of these useful institutions have been erected or are in process of erection in various parts of the State and when all are furnished with an able corps of instructors, we can confidently hope the graduates therefrom will largely contribute to supply this pressing need of good and competent teachers. To afford some inducement, however, to teachers to prepare themselves for the duties of their profession and some assurance of the public appreciation of the difficult, responsible and delicate work they perform, I am satisfied they should receive increased compensation.

Dissatisfaction exists also and complaint is made about the frequent changes in school books, entailing expense upon parents and subjecting pupils to novel and perplexing methods of acquiring lessons that mystify more than they instruct.

There seems to be an urgent demand for more training of a technical kind, that will fit children for mechanical pursuits and the practical duties of life. I suggest, therefore, that school boards be authorized to make provision for giving instruction in industrial and mechanical drawing, both in day and evening schools; also that schools be established wherein trades may be taught, or arrangements made for such instruction in connection with schools already established, so that skilled mechanics can be graduated and the princeple inculcated that there is nothing ungraceful or undignified in honest and hard labor, and that the handiwork of the skillful artisan will confer in the future as noble a title as any to be achieved in professional callings.

More thorough examination of the subject strengthens me in the conviction that the State must adopt some mode to compel the attendance of those children whose parents are unwilling or unable to allow their offspring to avail themselves of the benefits our school system affords. The solution of this important question presents grave difficulties, but I expect to see them all surmounted. Some plan must be devised to snatch these children from the career of idleness and crime to which ignorance will consign them. By far the greater portion of the inmates of our penetentiaries never attended schools or had the advantages of education. Is modern civilization unequal to the task of rescuing the children of the indigent and the criminal from such a fate?

CONCLUSION.—The United States have just cause for congratulation in the peaceful solution of our difficulties with Spain without recourse to arms. War is always to be deprecated, it is to be hoped that in the future, as in the present, the true test of wisdom and good administration will be the honorable adjustment of all differences between nations, without flinging the sword into the scale.

Our people are awaiting with painful uncertainty the conclusions to be reached by Congress to meet the financial and business requirements of the country. The questions involved are of grave import, demanding broad and comprehensive views of public policy, and the action of Congress will have much to do with widening os dispelling the feeling of distrust that now holds so many of our vast industries in its thrall and paralyzes trade and commerce. Despite the temporary prostration of business and enterprise we have, however eminent occasion for thankfulness to the Supreme Being, whose gracious care and beneficence are manifest in every stage of our progress as a nation. War and its attendant evils have been averted, we have the full measure of the earth's bounty in abundant crops, increased familiarity with our resources is revealing new fields for development, the ties of reconciliation and union are being more closely cemented, the spirit of reform is chastening our politics and invading every avenue of government, respect abroad and confidence at home are giving strength and stability to our institutions, while the future seems fraught with opportunities of usefulness and glory for our Republic. To have a share in shaping the destinies of such a nation is surely no inconsiderable honor, and we who are charged with the control of one of the members of this grand confederacy should apply ourselves to our several employments with a becoming sense of the dignity and magnitude of the trust, and a firm reliance on Him who directs all our ends.

JOHN F. HARTRANFT.

HARRISBURG, PA., Jany. 7, 1874.

LIGHT on the salary question comes from an unexpected quarter. Senator Wright, of the Committee on Civil Service and Retrenchment, has reported back the House bill in relation to the compensation of Senators, Representatives and Delegates, with an amendment, and recommended its passage. The bill, as reported from the Senate Committee, provides that the act of March 3, 1873, shall be repealed so far as it provides for the increase of compensation of members of Congress and the several officers and employes of either house of Congress, or both, and that the salaries and compensation of all such persons shall be as fixed by the laws in force at the time of the passage of said act. It also provides that the heads of departments shall each receive $8000 per annum, and that all sums that may remain undrawn, or which have been received as increased compensation under the provisions of said act, approved March 3, 1873, and which shall have or may come into the possession of the Secretary of the Treasury by the return thereof, shall be paid into the Treasury. This bill covers the whole question, and we are glad to see that the Senate Committee unanimously recommended its passage. The holiday recess will give Senators an opportunity to ascertain how the popular pulse beats, and there should be no delay on the reassembling of Congress in the consideration and enactment of such a law. The salary grabbers have been consoling themselves with the hope that while a repealing measure might pass the House, the staid Senators would uphold the dignity of Congressional position by keeping the compensation up to its present high standard. We think they will be disappointed. If the law should pass the Senate as amended by its committee and come to the House for final action the members of that body will not dare to oppose it. There may be some bloviating and filibustering, but the yeas and nays will be all right. The man who votes wrong or dodges the vote may as well retire voluntarily to the shades of private life.—*Missouri Democrat.*

"WHEN a man bleeds inwardly it is a dangerous thing for himself; but when he laughs inwardly it bodes no good to other people."

THE Castellar administration has been overthrown, and republican government in Spain is not as yet a success, although it has done better than any of its predecessors; and we hope it will, ere long, be firmly established in Spain and France.

The Pennsylvania Railroads.

PHILADELPHIA, JAN. 6.—The general freight officers, connected with the principal railroads of Pennsylvania, New York and New Jersey, met in convention in Bethlehem, Penn., to-day, and Mr. Ellis Clark, General Freight Agent of the North Pennsylvania Railroad, was chosen President, and J. L. Bell, of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, Vice President. Although the meeting was held with closed doors, and the members present were extremely reticent, it is understood the revision of freight rates and the classification of trade were the subjects of discussion. The bearing of the new Constitution upon the Pennsylvania interests has been generally canvassed, and the general opinion is that it will not materially affect the existing system. It is known that the matters of classifying the freight transported by the several companies and determining the action upon a new schedule of rates for the interchange of freight packages, and shipment of the same without necessitating the trouble of transferring the freight at the intersections of the various lines will receive careful attention. There also came up for discussion the clause in the new Constitution which provides for the charges to be levied upon freight to be transported to distant points, and the rates to be paid for the same. There were present at the meeting several gentlemen identified with and representing the various roads mentioned. Among these were J. Lowrie Bell, of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, P. A. Wykoff of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, John Taylor, of the Lehigh Valley Railroad; B. A. Hegeman, of the Central Railroad of New Jersey; and Ellis Clark, of the North Pennsylvania Railroad. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company was not represented, from the fact that the provision of the Constitution does not apply to them, since they have always pursued the policy of not discriminating in freight and passenger charges in favor of distant points, to the detriment of way stations.—*N. Y. Times.*

SOLDIER'S ORPHANS.

The report of the school department of this part of its charge is very full and interesting. The report of the Superintendent, apart from the many tables, is very short and will most of it be given in the next JOURNAL. Beside this there are the reports of Mr. Comforth and Mrs. Hutter, assistants, and those of the principals of the several schools who seem all to be very confident of the well doing of those under their charge and to have a happy sense of their own success in caring for them. Then follows a list of those discharged from the schools, the "sixteeners," which is one of the most satisfactory parts of the whole document. It is a very good showing of the State's work for her orphans.

The Civil Rights Debate—Mr. Elliot's Speech.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—The vote on the Civil Rights Bill was not taken at 4 o'clock, as had been agreed and ordered. The bill, consequently went over as unfinished business. The feature of to-day's debate was the speech of Mr. Elliott, of South Carolina. Mr. Elliott is of the blackest of his race, a fact to which he referred with much feeling, in regretting that it was necessary for him, in an American Congress, to ask for civil rights. His speech was well written and it was delivered with the earnestness and eloquence of a natural and experienced orator. The African love of melody was noticeable in the harmony of his delivery. Every sentence closed with a musical cadence. The speech manifested extended education and careful culture. It was the most praiseworthy effort yet made by a colored member. It was strange to hear a negro Congressman, within the hearing of the Supreme Court, criticise the Dred Scott decision. Mr. Elliott thought that Alexandea H. Stephens showed a poor return to the country that had been so magnanimous to him, and had not learned the lesson of the war, since now he opposes civil rights, and as for Mr. Harris, of Virginia, who yesterday treated a colored Congressman with such contempt, he had to say that he would show him that a negro could be magnanimous enough not to strike at weakness, and that he would grant him the mercy of his silence, a sentiment which pleased the House so much that the Speaker could not repress the applause.—*New York Times.*

GOVERNOR HARTRANFT is entitled to emphatic praise for the manner in which he is endeavoring to carry out both the spirit and letter of the new constitution. His annual message is really a model State paper. Dignified, temperate, and patriotic in tone, it is also clear terse, and altogether creditable in style. His advice to the Legislature and the people relative to the means of securing the full benefit of the reforms provided for in the new organic law is among the best which ever emanated from a State Executive.—*Press*

VICK'S Floral Guide for January, 1874, is a very handsome present. The group of double portulaccas as a frontispiece is more beautiful and desirable to our taste than the most of the "chromos" offered as premiums so liberally of late. It gives also instructions about making floral decorations for churches, houses, tables and rules for forming letters in proper proportions for mottoes. This number contains 136 pages and a great quantity of very interesting matter, besides advertisements and descriptions of plants and information about seeds, time of planting and cultivating. It is published quarterly for 25 cts. a year. It would be very cheap at 25 cts. per number.

BOSTON, Jany. 8.—In his message, Governor Washburne represents the condition of the Commonwealth, notwithstanding the monetary depression, as prosperous. Total debt of the state $28,477,801. The Governor says. "My convictions in regard to prohibition are unchanged. I favor the existing law; not because it is faultless in all its details, or has accomplished all that was desired by its framers, but because it is the best instrument yet devised to bring about the end I seek in common with the majority of our fellow-citizens."

DON'T run in debt for the mere comforts of life, nor for anything else that is not an absolute necessity or that will not pretty certainly increase in value faster than the interest of the debt. All the money panics we have ever had came from recklessly making purchases on time with no means of meeting the obligation to pay at maturity.

AFTER the expiration of Marshal McMahon's seven year's Presidency, the Count de Chambord will be 60 years of age, little Lulu 25, the Orleanist Count de Paris 42, the Duke d' Charters 40, the Duke d' Nemours 66, the Prince de Joineville 62, the Duke de Aumale 58, Prince Jerome Napoleon 58, Mr. Thiers 84, Mr. Leon Gambetta 42, and Marshal McMahon himself 72 years.—*Mo. Democrat.*

UNCONDITIONAL REPEAL of the back pay salary bill is the demand of the country. No tinkering or amendment will satisfy this demand. Democratic Members of Congress, being in the minority, will be delighted to assist in defying the wishes of the people. But the Republican Member who votes, or in any way helps, to prolong the life of the back-pay outrage, will raise a storm of indignation that will not be pleasant to meet. Let us have instant and unconditional repeal.

THE Montrose *Democrat* says there has been quite a marked mortality among old people in that vicinity of late. Several of the oldest and most respected pioneers have "laid down to peaceful dreams:" "Mrs. Nelson Jay, mother of Mrs. W. H. Jessup; Mrs. Carmalt, mother of James E. Carmalt, Esq., and relict of Caleb Carmalt, so extensively known in the county; Mrs. Wm. Turrell, mother of Hon. Wm. J. Turrell and Henry Turrell; and Mrs. Mulford, widow of S. S. Mulford, all have died within the last three or four weeks, all of whom had reached their 'three score and ten,' and some of them over 'four score years."

THE Democratic caucus of the Ohio Legislature, Saturday, recalls the fact that the State passes with the new year completely under Democratic control, notwithstanding that some of the minor state offices are filled by Republicans. It has been a long time since the Democrats have had a chance to show what they can do in Ohio and we hope they will not fail to improve the present opportunity—which is likely to be their last. They are reminded by a portion of the press of the state that they have had a great deal to say about the necessity of cutting down public expenditures and that they are expected to perform as they have preached. It would be refreshing to see Democrats abolishing offices and reducing salaries, but it is a spectacle we do not expect to enjoy. If they do not add largely to the public burden in order to satisfy their hungry partisans, the people of Ohio may consider themselves fortunate.—*New York Times.*

A VERY pleasant little book is "Philadelphia and its Environs," published by Lippincott & Co. It has many illustrations and embellishments, of which the most interesting are: old two-story Independence Hall and the flower and seed store of Henry A. Dreer. It gives the new bridges and the old banks, including the savings bank established in 1816, the University of Pennsylvania, and various views of the rivers and Laurel Hill Cemetery.

To one going to visit the City it would be a valuable guide; to one who is not, it furnishes much interesting information.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Buffalo, New York & Philada. R'y.

THE SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT ROUTE

To Williamsport, Sunbury, Harrisburg, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington and the South.

On and after NOVEMBER 23, 1873, and until further notice, trains will leave Buffalo from the Buffalo, New York & Philadelphia Railway Depot, corner Exchange and Louisiana streets, as follows:

7.20 a. m. Through Mail (daily except Sundays) stopping at Olean 10.35, Portville 10.55, Larabees 11.2, Port Allegany 11.19 a. m., Keating Summit 12.20 p. m., arriving at Emporium at 1.00 p. m. Passengers by this train make connections at the B., N. Y. & P. depot at Emporium at 6.30 p.m. for local points on the P. & E. R. R. east.

3.27 p. m. Night Express (daily) stopping at Olean 6.2, Portville 6.35, Larabees 6.46, Port Allegany 7.05, Keating Summit 8.11, arriving at Emporium at 8.50 p.m., Renovo 10.20, Williamsport 1.00 a.m., Sunbury 2.45, Harrisburg 4.50, Philadelphia 9.10 a.m. Baltimore 8.45, a.m., Washington 10.05 a.m.

Through Pullman Sleepers run on this train from Buffalo to Baltimore and Washington, without change.

TRAINS LEAVE EMPORIUM.

2.30 a.m. Night Express (daily) stopping at Keating Summit 3.36, Port Allegany 3.52, Larabees 4.11, Portville 4.30, Olean 4.40, arriving at Buffalo 7.50 a.m.

Passengers by this train make direct and close connections with the Lake Shore, Great Western, Grand Trunk and Canada Southern Railroads for all points in Canada and the Northwest.

3.15 p.m. Local Freight and Passenger, leaving at Keating Summit 5.45, Port Allegany 6.20, Larabees 6.45, Portville 7.03, Olean 8.25, arriving at Buffalo 2.50 p.m.

2.00 p.m. Through Mail (daily except Sundays) leaving at Keating Summit 2.42, Port Allegany 2.48, Larabees 3.45, Portville 4.19, Olean 4.30, arriving at Buffalo at 8.00 p.m.

J. D. YEOMANS, Gen'l Superintendent. H. L. LYMAN, Gen'l Ticket Agent.

John V. Brown,

PROPRIETOR OF

LINE OF STAGES

BETWEEN

Coudersport & Wellsville

(Via OSWAYO, PA.)

Persons going to OSWAYO by stage, and desiring to return same day, will be accommodated at stage rates.

Passengers wishing to reach any of the neighboring towns will be conveyed by Livery at reasonable rates.

A good Livery rig kept constantly on hand to accommodate passengers by the stage.

OSWAYO HOUSE,

(JOHN V. BROWN, *Propr.*,

OSWAYO, PA.

114-tf

COUDERSPORT

GRADED SCHOOL.

ANNOUNCEMENT FOR THE SCHOOL YEAR OF 1873-4.

The Directors, having secured, as Principal, Miss CLARA A. STOCKWELL, a graduate of Vassar Female College, with Mrs. NETTIE GRIDLEY as teacher of the Intermediate Department, and Miss HELEN ELLIS for the Primary Department—all successful teachers of long experience, feel justified in calling the attention of parents and pupils to the advantages of this School.

FALL TERM commences MONDAY, AUGUST 25.
WINTER TERM commences DECEMBER 1.
SPRING TERM commences MARCH 18, 1874.

Fall and winter terms three months each, with one week vacation during the Christmas holidays. Spring term continues two months.

TUITION, per term.

HIGH SCHOOL	$5 00
INTERMEDIATE	4 00
PRIMARY	3 00

$1 00 per term less for the spring term.

Board and rooms can be secured at reasonable rates. Those wishing rooms for self-board should apply early.

A teachers' class will be organized, and special attention given to those from abroad who wish to prepare themselves for teaching or to those teachers who wish to post up in one or more of the branches.

D. C. LARRABEE, *Secretary.* WM. SHEAR, *President.*

August 6, 1873-tf

M. H. BIRGE,

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

Paper Hangings,
Window Shades,
OIL CLOTHS, Etc.,

No. 218 Main St.,

BUFFALO, N. Y.

NATIONAL

Line of Steamships.

STEAMERS SAIL WEEKLY TO AND FROM NEW YORK, QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL,

AND EVERY FORTNIGHT TO AND FROM NEW YORK AND LONDON.

Comprising the Powerful, Very Fast, First-Class, New Iron Steamships.

FOR LIVERPOOL,
CANADA,
GREECE,
EGYPT,
SPAIN,
ITALY,
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FOR LONDON,
HOLLAND,
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THE QUEEN,
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AVERAGE TIME OF LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN LINE ABOUT NINE DAYS.

The Company have added recently to their already splendid fleet SIX NEW STEAMERS, which are the largest, and have proved to be among the fastest, in the world. These additional steamers enable us to provide increased and unsurpassed accommodations for our passengers, and render makes this the leading line on the Atlantic Ocean. The "National Line Steamers" are celebrated for speed, strength and sea-going qualities; are divided into *Air, Water-Tight and Fire-Proof compartments*, thus obtaining great security; and are fitted up in every respect with *all the modern improvements* to insure the comfort, convenience and safety of passengers, to whom good treatment and kind attention is always given. Persons visiting the Old Country, or sending for their friends, should certainly avail themselves of the many advantages of this well-known, favorite Line; the best and cheapest between Europe and America.

Great Reduction of Passage.

	To Find
To or from Queenstown, Liverpool, London, Cardiff, Bristol, Glasgow or Londonderry	$29
do Hamburg, Antwerp, Havre, Rotterdam, etc	35
do Bremen, Goltenburg, Christiana, Copenhagen, Malmo, Stavanger, Dronthein, Paris, etc	5

Children under Twelve Years, Half-Fare. Infants under One Year, Three Dollars. No Charge for Infants on Outward Tickets.

NOTE:—These rates of passage are much cheaper than any other First-Class Line crossing the Atlantic.

Steerage passengers will be supplied with as much provisions and water as they may wish or use; the provisions are of the best quality, are examined and put on board under the inspection of Government Officers, appointed for this purpose, and are cooked and served out by the Company's Stewards three times a day.

Each Passenger is assigned a separate berth, married couples berthed together; single females placed in rooms by themselves. They are required to furnish themselves with bedding, crockery, etc.

Two cubic feet of luggage (equal to two trunks) allowed to each adult.

An experienced Physician attends the Steamer. Medicine and medical advice free.

Call on Passengers provided with cheap accommodations at very low rates.

S. F. HAYLTON, AGENT.

Prospectus for 1874—Seventh Year.

THE ALDINE.

An Illustrated Monthly Journal, universally admitted to be the handsomest Periodical in the World. A Representative and Companion in American taste.

Not for Sale in Books or News Stores.

THE ALDINE, while loaded with all the material that goes to make up the most attractive and interesting literature, is an elegant miscellany of pure, clear and graceful literature, and a collection of pictures of the rarest specimens of artistic skill in black and white. Although each succeeding number of it affords a fresh pleasure to its friends, the real value and beauty of *The Aldine* will be best appreciated after it has been bound up at the close of the year. Works other and cheaper may be superior in elaborateness, as compared with any single number of *The Aldine*, but there is no work of art, of the same character, at anywhere near its cost, or even approaching it in excellence, without competition in price or claim to the possession of a complete volume, can compare the quantity of fine paper and engraving in any other shape or number of volumes for twice its cost; and then, there are the chromos (see below).

ART DEPARTMENT, 1874.

The illustrations of *The Aldine* have won a world-wide reputation, and in the art department it is no adopted fact that its modern pictures are examples of the highest perfection in every sense. The common prejudice in favor of "steel plates," is rapidly yielding to a more educated and discriminating taste which recognizes the advantages of superior artistic quality without regard to the mode of production. The wood cuts of *The Aldine* possess all the delicacy and elaborate finish of the most costly steel plate, while they allow a much bolder rendering of the artist's conceptions.

To fully appreciate the wonderful work which *The Aldine* is doing for the cause of art culture in America, it is only necessary to consider the cost to the people of any other decent representation of the productions of great painters.

In addition to designs by the members of the National Academy, and other noted American artists, *The Aldine* will reproduce examples of the best European masters, selected with a view to the highest artistic success and greatest general interest. Thus the subscriber to *The Aldine* will, at a trifling cost, enjoy in his own home the pleasures and refining influences of true art.

The quarterly tinted plates for 1874 will be by Thos. Moran and J. D. Woodward.

The Christmas issue for 1874 will contain special designs appropriate to the season, by over twenty artists, and will surpass in attraction any of its predecessors.

Premium for 1874.

Every subscriber to *The Aldine* for the year 1874 will receive a pair of chromos. The original pictures were painted in oil for the publishers of *The Aldine*, by Thomas Moran, whose great Colorado picture was purchased by Congress for five thousand dollars. The subjects were chosen to represent "The East" and "The West." One is a view in the White Mountains, New Hampshire; the other gives the Cliffs of Green River, Wyoming Territory. The difference in the nature of the scenes themselves is a pleasing contrast, and affords a good display of the artist's scope and coloring. The chromos are each worked from thirty distinct plates, and are in size (12 x 16) and appearance exact facsimiles of the originals. The presentation of a worthy example of America's greatest landscape painter to the subscribers of *The Aldine* was a bold but peculiarly happy idea, and its successful realization is attested by the following testimonial, over the signature of Mr. Moran himself:

Newark, N. Y., Sept. 20th, 1873.

MESSRS. JAS. SUTTON & CO.—Gentlemen: I am delighted with the proofs in color of your chromos. They are wonderfully successful representations by mechanical process of the original paintings. Very respectfully,
(Signed) THOS. MORAN.

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