



# The Democrat.

HARVEY SICKLER, Editor.

TUNKHANNOCK, PA.  
Wednesday, March 11, '63.

S. M. Pettengill & Co., No. 37 PARK ROW, NEW YORK, & 6 STATE ST. BOSTON, are our Agents for the N. B. Democrat, in those cities, and are authorized to take Advertisements and Subscriptions for us at our lowest Rates.

### Facts and Figures for the People.

A careful examination of the financial bills passed by the present Congress, including the important one agreed on Friday last, shows that Secretary Chase has issued and has the authority to issue the following legal tender notes, treasury notes, bonds and certificates of indebtedness:

|   |                 |
|---|-----------------|
| First issue of legal tender notes.  | \$150,000,000   |
| Second " "  | 150,000,000     |
| For payment of the army.  | 100,000,000     |
| Certificates of indebtedness.   | 150,000,000     |
| Fractional currency.  | 50,000,000      |
| Bonds issued to date.   | 475,000,000     |
| Interest bearing treasury notes convertible into legal tender notes at will of Mr. Chase. | 400,000,000     |
| Senate's amendment to conference bill.  | 50,000,000      |
| Bonds authorized by conference committee (20 and 40 years).                               | 300,000,000     |
| Total.  | \$1,825,000,000 |

To this may be added \$300,000,000 under the bank bill, making a grand total of \$2,125,000,000.

The above statement we take from an exchange, and assume it to be correct. It cannot be denied that these Bank Bills, Bonds, Notes, and certificates are all evidences of indebtedness of the nation and therefore of the toiling millions of people who pay its debts, and should control its destinies.

We propose to make some simple calculations in arithmetic, based upon these figures. The number of inhabitants in the non-slaveholding states is about 20,000,000. The sum put down above as the grand total of our indebtedness, divided by the number of people, shows an amount of upwards of \$100, to every man, woman and child—Democrats, nigger-heads, Sambos, Dinahs, Pickaninnies and all.

The same sum divided by the 3,500,000 of voters and tax-payers of the North, makes the sum for each, upwards of \$600—a legacy of debt left us by the Abolition Congress, which has just expired! It is safe to estimate that not over one half of the voters pay anything more than a poll tax; having no real estate or taxable property. This burden therefore falls still more heavily upon men of small means and families, who are of necessity, owners of the objects and consumers of the articles, taxed to pay this debt.

The share to be paid by the 2500 tax-payers of Wyoming at \$600 each, is \$1,500,000 an amount greater, by one half, than the valuation of all the property in the County, made taxable for State and County purposes for the year 1863.

We repeat, the people are now paying, and will hereafter be called upon to pay this debt; in the form of direct taxes, stamp duties, tariffs on articles used by them, or in some or all of the modes devised for wringing from them their hard earned dollars. It does not materially help our condition that we have time on this debt; when it is remembered that we are paying interest on most of it.—Thousands of individuals are ruined almost daily by borrowing on time and paying exorbitant rates of interest. Nor will the fact that these bonds and evidences of our indebtedness, are mostly held by people of this country, alleviate the condition of the poor man; who, owns no bonds; holds no securities; but is really the debtor—the man who owes and pays them. In the hands of their holders, most of them are entirely exempt from taxation; contributing nothing towards the support of the government; and by consolidation, becoming powerful engines for oppression and wrong upon the toiling, tax-paying millions.

A few years debt will create, in our midst, a monied aristocracy, compared to whose actions, the demand of "shylock" for his "pound of flesh" might, almost, be called humane.

### New Intelligence Office.

Billy Button, of the Republican, has gone into the marriage-brokerage business. He advertises in his last issue, for three young "ladies of means, beauty, &c., who wish to correspond with three nice, brave young men on the subject of matrimony." We would advise Billy to "shoulder his knapsack and musket" and start for Dixie for the purpose of securing for his customers, a few of the highly perfumed dusky daughters of the South. How pleasant it would be to him to be the God's chosen instrument, in relieving them from the "galling chains of slavery," and uniting them in the silken bonds of matrimony to some of their worshippers. If Billy is afraid of the draft, or the "copperheads," he had better get his stock in trade from Canada.

The Abolition editor denounced all who insist that the war shall be for the Union and the Constitution, as "copperheads"—all who are for the rights of the white citizen, as "copperheads"—all who praise a good General, "copperheads"—all who expose and denounce "heft and fraud, as "copperhead"—all who oppose the appointment of naves to office, as "copperheads"—all, in short who do not applaud the mismanagement which is resulting in the unnecessary loss of thousands of lives and the accumulation of a mountain of debt to "copperheads."—Compiler

### Billy on the Draft.

Billy Button, of the Republican, in the "Grand Fantoccini," appears upon the stage after the interesting "Babes in the Woods." As Billy was brought out in order that he might "show his wonderful parts," it was announced by the lovely babes before they took their exit, that they were to be succeeded by this prodigy of learning, wisdom and beauty. The Babes ascribed to him what the song says of old Zip Coon, to wit: that he was "a very high larnt scholar." Billy announced in his debut that he could "write"; he intended to write &c. To still further increase our admiration, and excite our wonder, he now repeats that he can "write," and that he "was Superintendent of Columbia County;" that the appointment was "urged" upon him; that, having had charge of a Seminary for ten years, "after some delay, he consented," was commissioned, &c.

After these thundering blasts from his trumpet, blown by the redoubtable Billy himself, who can but feel that he is a great man? A self-sacrificing, disinterested patriot? He is also, it would seem, a valiant man; for he tells us that "when all was in confusion," and he was drafted, he "did not evince the least trepidation or desire to evade the draft." No, not he!

In order to still further impress us with his courage and patriotism, Billy offers to "shoulder his knapsack and musket and go to the war along with us." We will not blame him for wishing to get into better company. This is natural; and would be a redeeming trait in his character, were it not for the fact, that animals even lower in the scale of humanity than he, have sought the society of their superiors, and aped their actions. We must however decline going on any nigger catching expedition with him; especially must we object to marching, for any purpose, by the side of any such gander-shanked, red faced wall eyed, carrot-haired, narrow shouldered, and narrow-brained specimen of the negro-worshipping tribe.

Now, Billy, the best way to have proved your valor, was to have taken your knapsack at the time you were drafted, and marched southward. On the tented field, pitted against the "slaveocrats," you could have established your reputation. We have a notion that you are one of the *talving* patriots whose inclinations, like a fugitive nigger's, are very strong towards the north pole. We do not doubt, if drafts are to be continued, that you will, eventually, land safely among your colored brethren in Canada.

But to examine a little more seriously the "Vindication" made by Billy. He says that after being drafted, Dr. John (an abolition friend,) wrote to the Secretary of state, "the peculiar dilemma the public schools would be placed in." We might ask, what the Secretary of State had to do with the public schools or county superintendent of Columbia county?

He says he had made his arrangements to remove to this county long before the draft. It seems that neither Dr. John nor Mr. Burgess had made any provision for the "dilemma" in this case, but it was only suggested when the law required him to "shoulder his knapsack and musket," and travel south.—He distinctly affirms that he was "cleared on account of his official position;" yet he had arranged to do so; and *did* abandon the duties of that position immediately upon being cleared, and for aught we know, or from anything that appears in his "vindication," the duties are yet unperformed. We do know that complaints on this score were made in the papers of that county.

So far as the legality of this discharge is concerned, it would have been just as competent for the Secretary at war or of state, or Gov. Curtin or Thos. H. Burrows, to have discharged "Peter Funk" because he had a license to auctioneer Pinchback, jewelry, as to have released Billy Burgess on account of his official position, and this even if he had not then, virtually abandoned it.

"The policy of the order," releasing him from the draft, Billy says, he "is not discussing." That policy and the utter want of legality in the transaction, are just the points raised by our article; and are the points above all others, which we desired this learned pedagogic editor to throw light upon. We, nor the public generally, have no desire to know how long he has been an officer, or how long he wielded the pedagogic's ferule in the Millville Seminary. The law by which he evaded the draft, or the policy which authorized his release are of far more consequence to the public than these facts.

He says that we "design to break down the influence of the Republicans by a *sophistical* presentation of perverted facts, misstatements and illogical conclusions." Who, but the learned head of the "Millville Seminary" could have got off such a lingo as this? The effort to do so, seems to have exhausted his powers, for in a column and a half that follows it, he absolutely says nothing to the point; and proves nothing, except that a drowning man, or sinking politician will sometimes grasp things even less substantial than straws.

During the Mexican war, a large number of newspapers, particularly in the North, not only criticised severely, but opposed the war itself, and expressed open sympathy with the enemy. Both in the Senate and House of Representatives, at Washington the war had its declared and bitter opponents. Yet no member was expelled from either branch for "disloyalty," nor no editor was arrested and borne to bastiles for expressing his opinions.

Over eighty thousand laborers of Ohio have petitioned the General Assembly to pass a law excluding, in the future, negro and mulatto immigration into the State.

Just think of it—OVER EIGHTY THOUSAND "copperheads" among the laborers of Ohio. Shouldn't wonder if they all had votes too. What an awful thought!

### Abstract of the Conscription Bill as Finally Passed by Congress.

Section first, enrolls all able-bodied males, including foreigners who have declared their intentions, between the ages of 20 and 45.—Section second, exempts such as are physically and mentally unfit, the Vice-President, Judges of United States Courts, heads of departments and the Governors of the States; t son of aged and infirm parents, (where there are more than one, the father or widowed mother shall decide which,) only brother of children under twelve years depending on his labor: where two or more of a family are in the service, not exceeding two shall be exempt, and persons convicted of felony—all others shall be enrolled. Section third divides the militia into two classes.—1. All between 20 and 35 years of age, and all single men between 35 and 45. 2. All others—the second class not to be called out until the first is in the field. Section fourth divides the United States into military districts, each Congressional district, each Territory and the District of Columbia constituting a district. Section fifth makes the office of Provost Marshal for each district, with the rank of Colonel. Section sixth creates the office of Provost Marshal General, with an office at Washington, to furnish rules, regulations, &c., to subordinate. Section seventh makes it the duty of Provost Marshals to arrest deserters, detect, seize and confine spies of the enemy, and deliver them to the nearest commander, &c. Section eighth provides a board of enrollment consisting of the Provost Marshal as President, and two other persons, one of whom shall be a surgeon, appointed by the President. Section ninth prescribes the mode of enrollment by the board. Section tenth provides that each class of the militia shall be enrolled separately. Section eleventh makes all persons called out subject for three years, including advance pay and bounty.—Section twelfth gives the President the power, in case of draft, to assign the number to be drawn from each district; makes it the duty of the board to draw accordingly, adding fifty per cent. to the number, and enrolling them in the order drawn; the persons drawn to be notified in ten days thereafter; the President to consider the number already furnished by each district and to make assignments so as to equalize the number. Section thirteenth allows substitutes to be furnished, or the party to pay exemption money to an amount not exceeding three hundred dollars, "as the Secretary of War may determine;" any person drafted and not reporting or commuting, to be arrested as a deserter. Section fourteen provides for a surgical examination. Section fifteenth provides for court-martialing surgeons who accept bribes. Section sixteenth discharges all drafted over the amount required by the call; provides for defraying expenses. Section seventeenth provides a certificate of discharge for those who furnish substitutes. Section eighteenth gives \$50 bounty to such as enlist for one year, and \$100 for two years.—Section nineteenth, provides for consolidating companies when their numbers are reduced one-half. Section twentieth prohibits the appointment of unnecessary officers in a reduced regiment. Section twenty-first allows deserters and spies to be executed by the commanding general, repealing the former laws regulating this matter. Section twenty-second, provides for reducing absent officers to the ranks. Section twenty-third and twenty-fourth punish persons for assisting deserters or buying their clothes, arms or equipments. The possession of such things is *prima facie* evidence of guilt; the punishment is a fine of \$500, imprisonment not over two years, or both. Section twenty-fifth provides the same penalty for resisting the draft or counseling such resistance. Section twenty-sixth allows soldiers absent to return without punishment, except forfeiture of pay and allowances otherwise orders to be punished. Section twenty-seventh provides for taking testimony at a distance. Section twenty-eighth allows the judge advocate to appoint a short-hand reporter. Section twenty-ninth, allows a continuance to be granted to either party, and provides that parties in close confinement shall have a trial within sixty days.—Section thirtieth provides punishment by court martial for all high crimes committed during war, insurrection or rebellion. Section thirty-first gives half-pay during absence on leave when in health, and forfeits pay and allowances when absent without leave. Section thirty-second allows furloughs to be granted to five per centum of non-commissioned officers and privates for thirty days.—Section thirty-third empowers the President to carry out this law. Section thirty-fourth allows him to assign duty as he pleases. Section thirty-fifth provides for detail to special service. Section thirty-sixth rescinds orders 154 and 162 of the War Department relating to enlistments. Section thirty-seventh regulates the grades in the cavalry, &c. Section thirty-eighth provides the death penalty for persons acting as spies, upon conviction by court-martial.

THE DEAD SUBJECT TO THE NATIONAL REVENUE LAW.—In Boston, the city clerk has to give a permit before a body can be buried in a graveyard. The question has arisen whether the permit had to bear a stamp, and Commissioner Boutwell decides that it must. So that a man cannot be buried in Boston unless his friends first pay a ten cent tax. This is running the revenue law "into the ground."

### A Hit at Thad Stevens.

Mr. Eaton made a speech in the late Connecticut Democratic State Convention, in the course of which he gave that old traitor and practical amalgamator, Thad. Stevens, a dig in the ribs that he would feel if his hide were not as impervious as that of a rhinoceros. He said: "Hold meetings in every town. Charge home upon the Republicans, the imbecility, the corruption, the failure of this feeble and wretched administration. Our opponents don't want the truth told of them. They fear it. Let the facts come out! We have something to fight for! Thaddeus Stevens, of Pennsylvania, the representative man of the Republicans—(and when there is any 'hanging' for treason, I hope it will bring him)—[great applause.] Thad. Stevens lately said in Congress that 'there is too much talk about the Constitution as it is and the Union as it was. I tell you, we will not have the Constitution and the Union as it was.' Now I tell this Abolition traitor, by his teeth, that we WILL have again the old Union! [Tremendous applause.] 'That is our purpose! That is our platform! We could not have a better. Now let us all go to work and elect this glorious ticket, headed by the best man in Connecticut! [Loud applause.] We can, and we will. The effect will be felt throughout the country, and do much to restore the Union. Let our battle cry be—SEYMOUR AND THE OLD CONSTITUTION! VICTORY AND UNION!"

### How to Read Shoulder Straps.

The rank and arm of the service of military officers are designated as follows:—The shoulder straps of a Major-General bear two silver embroidered stars, one on each end of the strap. A Brigadier General has one silver star only. A Colonel has a spread eagle; a Lieutenant Colonel has two silver embroidered leaves, one at each end of the strap; a first Lieutenant one gold bar at each end, and a second Lieutenant no bars at all. The cloth of strap, by its color, distinguishes the arm of the service. For general and staff officers, it is dark blue; for artillery, scarlet; for infantry, sky blue; for rifleman, green; and for cavalry, orange color. Non-commissioned officers are indicated by "chevrons" or stripes on the coat sleeve, in the form of a letter V. Corporals wear two stripes, Sergeants three. Orderly Sergeants have a lozenge, or diamond shaped figure within the angle of the chevrons. Sergeant Majors have the three stripes of a Sergeant completed into a triangle, base uppermost.

### The Legislative Excursion to Scranton.

HARRISBURG, March 3. The seventy members of the Senate and House who went to Scranton on an excursion last week have returned. After leaving Harrisburg, at 8 a. m., on Friday morning, they dined at Easton, and reached the junction of the New Jersey Central Railroad at 2 o'clock p. m., where they were received by a committee of citizens of Scranton, consisting of John Brisban, (Superintendent of the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western R. R.), G. W. Sanderson, Abraham Dunning, Mr. Robinson, Thomas Dickson, A. N. Meyler, Thomas J. Walsh, David R. Randall, and others. During the trip from the junction to Scranton the cars were frequently stopped to afford a view of the Lackawanna Valley and the bold scenery of the Delaware Water Gap. At Scranton the citizens met the excursionists at the depot, and a procession having been formed, the guests, headed by a brass band, proceeded to the Wyoming, St. Charles and Forrest Hotels. On Saturday morning the members visited Carbondale, passing over the inclined planes, and in the afternoon inspected the iron and coal operations in and about Scranton. A grand dinner was given at 7 p. m. at the Wyoming Hotel, John Brisban presided, and the proceedings were enlivened by the usual toasts and speeches. On Sunday the members attended Divine services in the churches of Scranton, and on Monday morning left for Harrisburg in the cars of the Lackawanna and Bloomsburg Railroad, being accompanied by the President, E. McNeil, by whom the train was stepped to afford a view of the Battle Ground, Monument and scenery of the Wyoming Valley, Harrisburg was reached at 5 o'clock p. m., without further delay.—Inquirer.

### THE WAY IT GOES.

A despatch from Washington says that persons in a position to know say that at least twenty-five millions have been stolen in the Quartermaster's department during the last few months. As all the telegraphic despatches are "supervised by the Government Officials, it is reasonable to suppose that this statement is below the truth. And what has been done towards the detection and punishment of these thieves? It is safe to say that nothing has been done and nothing will be done. In fact, although more than two hundred millions of dollars, probably, have been stolen from the Government under this "honest" Republican administration, we have not heard of a single case where the thief has been brought to punishment! Some may have been dismissed from office, but none have been made to pay the penalty of their crimes. Let this fact be noted. Hundreds of loyal men have been arrested and imprisoned for daring to stand up boldly and manfully in defence of the Constitution, and in opposition to the infamies of Northern disunionism and Southern treason; but not one of the hundreds of thieves, robbers and swindlers who are daily stealing the money due the poor soldiers, has been brought to punishment. Stealing and swindling are virtues in the minds of our rulers, while patriotism and devotion to the Constitution are crimes.—Lancaster Intelligencer.

### HELP ME CASTUS, OR I SINK!

The editor of the Democrat, "designs to break down the influence of the Republican." Weeping Billy.

### LATE WAR NEWS.

A Desperate Fight at Spring Hill—Three Federal Regiments Defeated and Overpowered—Escape of the Cavalry and Artillery.

NASHVILLE, March 6.—There was fighting all day yesterday, between Van Dorn's Rebel command and three Federal regiments of infantry, about five hundred cavalry and one battery, at Spring Hill, about thirteen miles south of Franklin. Colonel Coburn's three regiments of infantry were cut to pieces or captured by the Rebel force. They fought desperately, but their ammunition became exhausted, and, being overpowered by superior numbers, were either killed or captured. The cavalry and artillery got off safely. No reinforcements from General Gilbert's command at Franklin reached the scene of action. Seven regiments of infantry are at that place. Van Dorn is reported to have 18,000 men in his command.

### Further Details of the Disaster.

NASHVILLE, March 6.—The following additional details have been received of the fight near Franklin yesterday. Five regiments of infantry, one battery, the Eighteenth Ohio, with the Seventh Pennsylvania and Second Michigan Cavalry, all under command of Colonel Coburn, of the Thirty-third Indiana, advanced on Spring Hill on the 4th inst.—Several spirited skirmishes occurred during the day, our troops camping four miles distant. On the 5th a movement by the Rebels was apparent, causing some disorder at Thompson's Station. The Rebels suddenly opened on our men with three batteries on different points, and at the same time they appeared on each flank in greatly superior numbers. An unequal conflict was maintained with great determination, causing heavy loss on both sides but finally resulted unfortunately to our troops, the largest part of the Thirty-third Indiana, Nineteenth Michigan, Twenty-second Wisconsin and the Eighty-fifth Indiana, with most of their commissioned officers, being captured.

### Reb-1 Raid on Fairfax.

The Rebel cavalry made a raid in the direction of Fairfax Court House, on Monday last, and captured Gen. Stoughton, Provost Marshal Oscamers and the men under their command.

### RIOT IN DETROIT.

DETROIT, Mich., March 6—10 P. M. A negro who had committed an outrage upon a young white girl was being taken from the court room to jail under escort of the military this afternoon, when an attempt to rescue was made by a gang of rowdies. The crowd was fired upon, and one man killed and several wounded. Being foiled in their attempt to get possession of the negro, the mob perpetrated the most horrible outrages upon the colored people residing in the vicinity of the jail. Houses were gutted and burned and the inmates maltreated, and in many instances killed. Ten or fifteen lives have already been lost, and as many houses burned. All the available military here and a regiment in the interior of the state have been sent for a vigorous attempt will now be made to quell the riot.

### DETROIT, March 8.

The riot broke out afresh this morning on a small scale, but was put down by the soldiers without anybody being hurt. Several shots were fired on both sides. The authorities were vigilant in causing the arrest of suspected parties, and a large number are now in jail.

The mayor has issued a proclamation, closing the saloons for two days, and warning the citizens against making any demonstrations.

Two more negroes died to-day from injuries received, but the number of deaths will not be as great as at first telegraphed to the Herald.

Thirty-five buildings were destroyed. Contributions are being raised to relieve the sufferers.

### DETROIT, Mich., March 9.

No more attempts has been made to renew the disturbances. The city is quiet.—Measures have been taken to maintain order. The reported loss of life is greatly exaggerated. One man only is known to have been killed. Thirty-five buildings were destroyed.

ILLINOIS.—The Legislature of Illinois has finally adjourned. The peace Resolutions which passed from passing Senate by the withdrawal of enough Abolition members to prevent a quorum.

The Abolition members of the House of Representatives of Indiana, have followed the revolutionary example of their fellows in Illinois, by withdrawing and preventing a quorum from being present, thus stopping all legislation.

MORE SECESSION.—On Wednesday last, the Abolition members of the Indian Legislature being in the minority, BOLTED, so to say, prevent Legislation by the majority, and thereby it is feared, broke up the session. And yet these fellows have the assurance and hardihood to call the Democrats "traitors" within one week they have thus broke up the Legislatures of two states—Illinois and Indiana—being determined either to rule or ruin. They are in the minority in both bodies, but by withdrawing reduced both below a quorum, and thus hinder Legislation they do not like. What is this but a revolution?

### FARM FOR SALE.

THE SUBS RIBER OFFERS FOR SALE HIS FARM, situate in Washington Township, Wyoming Co., five miles from the County seat, and one mile from the N. B. Canal. The Farm contains upwards of

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Godey's immense double sheet fashion plates, containing from five to seven full length Colored Plates on each plate—Other magazines give only a few color of any Fashion in Europe or Asia.

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These fashions may be relied on. Dresses made after them, and the wearer will not wish herself to ridicule as would be the case if she wore the large cities dressed after the eyes of the plates in some of our so-called fashion magazines.

Our Wood Engravings, of which we give three times as many as any other magazine, are ten mistaken for steel.—They are so far superior to any other.

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To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which will cure the disease. Consumptives are invited to make use of it to his full supply of the means of cure.

Prescription to be sent to the afflicted, and information which he conceives to be invaluable, and hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, and cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

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