Evening State Journal.

WEDNESDAY EVE'G, AUG, 14, 1872.

Office.

We clip the following from the Oneida *Circular*. Its views are sound in theory, and their practical adoption at the Oneida Home, explains, in some measure, the extraordinary financial success of that wonderful association. These views are precisely what we want to inculcate in Virginia. When her people adopt them, they have taken a long step toward industrial and social regeneration :

"What office do you hold in this institution ?" a visitor inquired of a member of the Oneida Community, who had graduated with honor from college and theological seminary and officiated as church-paster previous to joining the Community.

"I hold at present the office of Dish-Rinser," was the simple reply.

It never occurs to a member of the Community that one kind of work is degrading in itself while another is elevating. It is understood that the character of labor is determined by its associations and by the spirit in which it is performed. Our respect for men is measured by their real character and actions, not at all by their temporary circumstances. Official position carries with it no rewards not within the reach of the faithful laborer in subordinate positions. The temptations of official position excite no envy. There is no striving, no intriguing for official responsibility. You might live in our midst for years, and not hear a single word from a disappointed aspirant for office. Indeed, if the members were not inspired with an earnest desire to serve the cause to the best of their ability, many important offices would long go a-begging.

No one need be told that our individual and collective happiness is greatly increased in consequence of our freedom from official strivings; while the community is likely to be better served officially than if office were an object of ambition with us. True merit is sure to manifest itself and be recognized. The best man to organize and guide inevitably gravitates to his high place of trust in such a state of society, and all around him will cheerfully acknowledge his leadership.

The grand secret of our harmony in respect to the question of labor and of office is that we have learned, on the one hand, to respect one another according to character regardless of position, and, on the other hand, to consider that all labor may be made an ordinance of worship.

Housekeeping Hints.

Cracks in stoves may be effectually stopped by a paste made of ashes and salt, mixed with water.

Wash the glasses of pictures with a dampened newspaper dipped into whiting, and rub dry with a newspaper.

Soap-suds will eventually destroy the polish on marble fire-places, tables, &c., if used in washing them. The potash in the soap decomposes the carbonate of lime and causes the destruction.

Lace curtains should never be ironed. Wash and starch them, using in the rinsing water a tablespoonful of powdered borax. This makes them very stiff. When wet, spread on a sheet either on the floor or bed, and pin down firmly every two or three inches. Let them dry several days and they will look very nice.

All kinds of poultry and meat can be cooked quicker by adding to the water in which they are boiled a little vinegar, or a piece of lemon. By the use of an acid, there will be considerable saving of fuel, as well as shortening of time. Its action is beneficial on old, tough meats, rendering them quite tender and easy to be digested. Tainted meats and fowls will lose their bad taste and odor if cooked in this way, and if not used too freely, no taste of it will be acquired.

An Item for Boys.

It is not necessary that a boy who learns a trade should follow it all his life. Governor Palmer, of Illinois, was once a country blacksmith, and began his political career in Macoupin county. A Circuit Judge in the central part of Illinois was a tailor. Thomas Hoyne, a rich and eminent lawyer of Illinois was once a book-binder.

Erastus Corning, of New York, too lame to do hard labor, commenced as a shop-boy in Albany. When he applied for employment first he was asked: "Why, my little boy what can you do ?" "Can do what I am bid," was the answer, which secured him a place.

Senator Wilson, of Massachusetts, was a shoemaker, Thurlow Weed a canal-boat driver, ex-Governor Stone, of Iowa, a cabinet-maker, which the late Hon. Stephen A. Douglas also worked at in his youth. Large numbers of men of prominence now living have risen from humble life, by dint of industry, without which talent is as a gold coin on a barren island. Work alone makes men bright, and it does not alone depend on the kind of work you have whether you rise or not; it depends on how you do it.—*American Rural Home.*

DR. DIO LEWIS gives the following advice to a dyspeptic, with the promise of a cure if it is faithfully followed for three months :

1. Rise early, dress warm, and go out. If strong, walk; if weak, saunter. Drink cold water three times. After half an hour come in for breakfast.

2. For breakfast eat a piece of good steak half as large as your hand, a slice of coarse bread, and a baked apple. Eat slowly. Talk pleasantly with your neighbors. Read the cheerful comments of loyal journals. Avoid Copperheads as you do hot biscuits and strong coffee. Drink nothing.

3. Digest for an hour, and then to your work. I trust it is in the open air. Work hard till noon, and then rest body and mind till dinner. Sleep a little. Drink water,

4. For dinner (two or three o'clock) eat a slice of beef, mutton, or fish as large as your hand, a potato, two or three spoonfulls of other vegetables, and a slice of coarse bread. Give more than half an hour to this meal. Use no drink.

5. After dinner play anaconda for an hour. Now for social, for pleasant games. Have a good time.

6. No supper. A little toast and tea even, for supper will make your recovery very slow.

7. In a warm room, bath your skin in cold water, hastily, and go to bed in a well-ventilated room before nine o'clock.

What Religion Is.

It is the most fatal of all mistakes, to judge that the loving sense of God, in the soul, is one which we may have or want, indifferently. It is an absolute necessity to our being. Religion is not a seperate department of human knowledge, — a branch, like other branches of human inquiry. It is rather the old encompassing atmosphere, in which, whatever be our studies or works, we can alone truly breathe and live; the one inspiring influence, which alone puts a soul into our efforts, and gives them a divine meaning. Religion is the sum of the whole inner nature, intellectual, moral and spiritual, without which all is sterile, cold, and dark.

—The Alabama *State Journal*, of the 20th ult., says: "We shall print in pamphlet form, when the list is completed, sketches of 'The Montgomery Bar,' which will embrace every practising attorney in the city. We trust the bar will encourage our project.

PLATFORM OF THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN PARTY

The following is the full platform adopted by the Republican National Convention, held at Philadelphia, June 5 and 6, 1872:

The Republican party of the United States assembled in National Convention, in the city of Philadelphia, on the 5th and 6th days of June, 1872, again declares its faith, appeals to its history, and announces its position upon the questions before the country.

First.—During eleven years of supremacy it has accepted, with grand courage, the solemn duties of the times; it suppressed a gigantic rebellion; emancipated 4,000,000 of slaves; decreed the equal citizenship of all, and established universal suffrage; exhibiting unparalleled magnanimity, it criminally punished no man for political offences, and warmly welcomed all who proved their loyalty by obeying the laws and dealing justly with their neighbors. It has steadily decreased, with a firm hand, the result and disorders of a great war, and initiated a wise policy toward the Indians. The Pacific railroad and similar vast enterprises have been generously aided and successfully conducted; the public land freely given to actual settlers; immigration protected and encouraged, and a full acknowledgement of the naturalized citizen's right secured from European powers; a uniform national currency has been provided; repudiation frowned down, the national credit sustained under most extraordinary burdens, and new bonds negotiated at lower rates. The revenues have been carefully collected and honestly applied, despite annual large reductions of rates of taxation, the public debt has been reduced, during General Grant's Presidency, at the rate of a hundred millions a year; great financial crisis have been avoided, and peace and plenty prevail throughout the land; menacing foreign difficulties have been peacefully and honorably composed, and the honor and the power of the nation kept in high respect throughout the world. This glorious record of the past, is the party's best pledge for the future. We believe the people will not entrust the government to any party, or combination of men, composed chiefly of those who resisted every step of this beneficial progress.

Second.—Complete liberty and exact equality in the enjoyment of all civil, political and public rights should be established and effectually maintained throughout the Union, by efficient and appropriate State and Federal legislation; neither the law nor the administration should admit of any discrimination in respect of citizens by reason of race, creed, colored or previous condition of servitude.

Third.—The recent amendments to the National Constitution, should be cordially sustained, because they are right, not merely tolerated because they are law, and should be carried out according to the spirit by appropriate legislaton, the enforcement of which can safely be entrusted only to the party that secured those amendments.

Fourth.—The National Government should seek to maintain honorable peace with all nations, protecting its citizens everywhere, and sympathizing with all peoples who strive for greater liberty.

Fifth.—Any system of the civil service under which the subordinate positions of the Government are considered reward for mere party zeal, is fatally demoralizing, and we, therefore, favor a reform of the system, by laws which shall abolish the evils of patronage, and make honesty, efficiency, and fidelity the essential qualifications for public position, without practically creating a life tenure of office.

Sixth.—We are opposed to further grants of the public lands to corporations and monopolies, and demand that the national demain be set apart for free homes for the people. The annual revenue, after paying current debt, should furnish a moderate balance.

Seventh.—The annua revenues, after paying the current debt, should furnish a moderate balance for the reduction of the principal, and the revenue, except so much as may be derived from a tax on tobacco and liquors, be raised by duties upon importation; the duties of which should be so adjusted as to aid in securing remunerative wages, to labor, and promote the growth, industries, and prosperity of the whole country.

Eighth.—We hold in undying honor the soldiers and sailors whose valor saved the Union. Their pensions are a sacred debt of the nation, and the widows and orphans of those who died for their country are entitled to the care of an additional legislation as will extend the bounty of the Government to all our soldiers and sailors who were honorably discharged, and who, in the time of duty, became disabled, without regard to the length of service or the cause of such discharge.

Ninth.—The doctrine of Great Britain and other European Powers concerning allegiance. "Once a subject always a subject," having at last, through the efforts of the Redublican party, been abandoned, and the American idea of the right to transfer allegiance having been accepted by European nations, it is the duty of our Government to guard with jealous care the right of adopted citizens against the assumption of manthorized claims by their former Government, and we urge continual careful encouragement and protection of voluntary immigration.

Tenth.—The franking privilege ought to be abolished and the way prepared for a speedy reduction in the rate of postage.

Eleventh.—Among the questions which press for attention is that which concerns the relations of capital and labor, and the Republican party recognize the duty of so shaping legislation as to secure full protection and the amplest field for capital, and for labor, the creator of capital, the largest opportunities and a just share of the mutual profits of these two great servants of civilization.

Twelfth.—We hold that Congress and the President have only fulfilled an imperative duty in their measures for the suppression of violent and treasonable organizations in certain lately rebellious regions, and for the protection of the ballot box, and therefore they are entitled to the thanks of the nation.

Thirteenth.—We denounce the repudiation of the public debt in any form or disguise as a national crime. We witness with pride the reduction of the principal of the debt and of the rates of interest upon the balance, and confidently expect that our excellent national currency will be perfected by a speedy resumption of specie payments.

Fourteenth.—The Republican party is mindful of its obligations to the loyal women of America for their noble donation to the cause of freedom, their admission to the wider fields of usefulness is viewed with satisfaction, and the honest demands of any class of citizens for additional rights should betreated with respectful consideration

Fifteenth.—We heartily approve the action of Congress in extending amnesty to those lately in rebellion, and rejoice in the growth of peace and fraternal feeling throughout the land.

Sixteenth.—The Republican party propose to respect the rights reserved by the people to themselves as carefully as the powers delegated by them to the State and to the Federal Government. It disapproves of the resort to unconstitutional laws for the purpose of removing evils by interference with rights not surrendered by the people to either the State or National Government.

Seventeenth.—It is the duty of the General Government to adopt such measures as will tend to encourage American commerce and ship building.

Eighteenth.—We believe that the modest patriotism, the earnest purpose, the sound judgment, the practical wisdom, the incorruptible integrity and the illustrious services of Ulysses S. Grant, have commended him to the heart of the American people, and with him at our head we stand to-day upon a new march to victory.

PRINCIPLES ENUNCIATED BY THE REPUBLICANS OF VIRGINIA.

The Republicans of Virginia, in Convention assembled, about to enter upon the canvass for the election of a President and Vice-President of the United States, now formally announce their principles to the voters of this Commonwealth.

From 1865 to 1872 they have continually and unwaveringly held and proclaimed the same principles; and they hereby reiterate and reaffirm the resolutions of their State Conventions held in 1866, 1867, 1868, 1869, 1870, and 1871.

These principles have been embodied in the 13th, 14th, and 15th amendments of the national constitution; and in the civil rights act of April 9, 1866, the enforcement act of May 30, 1870, and the amended enforcement act of April 20, 1871; which principles in brief are :—

1. That slavery shall never exist in this Union;

That all native and naturalized inhabitants of these states shall be citizens of the Union, entitled to absolutely equal rights, civil and political;

That the elective franchise and the right of office-holding shall belong to all citizens of proper age, not guilty of crime, irrespective of race, color, or of any other proscriptive qualification;

2. That the laws of Congress passed for the enforcement of these rights should be diligently executed; and that if, in practice, these laws should be found inadequate for this purpose, other laws should be enacted by Congress effectual to that end.

3. That these constitutional amendments and the laws for their enforcement embody not only the just principles of equality and right; but those of true Christian toleration; and that we oppose all proscription for opinion sake, and all endeavors to infuse a spirit of hatred and hostility in the minds of one class of citizens against another on political grounds.

4. That we challenge the world to produce financial results more successful than have been achieved by the national administration. The national debt has been diminished *three hundred millions of dollars*, while taxation by the national government has been largely and steadily reduced. Our credit has improved and strengthened at home and abroad; the perpetrators of fraud and embezzlement have been vigorously pursued and promptly punished; the revenues have been collected by officers held by the President to the most rigid accountability, all of which has produced the present satisfactory condition of the national treasury.

5. That a well conducted and faithfully administered system of free schools, in pursuance of the State constitution, whereby the children of the people shall be universally educated, is a cardinal policy of the Republican party, and necessary to the well being of society; and as one means of securing an efficient management of the free schools of Virginia, we favor the election of school trustees by the people in such manner that the minority as well as the majority may be represented in the school boards.

6. That it is due to the Superintendent of Public Instruction of Virginia, that this Convention should express their approval of his late able report, as giving earnest of his competency and fidelity of intention in the discharge of his important duties.

7. That the so-called Conservative party of this State, by its unjust laws and proscriptive spirit, by its attempts to hold the mass of the people in ignorance, by its pernicious financial legislation and its oppressive taxation, has forfeited all claim to the support of the people of Virginia; and has shown that a party is unfit to exist which, like it, is organized on the principle of political and social proscription, and held together by no common bond but that of hatred towards the national government and its supporters.

8. That the wise provisions of the homestead clause in our State constitution have been ignored by the judiciary or ruled upon in such a manner as to deny to our people its intended benefits.

Suffering debtors find no adequate relief upon appeal to the State courts or Legislature, but are compelled to see the little wreck of property left them by the war sacrificed under the sheriff's hammer at forced sale and themselves and families left homeless beggars.

In view of these facts, the Republican party of Virginia, as the author of the homestead clause and its advocate to the present time, believes the extension of the exemptions under the general bankrupt act so as to include the homestead exemptions under our State constitution to be the only means of relief now offered to our people, and they therefore ask Congress to pass the amendment to that effect offered in the Senate by the Hon. J. F. Lewis, and hereby pledge themselves to the support of this measure.

9. That we extend a hearty welcome to immigration and capital from abroad, and advocate the development in every possible manner of the magnificent resources of forest, soil, water-power and and mineral wealth in which Virginia abounds.

10. That the national currency given the nation by the Republican party, has proved a national blessing; that a protective tariff is the true policy for the South, tending as it does to produce that variety of employments which we so much need; and that State and national taxation should be reduced as rapidly as possible, consistently with a due regard to the public faith.

11. That this Convention, as a mark of their respect for the Hon. John F. Lewis and as a testimonial to his valuable public services, and his integrity of character, respectfully offer his name to the Republican party of the United States, for nomination along with Gen. Grant, as a candidate for the Vice-Presidency.

12. That this Convention unanimously recommend the renomination General Grant for the Presidency, as due, not only to his great public services in the field and in the Cabinet, and to his fidelity and honesty, but as a measure of justice to a great and good man who has been made the object of iniquitous assault not only from his political enemies but from those who should have been his political friends.

Supplemental Resolutions.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Convention Congress should provide for such an extension of the powers of the Federal courts, as to protect all rights and secure prompt remedies for all wrongs in the States lately in rebellion, where the partisan character of the local courts, or the inadequacy of their power, fails to secure protection to any portion of the people.

Resolved, That we are in favor of an amendment to the Constitution of the United States providing for the election of President, Vice-President, and Senators, directly by the people, and, so far as possible, for such direct election of all other public officers.

Resolved, That the National domain is the common heritage of all the people, and should be sacredly guarded from speculation and monopoly; sold only for homesteads to actual settlers in small quantities, and the proceeds applied to education.

Resolved, That this Convention earnestly recommends the establishment of a free National University in the city of Washington, to utilize the immense educational material now collected there; such University to be supported from the proceeds of sales of the public lands.

Resolved, That cheap communication by mail is one of the most precious interests of the people, and we call upon Congress to perfect our present excellent system by adding there to the Postal Telegraph, thus securing the vast benefits of telegraphic communication to all.

WHEREAS it is of immense commercial importance to the people of the United States that a public highway be established for cheap transportation of freights between the people of the West and the Atlantic seaboard; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Congress of the United States be memorialized to complete the James River and Kanawha canal, and that our Senators and representatives in Congress be requested to use all honorable means to secure the completion of this national highway (already half completed) as soon as possible.

4331

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—That on the 3d day of August, A. D. 1872, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued out of the District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Virginia, against the estate of Walter F. Jones of Gloucester county and State of Va., who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition: that the payment of any debts, and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a court of bankruptcy, to be holden at the Register's office, Richmond, Virginia, before W. W. Forbes, Esq., Register, on the 20th day of August, A. D. 1872, at 10 o'clock A. M.

DAVID B. PARKER,
au 6—Tu2w U. S. Marshal.

4365

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Eastern District of Virginia.

In the matter of Thomas C. Hackett, bankrupt—in bankruptcy.

At Richmond, Va., this 8th day of August, 1872.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Please take notice, that a petition has been presented to the Hon. W. W. Forbes, one of the Registers of said District Court, in bankruptcy, by R. A. Ricks, assignee of the estate of said bankrupt, to sell the real estate belonging to said bankrupt, free from all liens and encumbrances thereon.

This is to give notice to all persons interested, that in the terms of said petition an order has been issued by the Register aforesaid, for all persons who may be interested in said estate, to appear before W. W. Forbes, Register, at his office, in Richmond, Va., on the 6th day of September, 1872, at 10 o'clock A. M., and show cause, if any they have, why such order should not be granted

R. A. RICKS,
au 8—Th2w Assignee.

4257

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Eastern District of Virginia.

In the matter of John J. Southworth, bankrupt—in bankruptcy.

At Richmond, on the 31st day of July, 1872.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Please to take notice hereby, that a petition has been, to wit: on the 31st day of July, 1872, filed in said District Court by John J. Southworth, of Caroline co., in said district, who has been heretofore duly declared bankrupt under the act of Congress entitled "An act to establish a more uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved March 2d, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof, from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 15th day of August, 1872, at 10 o'clock A. M., before W. W. Forbes, one of the registers of said court in bankruptcy, at his office in Richmond, in said district, is the time and place assigned for the hearing of the same; when and where you may attend and show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.

You are also hereby notified, that the second and third meetings of the creditors of the said bankrupt will be held at the same time and place.

W. W. FORBES,
Register in Bankruptcy for the
au 3—S2w d Con'l Dist. of Va.

4397

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Eastern District of Virginia.

In the matter of R. G. Gilliam, bankrupt—in bankruptcy.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

The undersigned, E. W. Massey, of King William co., Va, hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of R. G Gilliam, of New Kent co., in said district, who was, on the 16th day of July, 1872, adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition by the District Court of said District.

Dated Richmond, Va., August 6, 1872.

au 6—Tu3w E. W. MASSEY, Assignee.

SOUTHERN PLANTER AND FARMER.

SUBSCRIPTION $2 PER ANNUM.

A FIRST-RATE ADVERTISING MEDIUM.

This old and well-established journal has recently changed hands, and will be conducted with renewed vigor. It will number among its contributors some of the ABLEST WRITERS IN THE COUNTRY upon all subjects kindred to agriculture. The different departments of the journal—Agricultural, Horticultural, Mechanical, Household, &c.—will each be conducted with a view to make it the most

VALUABLE AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL IN THIS COUNTRY.

Every farmer should take it, and no one who who has recently moved into the State can afford to be without it, as it contains the experience of the most practical and successful farmers and planters.

As an advertising medium it has no superior in the South, having a large circulation amongst the most substantial farmers and business men Insurance companies, bankers, machinists, fertilizing companies, nurserymen, seedmen, commission merchants, &c., who wish to reach the best class of people in the country, will find it to their interest to advertise in this journal.

It will be mailed to subscribers on the first day of each month at $2 per annum in advance.

Specimen copies will be sent on application.

All business communications to be addressed

JOHN W. RISON,
Editor and Proprietor.

Office No. 2 Columbian Block, corner of Thirteenth and Cary streets. de 6—tf

BUTTERICK'S PATTONS.
Sole Agency, HOWE SEWING MACHINE,
Office 823 Main street.

SEWING MACHINES.

THE IMPROVED

SINGER SEWING MACHINE.

THE BEST FOR ALL KINDS OF WORK.

Its sales indicate it;
Durability and Popularity prove it;
Its Work confirms it.

127,833 sold in 1870—44,825 more than any other company;
181,260 sold in 1871—52,734 more than any other company.
OVER 700,000 MADE, SOLD, AND IN USE!
The Machine must stand upon its own merits.
Call and examine it.

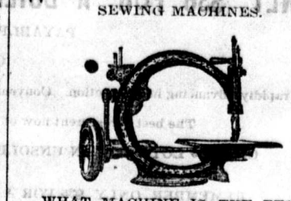
SEWING MACHINES REPAIRED.

MADAME DEMOREST'S CELEBRATED PATTERNS for ladies' and children's clothing and gentlemen's under garments.

SHAFFER & STRONG,
mh 10—d&wts 913 Main street.

WILLCOX & GIBBS'

SEWING MACHINES.



WHAT MACHINE IS THE BEST.
"THAT IS THE QUESTION."
NOT THE ONE MOST SOLD, BUT THE ONE MOST USED.

The very large number of double-thread Machines exchanged for the WILLCOX & GIBBS MACHINE has compelled the Company to arrange for quarterly clearing-out trade sales at auction of these so-called "Lock-stitch" Machines. Country dealers buy at these auctions and sell to their customers, who soon become tired of their purchase and trade them again for a Willcox & Gibbs Machine. Double-thread Machines are thus becoming a sort of circulating medium to purchase

WILLCOX & GIBBS MACHINES

with. At a late auction at 391 Broadway, New York, 1,280 of these captured Machines were sold by the Willcox & Gibbs Company to start on their old round and come back to be exchanged for the reliable Willcox & Gibbs Machines.

A full stock of Willcox & Gibbs Machines kept on hand, for sale, exchange and rent at Willcox & Gibbs' office, Ninth and Bank streets, Richmond, Va. JAS. E. A. GIBBS.

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MADAME DEMOREST'S
Fashionable
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and have secured the services of Mr. G. W Camp, an old and well known resident of the city, as manager. The very great superiority of the Singer Machine over all others, and the entire reliability of Madame Demorest's Dress Patterns are too well known to require comment from us.

SHAFFER & STRONG, Agents,
54 SYCAMORE ST., PETERSBURG,
and General Agents for Va. and N. C.,
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PROSPECTUS.

PROSPECTUS FOR 1872.
FIFTH YEAR.

A REPRESENTATIVE AND CHAMPION OF AMERICAN ART.

THE ALDINE:

AN ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY JOURNAL CLAIMED TO BE THE HANDSOMEST PAPER IN THE WORLD.

'Give my love to the artist workmen of THE ALDINE, who are striving to make their profession worthy of admiration for beauty, as it has always been for usefulness."—*Henry Ward Beecher.*

THE ALDINE, while issued with all the regularity, has none of the temporary or *timely* interest characteristic of ordinary periodicals. It is an elegant miscellany of pure, light, and graceful literature, and a collection of pictures, the rarest specimens of artistic skill, in black and white. Although each succeeding number affords a fresh pleasure to its friends, the real value and beauty of THE ALDINE will be most appreciated after it has been bound up at the close of the year. While other publications may claim superior cheapness as compared with rivals of a similar class, THE ALDINE is a unique and original conception—alone and unapproached—absolutely without competition in price or character. The possessor of the volume just completed cannot duplicate the quantity of fine paper and engravings in any other shape or number of volumes *for ten times its cost.*

The labor of getting THE ALDINE ready on the press is so great that reprinting is out of the question. With the exception of a small number specially reserved for binding, the edition of 1871 is already exhausted, and it is now a scarce as well as valuable book.

NEW FEATURES FOR 1872.

ART DEPARTMENT.

The enthusiastic support so readily accorded to their enterprise, wherever it has been introduced, has convinced the publishers of THE ALDINE of the soundness of their theory that the American public would recognize and heartily support any sincere measure to alleviate the tone and standard of illustrated publications.—That so many weakly, wicked sheets exist and thrive is not evidence that there is no market for anything better—indeed the success of THE ALDINE from the start is direct proof to the contrary. With a population so vast, and of such varied taste, a publisher can choose his patrons, and his paper is rather indicative of his own than of the taste of the country. As a guarantee of the excellence of this department, the publishers would beg to announce during the coming year, specimens from the following eminent American artists:

W. T. RICHARDS,	VICTOR NEHLIG,
GRANVILLE PERKINS,	FRANK BEARD,
JAMES D. SMILLIE,	GEORGE H. SMILLIE,
WM. HART,	WM. H. WILCOX,
F. O. C. DARLEY,	PAUL DIXON,
R. E. PIGUET,	AUG. WILL,
WM. BEARD,	JAMES H. BEARD,
	J. HOWS,

These pictures are being reproduced without regard to expense by the very best engravers in the country, and will bear the severest critical comparison with the best foreign work, it being the determination of the publishers that THE ALDINE shall be a successful vindication of American taste in competition with any existing publication in the world.

LITERARY DEPARTMENT.

Where so much attention is paid to illustration and get up of the work, too much dependence on *appearance* may very naturally be feared. To anticipate such misgivings, it is only necessary to state that the editorial management of THE ALDINE has been intrusted to MR. RICHARD HENRY STODDARD, who has received assurances of assistance from a host of the most popular writers and poets or the country.

THE VOLUME FOR 1872

will contain nearly 300 pages, and about 250 fine engravings. Commencing with the number for January, every third number will contain a beautiful tinted picture on plate paper, inserted as a frontispiece.

The Christmas number for 1872, will be a splendid volume in itself, containing fifty engravings, (four in tint) and, although retailed at $1, will be sent without extra charge to all yearly subscribers.

A CHROMO TO EVERY SUBSCRIBER

was a very popular feature last year, and will be repeated with the present volume. The publishers have purchased and reproduced, at great expense, the beautiful oil painting by SEIS, entitled "DAME NATURE'S SCHOOL." The chromo is 11x13 inches, and is an exact fac-simile, in size and appearance, of the original picture. No American chromo, which will at all compare with it, has yet been offered at retail for less than the price asked for THE ALDINE and it together. It will be delivered free, with the January number, to every subscriber who pays for one year in advance.

TERMS FOR 1872.

One copy, one year, with Oil Chromo.....$5.00
Five copies, " " " 20,00

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