

TERMS, TWO DOLLARS A YEAR IN ADVANCE

Rates of Advertising.

Table with columns for advertising rates: One Square, Two Squares, Three Squares, Four Squares, Five Squares, Six Squares, Seven Squares, Eight Squares, Nine Squares, Ten Squares, Eleven Squares, Twelve Squares, Thirteen Squares, Fourteen Squares, Fifteen Squares, Sixteen Squares, Seventeen Squares, Eighteen Squares, Nineteen Squares, Twenty Squares.

Special Notices after Marriages and Deaths an additional one-half the above rates. Business Cards five lines or less, \$5.00 per year; over five lines, at the usual rate of advertising.

AGRICULTURAL.

SELECTING COWS.—A Vermont stock-raiser gives the following rules for selecting cows: "First, I get a broadside view of the animal, at the distance of about two rods, as I have noticed for years that there was a great similarity in the general proportion of all first class milkers, being very small in girth just back of their forward legs, as compared with their girth just forward of their hips. I have never known a first-rate milker, of any breed, not thus proportioned; so that if this form is wanting in an animal I have recommended to me, I do not care to look at her more, unless I want to breed for some other purpose than the dairy. For breeding oxen, I should want a cow of reverse proportions, i. e., larger girth forward. I next feel the size of the milk veins, and trace them to their entrance into the chest, which in superior cows, are large, admitting the ball of the larger finger; if divided, or subdivided, as is sometimes the case, I judge of the size of each orifice, as I care less for the size of the vein itself than the orifice. Next, examine by sight or touch the udder or bag, which must be capacious in order to hold much milk, with teats wide apart and free from large seed warts or sores of any kind. I then inquire how long she goes dry before calving, as I don't want a family cow to give milk less than forty six weeks, out of every fifty-two; also, as to the quality of the milk; and, to close, I milk her with my own hands."

THRUSH IN HORSES' FEET.—This disease is caused by the flow of morbid matter from the system to the frog of the foot, (probably attracted there by the heat and moisture of a filthy stall,) producing a decomposition of the frog, the sole, and the sensibly laminae of the foot, and may be known by its foetid odor. Make one quart of rye meal pudding or paste, season highly with salt, put in a sack large enough to contain the pudding and foot, remove the shoe and wash the foot, cleaning with soapuds, and place it in the sack above the hoof sufficiently strong to retain it twenty four hours; then remove the paste, wash the foot clean, tack the shoe on tightly, place in the bottom of the foot a handful of salt, over this place tow to keep the salt, then take a thin piece of wood long enough to reach from the heel to the toe, another crosswise under the web of the shoe. Wet the tow sufficiently to dissolve the salt, and change this every day. All cases of foot-rot or thrush in their early stages may be cured by a thorough application of the above salting process without the paste.—Journal of Agriculture.

CORN AND HOGS.—The Asheville (N. C.) News administers a sharp rebuke to the farmers of North Carolina for their mismanagement in their farming operations. It charges them with going to Tennessee and Kentucky for their pork, and paying ten cents a pound gross for it, and footing the bill by selling corn at fifty cents a bushel—at least fifteen cents less than it costs to raise it. This is pronounced a suicidal policy, one which has prevailed so long that the country is becoming rapidly impoverished by it.—These farmers are urged to turn a new leaf—to discard the spike-nosed native breed of hogs, and to import Chester Whites, and thus inaugurate a new era in corn raising and making pork. By producing their own hogs and fattening them they will save the cost of importing their pork and exporting their corn; produce a considerable quantity of valuable fertilizing material for the renovation of their exhausted lands, and gain nearly one hundred per cent. in selling their surplus pork, instead of corn, as they have been in the habit of doing for series of years. The recommendations of the News are sound, timely, and must be adopted before the farmers, upon whom they are urged, can make their labors remunerative.—Rural New Yorker.

AROUND THE WORLD.—When the Pacific Railroad is finished the tour around the world can be made in two months and a half. From New York to San Francisco will take seven days; from San Francisco to Hong Kong, by way of Yokohama, twenty days; from Hong Kong by steamer to Suez, thirty-two days; from Paris to New York, ten days; in all, seventy-five days. This can only be done, however, by continuous traveling and successful connections everywhere.

An editor wrote a leading article on sex, in the course of which he said: "Girls of seventeen or eighteen are fond of beans." When the paper was issued he was rather shocked to discover that an unfortunate typographical error had made him say, "girls of seventeen or eighteen are fond of beans!"

The New York ruffians who murdered Mr. Rogers mullied the life insurance companies \$22,500.

TOBACCO—BY A SMALL BOY.—Tobacco grows something like cabbages, but I never saw none of it boiled, although I have eaten boiled cabbage and vinegar on it; and I have heard men say that the cigars that was given them on election day for nothing, was cabbage leaves. Tobacco stores are mostly kept by wooden Injuns, who stand at the door to fool little boys by offering them a bunch of cigars, which is glued to the Injun's hands, and is made of wood also. Hogs do not like tobacco, neither do I. I tried to smoke a cigar once, and it made me feel like Epsom salts. Tobacco was invented by a man named Walter Raleigh.—When the people saw him smoking they thought he was a steamboat, and as they had never seen a steamboat, they were frightened. My sister Nancy is a girl—I don't know whether she likes tobacco or not. There is a young man named Leroy. He was standing on the steps one night, and he had a cigar in his mouth, and he said he didn't know as she would like it, and she said, "Leroy, the perfume is agreeable." But the next morning, when my big brother Tom lighted his pipe, Nancy said: "Go out of the house, you horrid creature; the smell of tobacco makes me sick." Snuff is Injun meal, made out of tobacco. I took a little snuff once and then I sneezed.

NEWS ITEMS.

Edward McPherson, Clerk of the House, Washington, D. C., is actively engaged upon the Life and Times of Thaddeus Stevens for early publication, and will be glad to receive copies of letters of the deceased on political topics from 1828 to 1868, and any personal incidents illustrating any point in his career, or any feature of his character. Original letters or other documents, if sent to him, will be returned after use.

A Washington paper says that a rumor is prevalent in that city that Justices Grier, Davis, Swayne and Miller are in favor of declaring the Legal Tender Act Constitutional, and that Justices Field, Clifford and Nelson are against it. Chief Justice Chase is believed to be in favor of it. The paper adds that those who have been looking after the matter with solicitude are now quite sanguine that the decisions will be postponed.

The latest estimates of the Agricultural Department for both Cotton and Corn crops of 1868, foot up very favorably.—The Cotton yield is set down at nearly two and a half million bales; and that of Corn at nine hundred and five millions of bushels.

The Peace Conference of Paris has finished its good work. A Paris paper says that the declaration agreed upon by the Conference asks of Greece to suppress bands and vessels intended for incursions into the Turkish dominions, and advises Turkey to withdraw her ultimatum. Both the Turkish and the Grecian Embassadors declared that as yet they were without instructions authorizing them to sign their assent to the conclusion of the Conference.

JEOKUS says he has seen a great deal about railways carrying passengers through without charge. "and as he was a little 'short the other day,' thought he would try it. The experiment resulted in his being put off in a ditch, and he declares there is no believing anything that the newspapers say.

Revenue and Expenditures.

The receipts and expenditures for the next fiscal year are thus foreshadowed by the Secretary of the Treasury:

Table with columns for Revenue and Expenditures: From Customs, Internal Revenue, Land, Miscellaneous sources, Receipts, Expenditures for the same period, Expenses of the army, Expenses of the navy, Expenses of the public debt.

These last estimates cannot be regarded as being in accordance with that economy which is imperatively demanded by a gradually diminished revenue. Congress should cut them down to at least \$250,000,000, and then inaugurate prompt retrenchment, so as to leave a balance on the right side of the ledger. There are a great many projects before Congress, for which appropriations are asked, some of which are of great importance to the country, but this is not the time for lavish expenditure, and it would be better to defer important works of internal improvement than to go on increasing the debt.—The Special Revenue Commissioner, however, has intimated that we may expect this year a saving of thirty millions, on various accounts among which are the finishing up of the bounties, the reduction of interest from conversions, and the withdrawal of the compound interest notes, and the surrender of pensions. The Commissioner further estimates that an increase of thirty millions of receipts, from the same sources of revenue, may fairly be looked for, with an ordinarily efficient collection, and an ordinarily honest administration. He believes, therefore, that it is within bonds to regard the Treasury as master of a clear yearly surplus, from this time forward, of one hundred millions. It is sincerely to be hoped that this sanguine view may be realized.

This is the way a French paper chronicles an accident: "On Saturday an accident, which might have been attended with sad results, took place in this city (Paris). A bricklayer, having lost his balance, fell from the sixth story of a house to the street.—Fortunately, two women, who were chatting on the sidewalk, received the falling man on their heads and broke his fall. The bricklayer was taken up safe and sound. The bystanders shuddered to think that but for a lucky chance the accident would have cost him his life. The two women were instantly killed."

The annual reports of the State Departments have been made to the Legislature, and are now either published, or in the hands of the State printer. The reports of the Common School Department by the State Superintendent J. P. Wickersham, shows over 800,000 pupils attending the public schools—an increase of above 11,000 from the previous year. Over

From our own Correspondent.

Letter from Harrisburg.

HARRISBURG, PA., Jan. 15, 1869.

REVIEW OF THE WEEK.

Both Houses of the Legislature met on Tuesday morning, and adjourned on Friday afternoon for the week. As yet there has been but little legislation done. The election of State Treasurer, and the drawing of committees in contested election cases, have consumed the most of the time that the Legislature has been in session. Quite a number of private bills have been introduced; very few, however, of a public nature have been presented. The standing committees in both Houses have been announced, and as soon as the election of United States Senator is over, legislation may be expected to commence more in earnest.

THE REGISTRY BILL.

One of the prominent features of the present session will be the passage of a law for the registration of voters. The law of last year having been decided by the Supreme Court to be unconstitutional, a new bill was prepared with such modifications as, it is thought, will remedy the defects of the former one. It was introduced in the Senate, on Wednesday, by Mr. Taylor of Beaver.—For the consideration of this bill, and all kindred ones, a joint committee of the two Houses has been appointed, consisting of Messrs. Errett, Stinson, Olmstead, Davis and Connell, on the part of the Senate, and Messrs. Strang, Nicholson, Brown of Huntington, McCollough and Rogers, on the part of the House of Representatives.

ELECTION OF STATE TREASURER.

The nominations for State Treasurer took place in the Senate and House of Representatives on Tuesday. In accordance with the decision of the caucus held last week, the Republicans presented the name of Robert W. Mackey of Allegheny. As the Democrats had fixed the time for holding their caucus at 10 o'clock on Wednesday morning, they had decided upon no particular candidate and therefore several persons were nominated. Among the number was W. W. Irwin, of Beaver, whose name was presented by Senator Beck of Lycoming. This nomination had the effect of originating a report that the Democrats were forming a coalition with a sufficient number of Republican "holders" to re-elect Mr. Irwin. This rumor had gained considerable credence, just previous to the meeting of the Democratic caucus, and for a time occasioned quite a flutter of excitement. If, however, such a combination was seriously contemplated it was not effected, and the Democrats nominated Charles W. Cooper of Lehigh. The two Houses met in joint convention on Wednesday at 12 o'clock, and on the first ballot for State Treasurer, Robert W. Mackey received 76 votes; Charles W. Cooper, 51; and Morrow B. Lowry of Erie, 1—that of Senator Fisher of Lancaster. Mr. Mackey was therefore declared duly elected State Treasurer for one year. Senator Lowry of Erie, and Billingfeld of Lancaster, Republicans, did not vote; and Senators Linderman of Berks, and Wallace of Clearfield, and Representative McCollough of Clearfield, Democrats, were absent.

CONTESTED ELECTIONS.

There are now before the Legislature three contested election cases. The first is that of Wm. M. Bunn, Republican, contestant of the seat of Daniel Witham, Democrat, sitting member, returned from the 11th District of Philadelphia as elected to the House of Representatives, by a majority of 35 votes. Mr. Bunn claims that if the illegal votes were thrown out he would have a Republican majority of seventy-three. The committee drawn in the case are Messrs. Strang, Clark of Warren, Westlake, Wilson, Dill, Herr, Leslie, Phillips and Miller—all Republicans except Dill. The probability is that the contestant, Mr. Bunn, will get the seat.

The second is that of Mr. Russell Thayer, Republican, who contests the election of Thomas Greenbank, Democrat, returned as elected by a majority of 125 to the office of Associate Judge of the District Court of Philadelphia. Mr. Thayer claims that if the fraudulent votes were cast thrown out, he would have a Republican majority of 1,097. There were over 121,000 votes polled for the candidates. The committee drawn in the case, is a joint one from the two Houses, and consists of Messrs. Miller, Brown of Northampton, Stinson and Lowry, on the part of the Senate, and Messrs. Nelson, Ames, Beatty, Hunter, Robison, of Mercer, Gounie, Marshall, Josephs and Webb, on the part of the House—8 Republicans and 5 Democrats.

The other case is in reference to the office of President Judge of the District Court for Philadelphia. The contestant, Wm. L. Hirst, is a Democrat, and the petition sets forth that he received 200 more votes, of qualified electors, than the Republican candidate, J. I. Clark Hare, who is returned as being elected by a majority of twenty-five. Mr. Hirst also claims that over 500 legal votes that presented their ballots for him, had their votes rejected illegally. The committee in this case is also a joint one, and consists of Senators Stinson, Taylor, McIntire, and Brown, of Northampton, and Representatives Ames, Clerk, of Warren, Stephens, Miller, Meredith, Nicholson, Peters, Robb and Place—10 Republicans and 3 Democrats.

The results of the investigations of these committees will be looked to with a good deal of interest, and it is their intention to make thorough work of the business in hand.

DEPARTMENTAL REPORTS.

The annual reports of the State Departments have been made to the Legislature, and are now either published, or in the hands of the State printer.

The reports of the Common School Department by the State Superintendent J. P. Wickersham, shows over 800,000 pupils attending the public schools—an increase of above 11,000 from the previous year. Over

the preceding year, the increase in average attendance is 23,786, in length of school term, 23 days, in salaries of male teachers \$1.25. In ten years, the number of male teachers has diminished 1,256, their average salaries increased \$13.13; and of female teachers, the number has increased by 3,932, and their average salaries increased by \$11.54. The tax levied for school purposes was nearly twice as much, the amount expended for building purposes nearly three times as much, the cost of instruction twice as much, and cost of contingencies almost four times as much last year, as two years ago.

The report of the Adjutant General, D. B. McCreary, shows that in 1866, there was only 8 military companies in the State; in January, 1868, there were 38, and on the 1st of December last, there were 77, of which number, 51 were in Philadelphia. In 53 counties of the State, there are no military organizations whatever.

The report of Attorney General, B. H. Brewster, sets forth, that during 1868, nearly \$55,000 of old claims, and over \$100,000 of new claims were collected. From appeal cases and suits of different characters, over \$152,000 have been collected. There were 122 suits brought during the year.

The reports of the Auditor General, J. F. Hartranft, and of the Treasurer, W. W. Irwin, show that the public debt was on the 1st of December last, a little over \$33,000,000, a decrease of over \$4,000,000 since last year. In round numbers, for the year ending November 30, 1868, the ordinary expenses of the State Government were \$450,000, and the balance in the treasury at the end of the year \$1,000,000.

From the Cleveland (Ohio) Herald, Dec. 16.

Singular History of a Once Wealthy Russian.

The eccentric genius, Karl Lansing, concerning whose actions at the station house on Sunday, we gave a short notice, has an interesting history, which we give in part below. Born in Russia, he early showed a disposition to acquire knowledge, and his father, who was at that time immensely rich, determined to give him a thorough education, and for that purpose sent him to the best schools and colleges the neighboring empire could boast. As a consequence of his facilities, Karl acquired several languages, and when his education was pronounced finished, he could speak German, French, Italian, Russian and Spanish with fluency. Shortly after coming from college he married one of the most beautiful ladies in St. Petersburg, and at once became the envy of the whole city.—His father was a man of note, not only in Russia, but in the adjoining provinces, where his fame became a household word. During the wars of Napoleon the First, Lansing, the elder, moved to France, and his means were freely loaned to the Emperor to aid in carrying on the war with Italy. The rupture between Russia and France produced a coldness between Napoleon and Lansing, as he rather favored his native land, and would not furnish the means to fight his own countrymen. The coldness finally grew into an open rupture, and after the disastrous campaign against Moscow, Lansing was ordered out of the country. Karl, with his still lovely wife, came to America, and procuring a stylish home in New York, prepared to settle down here, as the course he had seen in the French-Russian war prevented his going home, on pain of banishment to Siberia.—For several years everything went smoothly with him and his, but at length his wife died, leaving him alone in the world and nearly crazed at his loss. One reverse followed another in rapid succession until the patrimony given him by his father dwindled to nothing, and he was thrown upon his own resources to gain a livelihood. Having received a splendid military education he secured a school for instruction in the broadsword exercise, and for a time did very well. Sickness came upon him, and he was forced to give up his school and write home for assistance. His father dared not send it, as Karl had been proscribed by the Russian government, and to aid him was to secure the confiscation of his enormous property.—Worrying through his sickness he at length was able to get about. Next he tried to earn a living by means of his musical talents, than which no man possessed finer, and managed, by strict economy, to keep the wolf from his hungry door. At length he came West, rambling from city to city in search of employment as a piano tuner, which profession he still pursues. He is said to be an excellent performer on the violoncello, and even in his old age, for he is now upwards of sixty years of age, he can be excelled by very few.

He possesses the happy geniality of most Russians, and seems but little troubled so long as he gets a fair living. He refers to the scenes of his former days with a great deal of pride, but speaks of France as his home, to which he intends to go before he dies. He cannot, however, forget his wife, and on each recurring anniversary of her death his sorrow is so great that he resorts to the flowing bowl to drown it. Such is the brief history of one of Cleveland's citizens. Born and educated in affluence, the admired of a powerful nation, petted at the Court of his native land, he has gradually descended the ladder of fortune until now he is at the foot, plodding along as cheerful as those who are enjoying the smiles of the fickle goddess.

ENORMOUS RESOURCES.—We see by the report of the Secretary of the Treasury that within a period of three years and seven months the receipts of the Government from all sources of revenue reached the enormous sum of \$1,562,496,062.20, and that \$630,431,125.90 were paid on debts which were actually due at the close of the war and for bounties, which, like the pay of the army, were a part of the expenses of the war.—Adding the amount thus paid to the debt as exhibited by the books of the Treasury on the first day of April, 1865, it appears that the debt of the United States at that time was \$2,997,386,203.24, and that the actual reduction has been \$470,256,650.42; and but for the advances to the Pacific roads, and the amount paid for Alaska, would have been \$519,950,650.24.

Attorney General Evarts has issued instructions to all the district attorneys in the United States ordering them to discontinue proceedings against all persons accused of treasonable offences for acts committed during the late rebellion. This proceeding effectually settles the whole question as to the operation of President Johnson's amnesty proclamation.

GEN. GRANT authorizes the statement that the articles written by an "occasional correspondent" of the New York World, and purporting to relate conversations or furnish opinions of his in regard to "public men and public matters, ARE UTTERLY WITHOUT FOUNDATION. No human being has ever listened to, or shared such conversation as those reported. General Grant would not deem it becoming in him to contradict the articles in question if they simply affected himself. But as they are evidently written with a view to embroil his relations with prominent gentlemen, most of them his political or personal friends, or at least outrage their just sensibilities, he deviates in this instance from his usual course, and pronounces the articles alluded to incorrect, indelicate, and impertinent in an extraordinary degree.

"PA, will you get me a new pair of skates if I will prove to you that a dog has ten tails?" "Yes, my son." "Well, to begin, one dog has one more tail than no dog, hasn't he?" "Yes." "Well, no dog has nine tails; and if one dog has one more tail than no dog, then one dog must have ten tails." The father gave the boy his skates.

"Unquestionably the best sustained work of the kind in the world."

HARPER'S NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE

Critical Notices of the Press.

The most popular Monthly in the World.—New York Observer.

We must refer in terms of eulogy to the high tone and excellence of Harper's Magazine—a journal of a monthly circulation of about 170,000 copies—in whose pages are to be found some of the choicest light and general reading of the day. We speak of this work as an evidence of the culture of the American people; and the popularity it has acquired is merited. Each number contains full 114 pages of reading matter, appropriately illustrated with good wood cuts; and it combines in itself the racy monthly and the more philosophical quarterly, blended with the best features of the daily journal. It has great power in the dissemination of a love of pure literature.—Trutner's Guide to American Literature, London.

We can account for its success only by the simple fact that it meets precisely the popular taste, furnishing a variety of pleasing and instructive reading for all.—Zion's Herald, Boston.

SUBSCRIPTIONS—1869. TERMS.

Harper's Magazine, one year, \$4.00. An extra copy of either the Magazine, Weekly, or Bazar will be supplied gratis for every club of five subscribers at \$4.00 each, in or a remittance; or six copies for \$20.00. Subscriptions to Harper's Magazine, Weekly and Bazar, to one address for one year, \$10.00, or two of Harper's Periodicals to one address for one year, \$7.00.

Back numbers can be supplied at any time. A complete set, now comprising thirty-seven volumes, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by express, freight at expense of purchaser, for \$2.75 per volume. Single volumes, by mail post-paid, \$3.00. Cloth cases for binding, 50 cents, by mail post-paid.

The postage of Harper's Magazine is 24 cents a year, which must be paid at the subscriber's post-office.

\*Subscriptions sent from British North American Provinces must be accompanied with 24 cents additional, to prepay United States postage. Address, HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

THE LADY'S FRIEND.

Splendid Advancements to Subscribers.

THE Lady's Friend announces the following Novels for 1869:—"Between Two," by Elizabeth Prescott, author of "How a woman had her way," &c.; "The prize of Two Men's Lives," by Amanda M. Douglas, author of "The Debarry Fortune" &c.; a new Novel by Louisa Chandler Moulton, author of "Fleeing from Kate," &c.; and a new Novel by Mrs. Henry Wood, the distinguished English Novelist, author of "East Lynne," &c. (unless Mrs. Wood is prevented writing it by ill health)—with numerous shorter stories by a brilliant galaxy of lady writers.

The Lady's Friend will give a finely executed Steel Engraving, a handsome double-page, finely-colored Fashion Plate—engraved on steel—and a large assortment of Wood Cuts, illustrating the Fashions, Fancy Work, &c. in every number.

It will give a popular piece of Music—worth the cost of the magazine in itself—in every number. A copy of the Large and beautiful premium Steel Engraving—"The Song of Home at Sea"—engraved expressly for our readers at a cost for the engraving alone of nearly \$1000!—will be sent post-paid to every full (\$2.50) subscriber, and to every person sending on a club. This engraving is a gem of Art.

To New Subscribers.—Mark This!—New Subscribers who send in their names for 1869 before the first of November, shall receive the November and December numbers of this year in addition, making fourteen months in all. And all new subscribers for 1869 shall receive the magnificent December Holiday number, making thirteen months in all.

TERMS. 1 copy [and the large Premium Engraving].....\$ 2.50 4 copies..... 6.00 5 ".....[and one gratis]..... 8.00 8 ".....[and one gratis]..... 12.00 One copy each of Lady's Friend and Post, and Premium Engraving, 4.00 The getter up of a club will always receive a copy of the Premium Engraving. Members of a club wishing the Premium Engraving must remit one dollar extra.

Specimen copies sent gratis. Address, HARPER & BROTHERS, DEACON & PETERSON, 316 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.

Rev. I. R. GATES' MAGAMOOSE, The Great Indian Remedy. By thoroughly cleansing the blood, it radically cures Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Coughs, Cold, Diseases of the Kidneys, Dropsy, Gout, Spinal Weakness, Jaundice, Rheumatism, Chills and Fever, Pains, Gout and Headache, Fever Sore, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Scrofula, Loss of Appetite, Throat Diseases, Sore Eyes, Cancer in all forms, Inflammation, General Weakness.

The Best and Cheapest in the World

SPLENDID OFFERS FOR 1869.

THIS popular Monthly Magazine gives more for the money than any in the world. For 1869, it will be greatly improved. It will contain:

- One thousand pages, Fourteen splendid steel plates, Twelve mammoth Berlin patterns, Twelve colored Berlin patterns, Nine hundred wood cuts.

Twenty-four pages of Music! All this will be given for only TWO DOLLARS a year, or a dollar less, than Magazines of the class of "Peterson." Its THRILLING TALES AND NOVELLETTES are the best published anywhere. All the most popular writers are employed to write originally for Peterson, in 1869, in addition to its usual quantity of short stories. Four Original Copyright NovelleTTes will be given, viz.: "Marie Antoinette's Tailor," by Mrs. Ann S. Stephens; "The Mystery of Blackwood Grange," by the author of "Sir Neeb's Heir"; "Katie's winter in Washington," by Frank Lee Benedict; and "The Story of M. E. Gie," by the author of "Susy's Diary."

MAMMOTH COLORED FASHION PLATES. Ahead of all others. These plates are engraved on steel, twice the usual size, and contain six figures. They will be superbly colored. Also, a pattern, from which a dress, Mantilla, or child's dress may be cut out, without the aid of a dress maker. Also, several pages of household and other receipts; in short everything interesting to Ladies.

Superb Premium Engraving.

To every person getting up a club for 1869 will be sent GRATIS, a copy of our new and splendid Merzouit for framing, (size 24 inches by 16.) The star of Bethlehem," after the celebrated master-piece of Giarome, the famous French artist. This is the most desirable premium ever offered. For large clubs, as will be seen below, an extra copy will be sent in addition.

TERMS—Always in advance:

- One Copy, one year.....\$ 2.00 Three Copies, for one year..... 5.00 Four Copies, for one year, [and one to get up of club]..... 8.00 Eight Copies, for one year, [and one to get up of club]..... 12.00 Fourteen Copies, for one year, [and one to get up of club]..... 20.00

Address, Post paid. CHARLES J. PETERSON, No. 306 Chestnut Street Phila., Pa. \*Specimens sent to those wishing to get up clubs.

"A Repository of fashion, pleasure, and instruction!"

HARPER'S BAZAR.

A supplement containing numerous full-sized patterns of useful articles accompanies the paper every fortnight, and occasionally an elegant Colored Fashion Plate. HARPER'S BAZAR contains 16 folio pages of the size of HARPER'S WEEKLY, printed on superlative colored paper, and is published weekly.

Critical Notices of the Press. Harper's Bazar contains, besides pictures, patterns, etc., a variety of matter of special use and interest to the family; articles on health, dress and housekeeping in all its branches; its editorial matter is especially adapted to the circle it is intended to interest; and it has, besides, good stories and literary matter of merit. It is not surprising that the journal, with such features, has achieved in a short time an immense success; for something of its kind was desired in thousands of families, and its publishers have filled the demand.—New York Evening Post.

Whether we consider its claims as based upon the elegance and superiority of the paper, its typographical appearance, the taste and judgment displayed in the engravings, or the literary contributions contained in its pages, we unhesitatingly pronounce it to be superior in each and every particular to any other similar publication here or abroad.—Phil'a. Legal Intelligencer. We know of no other English or American journal of fashion that can pretend to approach it in completeness and variety.—N. Y. Times. It has the merit of being sensible, of offering instruction, of giving excellent patterns in every department, and of being stocked with good reading matter.—Watchman and Recorder.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.—1869. TERMS: Harper's Bazar one year.....\$4.00 Weekly, or Bazar will be supplied gratis for every club of five subscribers at \$4.00 each in or a remittance; or six copies for \$20.00.

Subscriptions to Harper's Magazine, Weekly and Bazar, to one address for one year \$10.00, or two of Harper's Periodicals, to one address for one year, \$7.00.

Back Numbers can be supplied at any time. The postage on Harper's Bazar is 20 cents a year, which must be paid at the subscriber's post-office.

\*Subscriptions sent from British North American Provinces must be accompanied with 20 cents additional, to prepay United States postage. Address HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

TERMS: Harper's Bazar one year.....\$4.00 Weekly, or Bazar will be supplied gratis for every club of five subscribers at \$4.00 each in or a remittance; or six copies for \$20.00.

Subscriptions to Harper's Magazine, Weekly and Bazar, to one address for one year \$10.00, or two of Harper's Periodicals, to one address for one year, \$7.00.

Back Numbers can be supplied at any time. The postage on Harper's Bazar is 20 cents a year, which must be paid at the subscriber's post-office.

\*Subscriptions sent from British North American Provinces must be accompanied with 20 cents additional, to prepay United States postage. Address HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

TERMS: Harper's Bazar one year.....\$4.00 Weekly, or Bazar will be supplied gratis for every club of five subscribers at \$4.00 each in or a remittance; or six copies for \$20.00.

Subscriptions to Harper's Magazine, Weekly and Bazar, to one address for one year \$10.00, or two of Harper's Periodicals, to one address for one year, \$7.00.

Back Numbers can be supplied at any time. The postage on Harper's Bazar is 20 cents a year, which must be paid at the subscriber's post-office.

\*Subscriptions sent from British North American Provinces must be accompanied with 20 cents additional, to prepay United States postage. Address HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

TERMS: Harper's Bazar one year.....\$4.00 Weekly, or Bazar will be supplied gratis for every club of five subscribers at \$4.00 each in or a remittance; or six copies for \$20.00.

Subscriptions to Harper's Magazine, Weekly and Bazar, to one address for one year \$10.00, or two of Harper's Periodicals, to one address for one year, \$7.00.

Back Numbers can be supplied at any time. The postage on Harper's Bazar is 20 cents a year, which must be paid at the subscriber's post-office.

\*Subscriptions sent from British North American Provinces must be accompanied with 20 cents additional, to prepay United States postage. Address HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.