

The Hammonton Item.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF HAMMONTON AND MAKING MONEY.

VOL. I.-NO. 21.

HAMMONTON, N. J., SATURDAY, MAY 25, 1872.

\$2.00 PER YEAR

Desirable Property FOR SALE!
A TWO STORY BUILDING
20x37,
AND LOT,
36x100-ft., on
Bellevue Ave., near Station.
A desirable situation for a Store or Manufacturing. A cash purchaser can obtain very favorable terms. Address
CASH,
Care of THE ITEM, Hammonton, N. J.

HAMMONTON HOUSE.
The subscriber having leased the Hammonton House, at Hammonton, N. J., and furnished it in the best order, is prepared to give excellent accommodations to **TRAVELERS AND BOARDERS,** at reasonable rates.
Good Stabling for horses.
MAY 7 '72. J. R. CAROTHERS.

C. J. FAY,
DEALER IN
Drugs and Medicines,
N. E. Corner Bellevue and Railroad Ave's
HAMMONTON, N. J.
Paints of all colors ground in oil. Zinc and White Lead, Varnishes, Brushes, Window-Glass, Raw and Boiled Linseed Oil, Coal Oil, Neatfoot Oil, Sewing Machine Oil, Lard Oil, Paragon Oil, Spirits Turpentine, Benzine, &c. Also Ayer's and other medicines, Domestic Dye, and all such articles as are usually kept in a country Drug-Store.

PHYSICIANS PRESCRIPTIONS
filled and put up with
SPECIAL CARE.
The subscriber is the only authorized agent in this town for the sale of Brandt's U. V. Pills, Alcock's Porous Plasters, and Johnson's Anodyne Linctus. N. E. corner Bellevue and T. R. Avenues.
C. J. FAY,
5a-26th.

DON'T
allow the important fact to escape your mind, that the place to buy **HARDWARE,** such as **PARLOR & COOK STOVES** of all styles and **NAILS, BOLTS, BUILDERS' HARDWARE, MECHANICS' TOOLS,** and a thousand and one things which you

READ
about in the **HAIRWEARE LINE,** is at the **HARDWARE STORE** of **M. D. & J. W. DEPUY,** cor. EGG HARBOR ROAD & BELLEVUE AVE.; (second door from station) We are offering

A
large stock of **CARRIAGE TRIMMINGS, SPOKES, FELLOES, HUBS, &c. TUFFY & GLASS, PAINTS & OILS, CORDAGE,** all kinds, and **TINWARE.** Don't believe a

WORD
about hard times and high prices. There is no evidence of it at our store. We keep a full variety of **SHOE TOOLS, BRUSHES**

OF
all kinds, &c., &c. We have also in addition to all
THIS!
A fine assortment of **FURNITURE**—Bureaus, Mirrors, Lounges, Tables, Bedsteads, Mattresses, &c., &c. We cannot be beaten in this market, and if our friends consult their best interests they will bear in mind the **CASH STORE** of **M. D. & J. W. DEPUY,** Hammonton, N. J.

HOUSE, SIGN AND CARRIAGE PAINTING!
Every description of **PLAIN & FANCY** Painting promptly executed in the best style. Particular attention given to
GRAINING, GILDING, GLAZING, & PAPER HANGING.
Furniture repaired and varnished, and made to look like new. Give me a call.
M. H. ROBINSON,
(Opposite R. R. Depot.) Hammonton, N. J.
Orders for **GRAINING** from all parts of the County promptly attended to.

WHEELER AND WILSON'S IMPROVED Family Sewing Machines,
Are the BEST, being
Unique, Simple and Practicable.



Swiss Muslin to Heavy BEAVER CLOTH.
Over Half a Million now in Use.
They have stood the test of twenty years' use and it is no experiment to purchase one.
SOLD ON THE INSTALLMENT PLAN.
Warranted for three years by
PETERSON & CARPENTER, Gen'l Agts.
John Scullin,
Traveling Agent,
Hammonton, N. J.
10a5-1y-w

ALLEN'S Dried and Ground FISH GUANO,
Contains 18.72 per cent of Ammonia.
Good and Reliable Manure for all Crops.
See that every Bag has my Trade Mark.
No. 1 Peruvian Guano
Received direct from the Government.
Ground Bone and Bone Meal.
LAND PLASTER, in Bags, Barrels and Bulk.
J. J. ALLEN,
No. 4 South Delaware Avenue,
8-20 PHILADELPHIA.

Popery!
The Foe of the Church & Republic
What it has done. What it is doing and what it means to do—its power—its despotism—its infallibility—its frauds—its relics—its miracle—its idolatry—its persecutions—its hatred of our public schools and of civil and religious liberty. Its swarming crimes. Its horrid wickedness and its **New York Riots.**
A book that is wanted everywhere.
Permanent Employment at Liberal Pay Offered!
Young Men, Ladies, Teachers and Clergymen, in every town and county. Send for circular to
ZEIGLER & McCURDY,
519 Arch st., Philadelphia, Pa.; 139 Race st., Cincinnati, Ohio; 603 North 5th st., St. Louis; Mo.; 274 Main Street, Springfield, Mass.

OUR CHEAP CARPETS!
Cheapest Carpets in Philada.
Where to Buy Them.
Who has not heard of **Evans' Cheap Carpet Store?** There you can buy your Carpets much lower than at any other store, and rely upon their being represented. Our stock is unusually large, comprising the latest styles of Brussels, Three Ply, Ingrain and Sateen Carpets, Oil Cloths, Matings & Window Shades. We would like all to satisfy themselves by calling at our store **FIRST.** Don't buy without examining the great inducement we offer to cash purchasers.
JOHN J. EVANS,
No. 517 North SECOND st.: First Carpet Store above Vine st., opposite Wood st. 12-20
OUR CHEAP CARPETS!

CRANBERRY LANDS! Of Hammonton.
Mr. Editor: I have seen a statement in the Vineland Weekly, headed "THE CRANBERRY LANDS OF VINELAND," in which the writer gives the total length of the streams of Vineland and argues therefrom that "there is no necessity for going elsewhere to purchase Cranberry lands while such large quantities can be had in their own immediate neighborhood."
The writer of the above is evidently aware that the successful cultivation of the Cranberry requires large quantities of water, but is not aware, perhaps, that it is also essential to have a particular soil, in which only the plants can thrive and be profitable. That the swamps of Vineland are not fitted for cultivation of the Cranberry is evident from the fact that those of her citizens, who have gone into the cultivation of the berry, go elsewhere to select their bogs, where all the requirements of the business can be had, viz.: much underdrain with pure white sand, and an abundance of water for flowing at all seasons of the year.
We have in the **TOWN OF HAMMONTON** over **3000 acres** of natural Cranberry Swamp IN ONE BODY with **THREE** large, unobstructed streams coursing through it, on which the **PARK, HAMMONTON** and **LYNELAND** Cranberry Companies are located, and are engaged in preparing and planting their bogs, consisting in aggregate of over **500 acres**, of which **200 acres** came into bearing in 1871. In addition to these there are some **530 acres** in the same bog being improved by individual effort, in lots from 10 to 20 acres each, and mostly by citizens of Vineland.
It is estimated that there is, independent of the above, over **1000 acres** of Cranberry bog, finished, coming into bearing, and in all bearing, in different parts of the town, so that in a few years Hammonton will boast her Cranberry Acres by thousands and rival the region around Toms River. The lands alluded to are within 1 1/2 miles of Atsion Station, on the New Jersey Southern Railroad, with the Vineland Railroad crossing the road of the meadow, thereby affording unsurpassed facilities for shipping the fruit to either of the great markets of the country. The soil consists of a deposit of muck, averaging 3 inches in depth, underlaid with pure white sand, and the surface of the meadow is so level that the expense of clearing and preparing the bogs is light in comparison to most Cranberry bogs, rarely exceeding one hundred and fifty dollars per acre; the streams throughout this region contain large quantities of muck in solution and while at rest on the bog (that is, during the winter season, when the bogs are flooded) deposit much over the surface in sufficient quantities to fertilize the vines and add to the value of the crop. Having thus briefly stated the advantages our town possesses for the growing of Cranberries, will our friend of the Vineland Weekly please inform us how many acres of improved Cranberry lands they have in their town, and why their people prefer our Cranberry lands to their own?
SNOO FLY.
Persons desiring information concerning Cranberry Lands can address Geo. F. Miller, at Hammonton, P. O., who will answer all inquiries.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.
The undersigned would respectfully inform the Citizens of Atlantic County that he has established in Atlantic City a **PRINTING OFFICE**, with presses, and material pertaining thereto, for the publication, during July and August, of a **Local Daily Newspaper**, devoted especially to the interests of Atlantic City. Said paper to be known as the **Atlantic City Daily Review**, and to be a reflex of all that transpires within the City. Copies mailed to any address. Price of subscription, \$2. to be paid when the sixth number shall have been received. Advertising rates mailed on application.
The patronage and co-operation of the people is earnestly solicited.
A. L. ENGLISH.
Atlantic City, May 25, 1872. 21-24

ALEXANDER SMYTH, TAILOR,
Wishes to acquaint the citizens of Hammonton, that he has a room, situated over Wm. Packard's Saloon, where he is ready to receive and execute all orders of those who may favor him with their work in his line of business in all its branches, viz: cutting, making, altering, repairing and cleaning. 28-30

NOTICE.
All persons having claims against the **MAY'S LANDING & EGG HARBOR CITY R. R. CO.** are requested to present the same at the office of the Company at May's Landing, and all persons indebted to said company to make payment of the same, on or before Friday, May 31, 1872.
By Order of Directors.
May 1871.

LAWS OF NEW JERSEY.
CHAPTER CCCCLVII.
A Further Supplement to an act entitled "An Act to revise and amend the charter of Egg Harbor City," approved February thirteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight.
1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That it shall be the duty of the constable, to whom a warrant may be delivered, as specified in the first section of a further supplement to an act entitled "An act to revise and amend the charter of Egg Harbor City, approved February thirteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-

eight," approved March thirty-first eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, immediately after a tax sale to pay the money or moneys raised by such sale to the treasurer of said city, and to make return of said warrant and his proceeding thereunder, to the clerk of said city, to be filed by said clerk among the other papers of said city.
2. And be it enacted, That the warrant mentioned in the last preceding section, before the execution thereof, be recorded by the clerk of said city in a book to be provided for that purpose, which said record thereof shall be received as evidence in the several courts of this state.
3. And be it enacted, That in case of death, resignation, inability, disqualification, neglect, refusal, removal out of the city, or expiration of the term of office of the constable who made any sale of land for taxes under the act and supplement to which this is a further supplement, it shall be lawful for the common council of said city, in case of a vacancy, to appoint another constable, in his place, until the next regular election, or if there is no vacancy, to appoint one of the two constables in office as successor to the constable who made such sale, and it shall be the duty of the constable appointed as successor as aforesaid, to execute deeds to the purchasers of land sold for taxes by his predecessor in office, which deeds shall be as good and valid in law as if executed by the constable who made such sale.
4. And be it enacted, That for the services hereinafter specified and performed under the act and supplement to which this is a further supplement, the following fees and costs shall be allowed, and no more:
1. The justice who shall issue the warrant to sell real and personal property for taxes, two cents for every delinquent's name therein contained;
2. The constable to whom such warrant shall be directed, one dollar for executing and returning the same, and in addition thereto thirty-four cents for each distress; and also three cents on each dollar by him collected and paid over to the city treasurer by virtue of said warrant, and further, for signing every deed, ten cents;
3. The clerk of the city for each certificate of sale executed and delivered to a purchaser, the sum of fifty cents;
4. The conveyancer, who is to be selected from among the fit persons resident in said city, and to be appointed by the common council of said city, for drawing deeds to the purchasers of land at any tax sale, every year, shall receive for a deed containing only one conveyance the sum of one dollar and twenty-five cents; and for every additional conveyance in the same deed the sum of twenty-five cents; the party receiving said deed to be at the expense of drawing the same, the revenue stamps, and the acknowledging of the same;
5. For publishing the notice of a tax sale the price shall be five cents for every delinquent's name, for the first insertion, and two cents for each subsequent insertion after the first, in each newspaper, that may be appointed by the common council of said city for the publication of such notice.
5. And be it enacted, That this shall be taken and deemed to be a public act, and shall take effect immediately.
Approved March 26, 1872.
CHAPTER DXXXII.
An Act to defray incidental expenses of New Jersey Legislature, for the session of eighteen hundred and seventy-two.
1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That it shall be lawful for the treasurer of this state to pay, upon the warrant of the comptroller, to the several persons hereinafter named, the following amounts, viz:
No. 1. To George Dudley, for stationery, for house of assembly, certified to by sergeant-at-arms, three dollars and sixteen cents, \$ 3 16
For stationery for house of assembly, certified to by engraving clerk, one hundred and ninety-three dollars and eighty-five cents, 193 85
For muelage for house of assembly, certified to by clerk of house, fourteen dollars and seventy-five cents, 14 75
For stationery for senate, certified to by sergeant-at-arms of senate, one hundred and thirty-six dollars and ninety cents, 136 90
For stationery for senate, certified to by engraving clerk of senate, one hundred and eighty-one dollars and eighty cents, 181 80
For stationery for house, certified to by clerk of house, three dollars and sixty cents, 3 60
For stationery for house of assembly, certified to by speaker, thirteen dollars and seventy-five cents, 13 75
For stationery for house of assembly, certified to by sergeant-at-arms, one hundred and forty-four dollars and thirty cents, 144 30
For stationery for house of assembly, certified to by sergeant-at-arms, ninety dollars and twenty-five cents, 90 25

No. 2. Ivins & Mount, for coaches furnished members of legislature, certified to as follows:
By Thomas Beesley, ninety-five dollars, 95 00
By Henry Iriek, one hundred and fourteen dollars, 114 00
By Thomas Beesley, thirty-two dollars, 32 00
By Henry Iriek, six dollars, 6 00
No. 3. William S. Sharp, for stationery for house of assembly, certified to by clerk of house, eighteen dollars, 18 00
No. 4. D. Lidor, stand for office use in senate, certified to by secretary of senate, sixteen dollars and fifty cents, 16 56
No. 5. Joseph McPherson, for two satchels for secretaries of senate, certified to by secretary of senate, sixteen dollars and seventy-five cents, 16 75
No. 6. James & Dunham, for paste and brushes for senate, certified to by secretary of senate, eighteen dollars, 18 00
James & Dunham, for muelage for senate, certified to by secretary of senate, six dollars, 6 00
James & Dunham, for muelage for senate, certified to by secretary of senate, twenty-eight dollars and seventy cents, 28 70
No. 7. Hon. Dennis Boardman, for expenses contesting seat in house of assembly, per vouchers, five hundred dollars, 500 00
No. 8. William H. Campbell, chairman of educational committee, for expenses of self and others of committee, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, one hundred and four dollars and ninety-eight cents, 104 98
William H. Campbell, for printing several different forms of school bill, per vouchers, two hundred and sixty-four dollars, 264 00
No. 9. Mrs. Louisa Antwith, for cleaning for slow work, about legislative chambers, for the session, one hundred dollars, 100 00
No. 10. Murphy & Bechtel, for stationery for senate, certified to by secretary of senate, seven hundred and seventy-four dollars and seventy-five cents, 774 75
No. 11. B. S. Anderson, detective policeman, for special service, ten dollars, 10 00
No. 12. William S. Sharp, for stationery for senate, certified to by president of senate, thirteen dollars, 13 00
William S. Sharp, for stationery for senate, certified to by engraving clerk, six dollars, 6 00
No. 13. J. Herbert Potts, for services assisting journal clerk of house of assembly, five hundred dollars, 500 00
No. 14. Augustus O. Evans, balance said to be due on account of printing the volume of public documents in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-four, four hundred and forty-six dollars, 446 00
No. 15. Theodore W. Bronso, on account of printing assembly bills for the present session of the legislature, as per resolution adopted by the house, January ninth, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, the balance of the bill to be paid by the comptroller when the whole bill shall have been rendered, two thousand dollars, 2,000 00
No. 16. Dyer and Reeves, for each fare, certified to by Henry Iriek, chairman committee soldiers children's home, one hundred and twenty-four dollars, 124 00
No. 17. William G. Allen, for coaches, certified to by Charles Hewitt thirty-five dollars, 35 00
Certified to by S. H. Cavileer, thirty-two dollars, 32 00
No. 18. J. D. Hall, for parchment rolls for senate and house of assembly, at the usual rates, twenty-five dollars, 25 00
No. 19. To the officers of the senate and general assembly, including two journal clerks, and the private secretaries of the president of the senate and speaker of the house, for extra services, an additional compensation of twenty per centum upon their salaries for the present session.
No. 20. Samuel Prior, for taking measurements of New Jersey state prison, twenty-five dollars, 25 00
No. 21. To the several pages of the senate and house of assembly an addition of twenty per centum to the amount of compensation provided by the act of March 29, 1871.
No. 22. George K. Coleman, on account of services as reader for the assembly, one hundred dollars, 100 00
No. 23. That fifty dollars be allowed to Jeremiah Daly, the state librarian, for moneys paid

(Continued on eighth page.)

HAMMONTON,

Atlantic County, New Jersey.

A Strange History.

George Washington Webster, who recently committed suicide at Canterbury, N. J. (a brief but important account was given in The New York Monitor), was, as the writer says of Boston, who was only 15 years the younger than the subject of this narrative. His mother was a landowner, young woman from Hooksett, N. H., who did service in the family of the parents of the young collegian, who afterwards rose to distinction in the city, while his father was cast on the world as a young child, the fruit of this illicit union was a few years old he was sent to Hooksett and placed in the care of his uncle, who is now living on the old farm near this young and spent some ten years of his early life. At the age of about 16 he went to Pembroke to live with Capt. Jacob Sawyer, a retired business man, with the privilege of attending the school at Pembroke. He soon attracted the attention of his teachers by his brilliant natural gifts, and was pronounced the best scholar in the institution. By the solicitations of his friends his uncle, by a sudden notion of his parental authority, had rather incautiously placed in a "gentle" manner than take off completely and go to work, why it is their own affair, we suppose. But it is time people's eyes were opened to the evils they generate by crowding the unproductive ranks of life, and letting the producing go unfilled.

There is a great demand for men, for workers; but the market for dromes, for people of sense, is very small. People of sense have about arrived at the conclusion, in plain language, that "any fool can be a clerk," while to be an efficient cabinet-maker requires qualities by no means so readily found. The result is that the supply of the clerk class is enormously in excess of the demand, and as a natural consequence, their salaries can be squeezed down to the very lowest limits, and this fact the capitalist is generally at no great hesitation to improve upon. Not only is the number of clerks kept far above the demand by the hosts struggling for admittance to the "honorable" rank of clerkship, but the "gentle" man who thinks it more "gentle" than to work, is always full of people of sense, male and female, that is setting in that direction, but the business is often perpetuated from father to son. Boys are put into the ranks of clerkship who are entirely ignorant of the duties of the clerk, leaving a boy of fifteen, goes to the head of a house in which he is himself employed; solicits a place for his son, and congratulates himself on having done a good deed. People of sense do not seem to be very scarce. Our delirious week more to the scanty resources of home. Were he to reflect that he is in all probability, condemning the lad to chronic imbecility under which he will always fall, he would be less delirious. These children should be kept in view, and their real interests cared for. They should be rescued from that miserable life of the constant shabby shifts and moon dainties to something which they are not. This is real poverty.

This, too, is what makes the carpenter on the shoemaker, the actual gain in the business, but the man who has a fiercer man than the clerk. If he has a good fire, plenty to eat, and warm clothes. His wife cooks the chops, and does the washing, and doesn't care who knows it, and his means are sufficient for a life of perfect natural gentility, and above-board in every respect. And the West beckons to people who might otherwise fitly away from the New England, in the bonds of clerkship. We have known a man who resigned his position in the clerical office to be developed, virgin soil to be upturned, and land which will grow yearly in value, to be obtained on the very first day. There are men in the Western States who had the courage to early life, to leave the counters of Chicago and St. Louis to rough it in California and Colorado. They bought land for cents which is now worth thousands of dollars. They dug the ground which Denver and Sacramento now cover. Their vigor and physique is certainly as good to-day as that of their fellow-clerks, whom, at nineteen, they left at the desk, while they have "more dollars than the others have cents."

It is not probable that Mr. Michael Moore of South Boston will trouble himself in future about fragments of United States Treasury notes which may come across his path. It appears that some time ago Mr. Moore by some means came into possession of a piece of a \$50 Treasury note, No. 10,613, of the issue of 1861. This he forwarded to the Treasury Department, accompanied by an affidavit, and the receipt of the Peace, that about the 17th of March, 1860, the remainder of the note was destroyed, and asked the Department to send him for the fragment which he had lost, which was accordingly sent to him. Unfortunately for Mr. Moore, however, a search in the Department, it is said, brought to light the identical bill from which the fragment had been cut; the two pieces fitted precisely, and made the note complete. The consequence was that Mr. Moore had been held in the sum of \$1,000 for trial on a charge of attempting to defraud the United States Treasury, and has also been rendered liable to an indictment for perjury.

A good place to stay in a bakery.

Out of Work.

Everywhere we hear this complaint, but it is generally from persons who are not actually engaged in any trade or occupation in life, or next to none, follow some precarious clerkship. Or, if it is those who endeavor to follow a mechanical trade, they are persons who are not "up in the rooming." Workmen of any handicraft, who are masters of their business, do not want for work. But the number of "misericordians"—no other words will express the subject—out of employment is increasing. In New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Brooklyn, Baltimore, Chicago, and other great cities of the land, is not only lamentable, but enormous. Millions of men and women are out of work, and especially those who labor under a reputation for benevolence, are inundated by applications from persons thoroughly deserving, who are reduced to the most desperate straits for a subsistence. Only a few days ago, a gentleman disinterested in the conductor of the car in which he was traveling, an old acquaintance, formerly a clerk with a large family, who was very poor, was thankful to have even his present employment. Nor is he the only one of this class so engaged. The evil is, moreover, an increasing one, and people are being seriously to believe themselves "out of work." Even clerks who do work have, ordinarily, so poor a future before them, that the fascination this employment has can only be accounted for by absurd notions of its security. If a person has rather staved in a "gentle" manner than take off completely and go to work, why it is their own affair, we suppose. But it is time people's eyes were opened to the evils they generate by crowding the unproductive ranks of life, and letting the producing go unfilled.

Social Radiation.

One of our most fascinating American writers says that "every lovely woman who has had an education in the world, in diameter of grace, energy, and peace. The same remark is as true of the other sex. Every one who has what is termed a presence. You cannot be in the same rooming. Workmen of any handicraft, who are masters of their business, do not want for work. But the number of "misericordians"—no other words will express the subject—out of employment is increasing. In New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Brooklyn, Baltimore, Chicago, and other great cities of the land, is not only lamentable, but enormous. Millions of men and women are out of work, and especially those who labor under a reputation for benevolence, are inundated by applications from persons thoroughly deserving, who are reduced to the most desperate straits for a subsistence. Only a few days ago, a gentleman disinterested in the conductor of the car in which he was traveling, an old acquaintance, formerly a clerk with a large family, who was very poor, was thankful to have even his present employment. Nor is he the only one of this class so engaged. The evil is, moreover, an increasing one, and people are being seriously to believe themselves "out of work." Even clerks who do work have, ordinarily, so poor a future before them, that the fascination this employment has can only be accounted for by absurd notions of its security. If a person has rather staved in a "gentle" manner than take off completely and go to work, why it is their own affair, we suppose. But it is time people's eyes were opened to the evils they generate by crowding the unproductive ranks of life, and letting the producing go unfilled.

Who Eat Our Codfish?

Our total export of dried codfish for last year was \$1,164,935, quanta; and the quantity was 43,425,000 lbs. Our best customer for the fish is Brazil, to which we sent 243,425 quanta of last year's catch. The market for cod in Brazil is continually expanding, and the demand for the fish is increasing. The demand is greater every year, and no other country can compete with us in the Brazilian market. Spain is our next best customer, having consumed 12,250 quanta of dried cod in 1870. The more liberal commercial policy recently adopted by Spain, and the extension of her railway system, have greatly favored the consumption of our fish in that country. In Spain, however, we meet the Norwegian fish in the market; and, though naturally far inferior to quality to ours, the cruel, industrious Norwegians are so careful to keep their fish fresh, that they are able to drive Norwegian cod out of the market. They take more pains in cleaning, salting and drying the fish than our fishermen; and our exports to Spain are in the hands of the fish dealers, who are in the habit of sending their inferior fish, Portuguese next to Spain as a fish-consumer, and in proportion to its population, takes much more.

Disillusion as a Profession.

Those inclined to fill with the previous days of life, never succeed in their wilful determination of making circumstances accommodate themselves to their convenience. Young men wear out their vitality prematurely in persisting to do what is wrong, with a satisfied conviction they shall carry their design through successfully, although opposed by admissions of conscience, the rebuke of their wisest friends, and the judgment of the law. Disappointment, disgrace and an abrupt conclusion of schemes, invariably overtake them in their wild career of dissipation. They practice wrong-doing, and the result is ruin. Physically and morally dissipating, a life day by day in sheer idleness, in debauchery, in the commission of crimes beyond computation in an ephemeral but blighted and wretched existence. Cycles upon cycles then spot their way towards eternity, and human beings manipulated a quarry; and now the story of his old age may be seen by simply looking at the legs as we walk over them on the trotter.

Wisconsin papers complain of a man who was used enough to elope with the only school-teacher in Green Bay, thus shutting up the school.

The California Indians.

This house is planted seemingly by chance, or rather by relations to the fancy except usually another house just like it. It has a flap door, made of an old apron or dress; but under the same roof you will generally find another house, or rather a store, and a shop, and a first I thought this an apartment to let, but it is a store-house, and seems to be a sort of genteel sham, for every one into which I got a peep was empty, or very nearly so. It had probably been a relation to the dignity and good standing of a family that an hermetically sealed parlor has to a respectable countryman's house in New-England. If you can tell the difference between more equal and fifth, you would see that these Indian houses and their inhabitants are not dirty. I think it likely that they learned cleanliness from the old Spanish Californians, who, it should be known, are eminently cleanly people. At one of these houses, at a little distance from Temecula, I begged some hot water to prepare myself a little lunch, and while this was getting ready took an inventory of the house. It contained three children, a very old blind-man who bent over the fire and mumbled to himself, three women, a girl who was rubbing when on a tortilla-stone; a man who was sitting on a bench, his feet sticking out near the fire; a baby tied into a wooden frame, in which the little ones are held, carried and rocked; a fire, a few baskets and articles, and a number of people, and people, and water-tight; two saddles, an ox-yoke, a table, a sieve, two earthen jugs, in which water is kept cool in this country, a stone mortar and pestle, a wooden pot, an ax, a gun-bonnet, a pair of loose shoes, carefully hung up and evidently not often used, and a small picture of some saint. Outside stood two very respectable looking wash-tubs, several pots, and for the dog. Now here was an outfit in its dog, superior to that which I noted in several Pea shanties on the way. Here were preparations for living simply, but not uncleanly. Beyond this the Indian does not go. As you ride through the country, you can tell at a distance the character of the inhabitants of a house you are approaching. If the house is of rods and straw, the owner is a poor man, and his wife is a poor woman; if it is of adobe, it is a Spaniard who lives there; if it is of frame, be sure it is an "American," as we of the United States proudly call ourselves. Often the wooden house is a mere box, smaller and less comfortable than the Indian straw hut, but it is better. It is in this part of the State, is harmless. Being white, and of the superior race, therefore, you have the privilege of entering an Indian house, and you will be kindly received. If you are a stranger, and wish to cool your own dinner at his fire, you will welcome you. You will prefer to camp out beside your own fire, in the open, rather than in the lodgings in his house. —Cor. N. Y. Tribune.

The Russian Imperial Winter Palace.

The home of the Russian imperial family, from October to June, every year, is the Winter Palace. This immense building has frontage of more than seven hundred feet, and is large enough to lodge six thousand persons. A curious story is told, how some time ago, the forty-three watchmen stationed along the roofs of this palace built huts under the shelter of the chimney stacks, to protect themselves from the inclemency of the weather, and an hour after while, being lonely, they brought their or their wives and children, and commenced housekeeping. The little colony prospered, and husband and goats and swine, were gradually introduced into the premises. An alarm was given on very properly for an indefinite time, but unfortunately a cow was taken up and she became so uneasy that the czar learned the whole affair, and the colony was dispersed. All the arrangements of the Winter Palace show great wealth, consummate skill, and exquisite taste. The suits of apartments occupied by the Empress and by Alexander, the present heir-apparent, are especially fine. They are fitted up with great beauty and appropriateness. The children's nursery is one of the most interesting rooms in the whole palace, containing little furniture, but a great quantity of toys and games. A room fitted up as a study, and which was appropriated to the Crown Prince and the Grand Duke Alexis, in their boyhood, contains firearms, swords, and articles, and models of all kinds. A huge model of an iron clad ship of war, completely and beautifully rigged, occupies a whole side of the page-room. Everything indicates the wisdom and care bestowed in the education of the sons.

A Wonderful Grape Vine.

Among the innumerable wonders of the Pacific Slope the mammoth grape vine of Santa Barbara, California, deserves notice. Seventy years ago it was the riding-whip of a Spanish donna, one of the earliest settlers of Santa Barbara, presented to her by her lover. Now it spreads its branches over an acre, and produces annually from ten to twelve thousand pounds of grapes. Beside it grows an offspring vine, twelve years old, which is as prolific as the parent stem, and which bears a bunch of grapes of a very fine fig tree. The donna who formerly owned this vine and the land on which it grows died recently at the ripe age of 80 years. Before her death she made a will, and when she died her property, including the vine, was left to Mr. Sower, of Canton, Ohio, who proposes to give the vine the care it very much needs. The grape vine is said to be as large as the famous tree at Fontenay, and was found larger than any found among the vines in the vicinity of Rome. Altogether, it is one of the wonders of the world, and affords a striking example of the wonderful vegetable growth of the Pacific coast.

Difference Between Strength of Will and Strength of Mind.

A very clear illustration of the distinction between strength of will and strength of mind is afforded by the case of a young fellow who probably had never read a page of metaphysics in his life. This young gentleman, whose friends called him Bob, for shortness, was of an excellent nature, and was, in every way, an unusual indulgence in who was sure to leave him in a shaly and unhappy condition. Bob had a consequential acquaintance named Wallis, who was gifted with the qualities of a sponge, and who, although in the habit of drinking much more freely than Bob, was never known to exhibit any signs of inebriety. One day Wallis called upon his friend, whom he found seated on the stool of repentance, with a wet towel band round his head, and several empty soda-bottles by his side; and, shocked at the sight, he began to murmur, "What is it?" inquired Nathaniel, "Well?" began Tom, lowering his voice almost to a whisper, and assuming a most earnest expression of countenance, "you have seen this Miss Lane that has lately moved into the village?" "Yes," replied Nathaniel, "and a mighty fine-looking young woman she is, too." "That's so," said Tom; "and what do you think she has taken a great fancy to you, Nat?" "I have," exclaimed Nathaniel, "I have," declared Tom. "She was talking with my sister Agnes about your yesterday, and when she heard so good a report of you, that that your only failing was being so shy of women, she said she wished she could get acquainted with you, but she supposed that would be impossible. She said she had made up her mind that if she ever married it would be to some respectable, honest man in the country, for she had become disgusted with the deceit and heartlessness of city men. She has no other purpose than to pick up some good, honest fellow like you."

Records of the Rocks.

When geologists have become so thoroughly acquainted with shells composing the great volume of nature as to read what they record, we shall have marvelous revelations. Enough is already known to overwhelm the mind with the mighty revolutions through which this planet has passed, and it would be vain to propose it for possible company by man. There are some startling things revealed in the flat stones on the sidewalk. It is a notice in the fragment of stone imbedded in another totally different, when it has been detained a prisoner perhaps a million of years. That fragment is far older than the stone which it is imbedded in. It is a fragment of stone which was broken and broken off from a larger piece by violence. Perhaps it fell in plastic mud, in the process of ages beyond computation in an ephemeral but blighted and wretched existence. Cycles upon cycles then spot their way towards eternity, and human beings manipulated a quarry; and now the story of his old age may be seen by simply looking at the legs as we walk over them on the trotter.

The Heavier the Cross.

Heavier the cross, the better Heaven: No cross without, no God within. Death judgment from the heart and drive. And the world's false state and lie. Who happy he with all his lot. Whom God hath rest beneath the cross. Heavier the cross, the better Christian: This is the touchstone that applies. How many a garden would be water. Dwelt by showers from weeping eyes. The gold by fire is purified; The crown by trials is increased. Heavier the cross, the stronger faith: The loaded palm strikes deeper root: The vine-judges sweetly leath. When men have pressed the clustered fruit: The vine is left, and the leaves are gone. Like pearls beneath the salt sea foam. Heavier the cross, the better prayer: The bruised reed most fragrant air. If they and wind were always there: The sailor would not watch the star; And David's palms had no'er been sung. If grief his heart had never wrong.

The Watch and the Turkey.

As a certain learned Judge in Mexico some time since, walked on morning into court, he thought he would examine whether he was in time for business. He looked at his watch, and found it was not in his pocket. "As usual," said he to a friend who accompanied him, as he passed through the crowd near the door—"as usual I have again my watch at home under my pillow." He took his seat on the bench, and thought no more of it. The court adjourned, and he returned home. As soon as he got into his house, he looked at his watch, and found it was not in his pocket. "But my dear Judge," said she, "I sent it to me, your lordship's?" "Unquestionably," replied the lady, "and by the person you sent for it." "The person I sent for?" echoed the Judge. "Precisely, my dear; the very person you sent for. You had not left home more than an hour when a well-dressed man knocked at the door and asked a couple of reels to bring it home with him. He wanted he was at home! But the lady was anxiously awaiting his pleasure, and he made a desperate effort. "Yes, sir," replied that lady, interrogatively, as Nathaniel's understanding met with a quietus. "Matters were becoming serious, at last, with your grace, and you were able to get over it. So bashful a boy was Nathaniel, that he was unable to learn his school was acquired through tribulation and pain. He trembled all over when obliged to sit near a girl, and when examination day came he was passing in a shaly condition. He could not pass his day on the street without making himself ridiculous in trying to avoid her; and to be compelled to sit opposite one at table, overwhelmed him with confusion. If requested to pass a certain article of food, he was sure to seize the wrong one, and, in his mortification, would cap the climax by upsetting his coffee upon himself or his neighbors. The only time that Nathaniel was ever known to involuntarily present himself in ladies' company was on the occasion of a picnic; got up by the young people of the village; and when he arrived at the seat of festivity, and found himself surrounded by such an array of female lovelines, his courage forsook him, and amid the jeers of his comrades, he ran home for dear life. A songstress by the name of Tom Johnson, a character famous for playing tricks upon everybody, conceived the idea of "getting a good one" on Nathaniel. A young married woman by the name of Mrs. Lane, whose husband was temporarily absent on business in a foreign country, had lately taken up her residence in the village. Having learned this much, Tom sought out Nathaniel, and, in a confidential manner, said to him: "Nat, I've got something important to tell you—the best piece of news you ever heard, I'll warrant."

The Story-Teller.

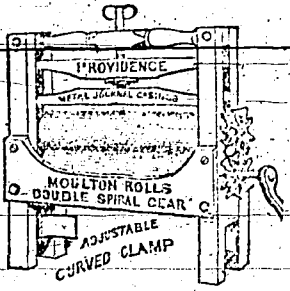
A Bashful Man's Experience.

If there is a being deserving of commiseration, it is the sensitive man. He is the victim of the unfeeling and thoughtless—and generally of the cruel—actions of his fellow-beings; or, as was said of him, he is the riding-whip of a Spanish donna, one of the earliest settlers of Santa Barbara, presented to her by her lover. Now it spreads its branches over an acre, and produces annually from ten to twelve thousand pounds of grapes. Beside it grows an offspring vine, twelve years old, which is as prolific as the parent stem, and which bears a bunch of grapes of a very fine fig tree. The donna who formerly owned this vine and the land on which it grows died recently at the ripe age of 80 years. Before her death she made a will, and when she died her property, including the vine, was left to Mr. Sower, of Canton, Ohio, who proposes to give the vine the care it very much needs. The grape vine is said to be as large as the famous tree at Fontenay, and was found larger than any found among the vines in the vicinity of Rome. Altogether, it is one of the wonders of the world, and affords a striking example of the wonderful vegetable growth of the Pacific coast.

Mr. Toole's Vest-Buttons.

Whether to button or to unbutton the lowest button of his vest was a vital question with young Toots at his first party. When a man came in with lower buttoned, what should the difficulty be? London for a seed-sower at an expense of \$250, for a better one could be got at home for \$40. Mr. Stowart's fortune is estimated at between fifty and sixty millions. Comfortable as London is, there is a margin of ten millions to spare by. Two English ladies, the Misses Chreese and Sims, lately married two South Sea Islanders in Australia—the first marriage of the kind on record. An Indiana maiden suing for breach of promise, had her suit dismissed, and only the letters to show the faithless one, but her own, to show the depth of ruined affection. A woman in Manchester, England, has been arrested for chloroforming women, and while they were in an insensible condition, cutting off and stitching their hair. There are twenty female physicians in Berlin who are justly entitled to be called famous practitioners. They have amassed individually ample pecuniary means. A Michigan paper thus delicately announces a death from a "non-explosive." "Mrs. Maria Flannery gave up the bad habit of using kerosene for kindling fires, on Thursday last." Dr. Holmes talks in his pleasant way, and his anecdotes and doctor's words are severe. Dr. Holmes are summed up in the single sentence, "The lawyers are the cleverest men; the ministers are the most learned, and the doctors are the most sensible." There is a woman in Springfield who is determined not to be cheated. She purchased a spool of cotton thread at a dry goods store, the other day, and insisted on having the clerk unwind and measure it to make sure that it did not fall below 200 yards. A negro in Mississippi the other day climbed a tree to saw off a limb upon which a swarm of bees were settled. When the limb fell the whole swarm settled upon the head of the unfortunate, who was so severely that he died in ten minutes. Dr. Oscar Librich, the inventor of hydrate of chloral, has introduced a new organic compound called croton-chloral, by which the head may be rendered insensible to the most violent attacks of fever, and remain unaffected. It therefore promises to produce all the good effects of hydrate of chloral without any drawbacks being attached to its judicious use. The heat was so intense at Adelaide, South Australia, last January, that business nearly ceased; sleeping became almost an impossibility, and even a cold bath was scarcely attainable, the water-works being heated to seventy-nine degrees. The water in the reservoirs rose in the day up to one hundred and eighty degrees in the shade. Country banks can take no better precaution than to have a first-class safe with a lock very difficult to open, but at the same time they ought to have their body around who knows how to open it in case of necessity. A New Hampshire bank lately obtained a valuable safe with a patent combination lock, and having trusted it to a blacksmith, who had forgotten the combination, and it took a brawny blacksmith all day to get into it. Among the "vestiges of barbarism" which the English are beginning to protest against, is the law requiring a man to be shaved before six o'clock in the day. This law necessitates the eating of salads and cake and the drinking of champagne and sherry so soon after breakfast that the stomach is all rounder until for the rest of the day, and suffer all the horrors of nightmare without the mitigation of sleep. These certainly are potent reasons for allowing marriages in the evening. The English Anti-Tobacco Society, wanting evidence of the evil effects of the weed, took into their service Professor Newman. He had never used the stuff in any form; and the arrangement was that he should take a good smoke, get sick, and then describe his horrible sensations in a course of lectures. The professor got his pipe smoked about half an hour, but singularly enough he did not get sick at all; and, so far from being utterly disgusted, he just kept on smoking. The gentleman sits down, the operator ticks in the inevitable napkin, lathers the hirsute chin, carefully strips the chosen razor, and with hands purified, he takes a good smoke, get sick, and then describe his horrible sensations in a course of lectures. The professor got his pipe smoked about half an hour, but singularly enough he did not get sick at all; and, so far from being utterly disgusted, he just kept on smoking. The gentleman sits down, the operator ticks in the inevitable napkin, lathers the hirsute chin, carefully strips the chosen razor, and with hands purified, he takes a good smoke, get sick, and then describe his horrible sensations in a course of lectures. The professor got his pipe smoked about half an hour, but singularly enough he did not get sick at all; and, so far from being utterly disgusted, he just kept on smoking. The gentleman sits down, the operator ticks in the inevitable napkin, lathers the hirsute chin, carefully strips the chosen razor, and with hands purified, he takes a good smoke, get sick, and then describe his horrible sensations in a course of lectures. The professor got his pipe smoked about half an hour, but singularly enough he did not get sick at all; and, so far from being utterly disgusted, he just kept on smoking. The gentleman sits down, the operator ticks in the inevitable napkin, lathers the hirsute chin, carefully strips the chosen razor, and with hands purified, he takes a good smoke, get sick, and then describe his horrible sensations in a course of lectures. The professor got his pipe smoked about half an hour, but singularly enough he did not get sick at all; and, so far from being utterly disgusted, he just kept on smoking. The gentleman sits down, the operator ticks in the inevitable napkin, lathers the hirsute chin, carefully strips the chosen razor, and with hands purified, he takes a good smoke, get sick, and then describe his horrible sensations in a course of lectures. The professor got his pipe smoked about half an hour, but singularly enough he did not get sick at all; and, so far from being utterly disgusted, he just kept on smoking. The gentleman sits down, the operator ticks in the inevitable napkin, lathers the hirsute chin, carefully strips the chosen razor, and with hands purified, he takes a good smoke, get sick, and then describe his horrible sensations in a course of lectures. The professor got his pipe smoked about half an hour, but singularly enough he did not get sick at all; and, so far from being utterly disgusted, he just kept on smoking. The gentleman sits down, the operator ticks in the inevitable napkin, lathers the hirsute chin, carefully strips the chosen razor, and with hands purified, he takes a good smoke, get sick, and then describe his horrible sensations in a course of lectures. The professor got his pipe smoked about half an hour, but singularly enough he did not get sick at all; and, so far from being utterly disgusted, he just kept on smoking. The gentleman sits down, the operator ticks in the inevitable napkin, lathers the hirsute chin, carefully strips the chosen razor, and with hands purified, he takes a good smoke, get sick, and then describe his horrible sensations in a course of lectures. The professor got his pipe smoked about half an hour, but singularly enough he did not get sick at all; and, so far from being utterly disgusted, he just kept on smoking. The gentleman sits down, the operator ticks in the inevitable napkin, lathers the hirsute chin, carefully strips the chosen razor, and with hands purified, he takes a good smoke, get sick, and then describe his horrible sensations in a course of lectures. The professor got his pipe smoked about half an hour, but singularly enough he did not get sick at all; and, so far from being utterly disgusted, he just kept on smoking. The gentleman sits down, the operator ticks in the inevitable napkin, lathers the hirsute chin, carefully strips the chosen razor, and with hands purified, he takes a good smoke, get sick, and then describe his horrible sensations in a course of lectures. The professor got his pipe smoked about half an hour, but singularly enough he did not get sick at all; and, so far from being utterly disgusted, he just kept on smoking. The gentleman sits down, the operator ticks in the inevitable napkin, lathers the hirsute chin, carefully strips the chosen razor, and with hands purified, he takes a good smoke, get sick, and then describe his horrible sensations in a course of lectures. The professor got his pipe smoked about half an hour, but singularly enough he did not get sick at all; and, so far from being utterly disgusted, he just kept on smoking. The gentleman sits down, the operator ticks in the inevitable napkin, lathers the hirsute chin, carefully strips the chosen razor, and with hands purified, he takes a good smoke, get sick, and then describe his horrible sensations in a course of lectures. The professor got his pipe smoked about half an hour, but singularly enough he did not get sick at all; and, so far from being utterly disgusted, he just kept on smoking. The gentleman sits down, the operator ticks in the inevitable napkin, lathers the hirsute chin, carefully strips the chosen razor, and with hands purified, he takes a good smoke, get sick, and then describe his horrible sensations in a course of lectures. The professor got his pipe smoked about half an hour, but singularly enough he did not get sick at all; and, so far from being utterly disgusted, he just kept on smoking. The gentleman sits down, the operator ticks in the inevitable napkin, lathers the hirsute chin, carefully strips the chosen razor, and with hands purified, he takes a good smoke, get sick, and then describe his horrible sensations in a course of lectures. The professor got his pipe smoked about half an hour, but singularly enough he did not get sick at all; and, so far from being utterly disgusted, he just kept on smoking. The gentleman sits down, the operator ticks in the inevitable napkin, lathers the hirsute chin, carefully strips the chosen razor, and with hands purified, he takes a good smoke, get sick, and then describe his horrible sensations in a course of lectures. The professor got his pipe smoked about half an hour, but singularly enough he did not get sick at all; and, so far from being utterly disgusted, he just kept on smoking. The gentleman sits down, the operator ticks in the inevitable napkin, lathers the hirsute chin, carefully strips the chosen razor, and with hands purified, he takes a good smoke, get sick, and then describe his horrible sensations in a course of lectures. The professor got his pipe smoked about half an hour, but singularly enough he did not get sick at all; and, so far from being utterly disgusted, he just kept on smoking. The gentleman sits down, the operator ticks in the inevitable napkin, lathers the hirsute chin, carefully strips the chosen razor, and with hands purified, he takes a good smoke, get sick, and then describe his horrible sensations in a course of lectures. The professor got his pipe smoked about half an hour, but singularly enough he did not get sick at all; and, so far from being utterly disgusted, he just kept on smoking. The gentleman sits down, the operator ticks in the inevitable napkin, lathers the hirsute chin, carefully strips the chosen razor, and with hands purified, he takes a good smoke, get sick, and then describe his horrible sensations in a course of lectures. The professor got his pipe smoked about half an hour, but singularly enough he did not get sick at all; and, so far from being utterly disgusted, he just kept on smoking. The gentleman sits down, the operator ticks in the inevitable napkin, lathers the hirsute chin, carefully strips the chosen razor, and with hands purified, he takes a good smoke, get sick, and then describe his horrible sensations in a course of lectures. The professor got his pipe smoked about half an hour, but singularly enough he did not get sick at all; and, so far from being utterly disgusted, he just kept on smoking. The gentleman sits down, the operator ticks in the inevitable napkin, lathers the hirsute chin, carefully strips the chosen razor, and with hands purified, he takes a good smoke, get sick, and then describe his horrible sensations in a course of lectures. The professor got his pipe smoked about half an hour, but singularly enough he did not get sick at all; and, so far from being utterly disgusted, he just kept on smoking. The gentleman sits down, the operator ticks in the inevitable napkin, lathers the hirsute chin, carefully strips the chosen razor, and with hands purified, he takes a good smoke, get sick, and then describe his horrible sensations in a course of lectures. The professor got his pipe smoked about half an hour, but singularly enough he did not get sick at all; and, so far from being utterly disgusted, he just kept on smoking. The gentleman sits down, the operator ticks in the inevitable napkin, lathers the hirsute chin, carefully strips the chosen razor, and with hands purified, he takes a good smoke, get sick, and then describe his horrible sensations in a course of lectures. The professor got his pipe smoked about half an hour, but singularly enough he did not get sick at all; and, so far from being utterly disgusted, he just kept on smoking. The gentleman sits down, the operator ticks in the inevitable napkin, lathers the hirsute chin, carefully strips the chosen razor, and with hands purified, he takes a good smoke, get sick, and then describe his horrible sensations in a course of lectures. The professor got his pipe smoked about half an hour, but singularly enough he did not get sick at all; and, so far from being utterly disgusted, he just kept on smoking. The gentleman sits down, the operator ticks in the inevitable napkin, lathers the hirsute chin, carefully strips the chosen razor, and with hands purified, he takes a good smoke, get sick, and then describe his horrible sensations in a course of lectures. The professor got his pipe smoked about half an hour, but singularly enough he did not get sick at all; and, so far from being utterly disgusted, he just kept on smoking. The gentleman sits down, the operator ticks in the inevitable napkin, lathers the hirsute chin, carefully strips the chosen razor, and with hands purified, he takes a good smoke, get sick, and then describe his horrible sensations in a course of lectures. The professor got his pipe smoked about half an hour, but singularly enough he did not get sick at all; and, so far from being utterly disgusted, he just kept on smoking. The gentleman sits down, the operator ticks in the inevitable napkin, lathers the hirsute chin, carefully strips the chosen razor, and with hands purified, he takes a good smoke, get sick, and then describe his horrible sensations in a course of lectures. The professor got his pipe smoked about half an hour, but singularly enough he did not get sick at all; and, so far from being utterly disgusted, he just kept on smoking. The gentleman sits down, the operator ticks in the inevitable napkin, lathers the hirsute chin, carefully strips the chosen razor, and with hands purified, he takes a good smoke, get sick, and then describe his horrible sensations in a course of lectures. The professor got his pipe smoked about half an hour, but singularly enough he did not get sick at all; and, so far from being utterly disgusted, he just kept on smoking. The gentleman sits down, the operator ticks in the inevitable napkin, lathers the hirsute chin, carefully strips the chosen razor, and with hands purified, he takes a good smoke, get sick, and then describe his horrible sensations in a course of lectures. The professor got his pipe smoked about half an hour, but singularly enough he did not get sick at all; and, so far from being utterly disgusted, he just kept on smoking. The gentleman sits down, the operator ticks in the inevitable napkin, lathers the hirsute chin, carefully strips the chosen razor, and with hands purified, he takes a good smoke, get sick, and then describe his horrible sensations in a course of lectures. The professor got his pipe smoked about half an hour, but singularly enough he did not get sick at all; and, so far from being utterly disgusted, he just kept on smoking. The gentleman sits down, the operator ticks in the inevitable napkin, lathers the hirsute chin, carefully strips the chosen razor, and with hands purified, he takes a good smoke, get sick, and then describe his horrible sensations in a course of lectures. The professor got his pipe smoked about half an hour, but singularly enough he did not get sick at all; and, so far from being utterly disgusted, he just kept on smoking. The gentleman sits down, the operator ticks in the inevitable napkin, lathers the hirsute chin, carefully strips the chosen razor, and with hands purified, he takes a good smoke, get sick, and then describe his horrible sensations in a course of lectures. The professor got his pipe smoked about half an hour, but singularly enough he did not get sick at all; and, so far from being utterly disgusted, he just kept on smoking. The gentleman sits down, the operator ticks in the inevitable napkin, lathers the hirsute chin, carefully strips the chosen razor, and with hands purified, he takes a good smoke, get sick, and then describe his horrible sensations in a course of lectures. The professor got his pipe smoked about half an hour, but singularly enough he did not get sick at all; and, so far from being utterly disgusted, he just kept on smoking. The gentleman sits down, the operator ticks in the inevitable napkin, lathers the hirsute chin, carefully strips the chosen razor, and with hands purified, he takes a good smoke, get sick, and then describe his horrible sensations in a course of lectures. The professor got his pipe smoked about half an hour, but singularly enough he did not get sick at all; and, so far from being utterly disgusted, he just kept on smoking. The gentleman sits down, the operator ticks in the inevitable napkin, lathers the hirsute chin, carefully strips the chosen razor, and with hands purified, he takes a good smoke, get sick, and then describe his horrible sensations in a course of lectures. The professor got his pipe smoked about half an hour, but singularly enough he did not get sick at all; and, so far from being utterly disgusted, he just kept on smoking. The gentleman sits down, the operator ticks in the inevitable napkin, lathers the hirsute chin, carefully strips the chosen razor, and with hands purified, he takes a good smoke, get sick, and then describe his horrible sensations in a course of lectures. The professor got his pipe smoked about half an hour, but singularly enough he did not get sick at all; and, so far from being utterly disgusted, he just kept on smoking. The gentleman sits down, the operator ticks in the inevitable napkin, lathers the hirsute chin, carefully strips the chosen razor, and with hands purified, he takes a good smoke, get sick, and then describe his horrible sensations in a course of lectures. The professor got his pipe smoked about half an hour, but singularly enough he did not get sick at all; and, so far from being utterly disgusted, he just kept on smoking. The gentleman sits down, the operator ticks in the inevitable napkin, lathers the hirsute chin, carefully strips the chosen razor, and with hands purified, he takes a good smoke, get sick, and then describe his horrible sensations in a course of lectures. The professor got his pipe smoked about half an hour, but singularly enough he did not get sick at all; and, so far from being utterly disgusted, he just kept on smoking. The gentleman sits down, the operator ticks in the inevitable napkin, lathers the hirsute chin, carefully strips the chosen razor, and with hands purified, he takes a good smoke, get sick, and then describe his horrible sensations in a course of lectures. The professor got his pipe smoked about half an hour, but singularly enough he did not get sick at all; and, so far from being utterly disgusted, he just kept on smoking. The gentleman sits down, the operator ticks in the inevitable napkin, lathers the hirsute chin, carefully strips the chosen razor, and with hands purified, he takes a good smoke, get sick, and then describe his horrible sensations in a course of lectures. The professor got his pipe smoked about half an hour, but singularly enough he did not get sick at all; and, so far from being utterly disgusted, he just kept on smoking. The gentleman sits down, the operator ticks in the inevitable napkin, lathers the hirsute chin, carefully strips the chosen razor, and with hands purified, he takes a good smoke, get sick, and then describe his horrible sensations in a course of lectures. The professor got his pipe smoked about half an hour, but singularly enough he did not get sick at all; and, so far from being utterly disgusted, he just kept on smoking. The gentleman sits down, the operator ticks in the inevitable napkin, lathers the hirsute chin, carefully strips the chosen razor, and with hands purified, he takes a good smoke, get sick, and then describe his horrible sensations in a course of lectures. The professor got his pipe smoked about half an hour, but singularly enough he did not get sick at all; and, so far from being utterly disgusted, he just kept on smoking. The gentleman sits down, the operator ticks in the inevitable napkin, lathers the hirsute chin, carefully strips the chosen razor, and with hands purified, he takes a good smoke, get sick, and then describe his horrible sensations in a course of lectures. The professor got his pipe smoked about half an hour, but singularly enough he did not get sick at all; and, so far from being utterly disgusted, he just kept on smoking. The gentleman sits down, the operator ticks in the inevitable napkin, lathers the hirsute chin, carefully strips the chosen razor, and with hands purified, he takes a good smoke, get sick, and then describe his horrible sensations in a course of lectures. The professor got his pipe smoked about half an hour, but singularly enough he did not get sick at all; and, so far from being utterly disgusted, he just kept on smoking. The gentleman sits down, the operator ticks in the inevitable napkin, lathers the hirsute chin, carefully strips the chosen razor, and with hands purified, he takes a good smoke, get sick, and then describe his horrible sensations in a course of lectures. The professor got his pipe smoked about half an hour, but singularly enough he did not get sick at all; and, so far from being utterly disgusted, he just kept on smoking. The gentleman sits down, the operator ticks in the inevitable napkin, lathers the hirsute chin, carefully strips the chosen razor, and with hands purified, he takes a good smoke, get sick, and then describe his horrible sensations in a course of lectures. The professor got his pipe smoked about half an hour, but singularly enough he did not get sick at all; and, so far from being utterly disgusted, he just kept on smoking. The gentleman sits down, the operator ticks in the inevitable napkin, lathers the hirsute chin, carefully strips the chosen razor, and with hands purified, he takes a good smoke, get sick, and then describe his horrible sensations in a course of lectures. The professor got his pipe smoked about half an hour, but singularly enough he did not get sick at all; and, so far from being utterly disgusted, he just kept on smoking. The gentleman sits down, the operator ticks in the inevitable napkin, lathers the hirsute chin, carefully strips the chosen razor, and with hands purified, he takes a good smoke, get sick, and then describe his horrible sensations in a course of lectures. The professor got his pipe smoked about half an hour, but singularly enough he did not get sick at all; and, so far from being utterly disgusted, he just kept on smoking. The gentleman sits down, the operator ticks in the inevitable napkin, lathers the hirsute chin, carefully strips the chosen razor, and with hands purified, he takes a good smoke, get sick, and then describe his horrible sensations in a course of lectures. The professor got his pipe smoked about half an hour, but singularly enough he did not get sick at all; and, so far from being utterly disgusted, he just kept on smoking. The gentleman sits down, the operator ticks in the inevitable napkin, lathers the hirsute chin, carefully strips the chosen razor, and with hands purified, he takes a good smoke, get sick, and then describe his horrible sensations in a course of lectures. The professor got his pipe smoked about half an hour, but singularly enough he did not get sick at all; and, so far from being utterly disgusted, he just kept on smoking. The gentleman sits down, the operator ticks in the inevitable napkin, lathers the hirsute chin, carefully strips the chosen razor, and with hands purified, he takes a good smoke, get sick, and then describe his horrible sensations in a course of lectures. The professor got his pipe smoked about half an hour, but singularly enough he did not get sick at all; and, so far from being utterly disgusted, he just kept on smoking. The gentleman sits down, the operator ticks in the inevitable napkin, lathers the hirsute chin, carefully strips the chosen razor, and with hands purified, he takes a good smoke, get sick, and then describe his horrible sensations in a course of lectures. The professor got his pipe smoked about half an hour, but singularly enough he did not get sick at all; and, so far from being utterly disgusted, he just kept on smoking. The gentleman sits down, the operator ticks in the inevitable napkin, lathers the hirsute chin, carefully strips the chosen razor, and with hands purified, he takes a good smoke, get sick, and then describe his horrible sensations in a course of lectures. The professor got his pipe smoked about half an hour, but singularly enough he did not get sick at all; and, so far from being utterly disgusted, he just kept on smoking. The gentleman sits down, the operator ticks in the inevitable napkin, lathers the hirsute chin, carefully strips the chosen razor, and with hands purified, he takes a good smoke, get sick, and then describe his horrible sensations in a course of lectures. The professor

THE MANUFACTURERS OF THE
RELIANCE WRINGER
Have had unusual opportunities of ascertaining precisely what is wanted, and of producing a perfect Machine. They have brought out an entirely NEW WRINGER which they call the
"PROVIDENCE."
New 1871. Perfect
A GREAT IMPROVEMENT
over All Other Wringers!



It Saves Labor. It Saves the Cloth. It Saves Time. It Will Save its Cost Every Year.

It Wrings Faster than by Hand.

We consider the Providence superior to all others for the following reasons:
1st. The **ROLLERS**, of large size and best quality of White Rubber, are all secured to the shafts in the most permanent manner by the Mounting Process, making the best roller in the world.
2d. The **PATENT METAL JOURNAL CASINGS** prevent any wear upon the journals. The wooden journals in which the iron shafts of other machines run soon wear, and the efficiency of the wringer is thereby greatly reduced.
3d. The **DOUBLE SPIRAL COGS** used in this wringer give the utmost ease and steadiness in working, while the double step prevents strain from being put on the shafts.
4th. The **ADJUSTABLE CURVED CLAMP** readily adjusts this machine to tubs of any size or thickness, making a perfect fastening. No wooden strips or rubber straps on this Clamp.
5th. **SIMPLICITY, STRENGTH and LEASITY** are combined in this machine, with all the requisites of a first class wringer.

Providence Tool Co.,
Providence, R. I.
Agency—11 Warren Street, N. Y. City.

HARPER'S WEEKLY.
SPLENDIDLY ILLUSTRATED.

Notice of the Press.

This **Magazine** of our country. Complete in all the departments of an American Family Paper. HARPER'S WEEKLY has earned for itself a right to its title, a **Journal of Civilization**.—New York Evening Post.
The best publication of its class in America, and so far ahead of all other weekly journals, not to permit of any comparison between it and any of them.—Its columns contain the finest collections of reading matter that are printed. Its illustrations are numerous and beautiful, being furnished by the chief artists of the country.—Boston Traveller.
HARPER'S WEEKLY is the best and most interesting illustrated newspaper. Nor does its value depend on its illustrations alone. Its reading matter is of a high order of literary merit—varied, instructive, entertaining and unexceptionable.—N. Y. Sun.

SUBSCRIPTIONS—1872.
TERMS
HARPER'S WEEKLY, one year, \$4.00.
An extra copy of either the **Magazine Weekly** or **Home** will be supplied gratis for every Club of FIVE subscribers at \$4.00 each, in one remittance; or Six copies for \$20.00, without extra copy.

Back numbers can be supplied at any time.
The Annual Volumes of Harper's Weekly in neat cloth binding will be sent by express free of expense, for \$7.00 each. A complete set, comprising Fifteen Volumes, sent on receipt of the cash, at the rate of \$25 per vol., freight at expense of purchaser.
The postage on Harper's Weekly is 20 cents a year, which must be paid at the Subscriber's postoffice.
Address,
HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

WILTBERGER'S
Flavoring Extracts

Are warranted equal to any made. They are prepared from the fruit, and will be found much better than many of the Extracts that are sold. Ask your Grocer or Druggist for Wiltberger's Extracts.

BARLOWS' INDIGO BLUE
Is, without doubt, the best article in the market for dyeing clothes. It will color more water than four times the same weight of indigo, and much more than any other wash blue in the market. The only genuine is that put up at **ALFRED WILTBERGER'S Drug Store**, No. 233 North Second St., Philadelphia, Pa. The labels have both Wiltberger's and Barlow's name on them, all others are counterfeit. For sale by all Grocers and Druggists.
No. 49-1y

PILES OR HEMORRHOIDS!
INTERNAL, EXTERNAL, BLIND, BLEEDING and Itching, Perfectly and Permanently Cured by Absorption, (no detention from business) without danger, opiates or instruments, by
WM. A. McCANDLISS, M. D.,
No. 200 1/2 Arch Street, Philadelphia
Who can refer you to over 5000 cases cured. We desire to say to those afflicted, there is positively no deception in the cure of these Diseases, it is not a long or how feverish you have been afflicted, you can cure you. No also cure Fistula, Fissure, Prostatitis, Stricture, and Ulceration of the lower bowel. Have treated these diseases as a specialty for twenty years.

NEW YORK PIANO FORTE COMPANY.
(INCORPORATED MARCH, 1864.)
Manufacturers of
GRAND AND SQUARE
Agraffe Piano-Fortes.
No. 340 and 342 Second Avenue,
(CORNER OF 30th STREET,
NEW YORK.)
Send for Prospectus and Price List.

See what \$3.00 Will Do!
ELMIRA
PREMIUM
Land Sale!
For Benefit of City Hospital
\$387,000
IN PRIZES.

1,019 premiums!

SHARES \$3.00 EACH!

Pattinson Hotel	\$100,000
Valuable Farm	35,000
Residence in 5th ward	25,000
do " 4th ward	15,000
10 acres of Land adjoining corporation	15,000
100 city lots in Elmira, at \$200 each	20,000
1 cash Prize of	5,000
1 "	4,000
1 "	3,000
1 "	2,000
1 "	1,000
1 cash Prizes of \$1000 each	4,000
2 " " " " " "	1,000
2 " " " " " "	1,000
1 " " " " " "	500
10 " " " " " "	3,000
10 " " " " " "	2,500
10 " " " " " "	2,200
10 " " " " " "	1,500
10 " " " " " "	1,000
100 " " " " " "	8,000
100 " " " " " "	7,500
99 " " " " " "	4,750
200 " " " " " "	8,000
50 " " " " " "	1,750

Each Shareholder will receive by mail or delivered at the General Office, either of the following beautiful steel engravings: U. S. Grant, Evangeline, M. M. (Brick) Pomeroy, or Gen R. E. Lee, on receipt of three dollars, in addition to a share in the distribution.

DIRECTORS—Jud Smith, late Sheriff of Chemung county, N. Y.; Israel O. Scudder, Esq., Elmira, Geo. Bennett, Esq., Horseheads, N. Y. **COMMISSIONERS** of Distribution—Hon J. B. Clark and Maj W. R. Rathbone, Elmira, N. Y. **DEPOSITORY**—Bank of Chemung, Elmira.

REFERENCE S.

Hon. Lucius Robinson, late comptroller of the state of N. Y.; Hon J. T. Rathbone, Hon G. N. A. S. Diven, Hon Boardman Smith, Hon C. M. Silas Haught, Hon G. H. Hamilton, present Sheriff of Chemung co., H. S. Stevens, Revere House, Chicago, Ill. D. W. Gillart, 15 Nassau St., N. Y.; attorney at law, O. W. Palmer, esq., with Manhattan Fire Ins Co, 65 Wall St., N. Y.; E. F. Babcock, Secy of tax dep't, 32 Chambers St., N. Y.; Jas. Flynn, 7 Warren St., J. T. Atwell, Dep. U. S. Marshal, at V. B. Bachman, attorney at law, Horseheads, John Reynolds, attorney at law, Elmira; Jacob Lowman, Southport; O. H. Fitch, Horseheads; Smith and Hall, Bankers, Elmira; E. S. Young, Gen'l Pass Agt. N. C. R. W. Baltimore; Col J. Johnson, artist, Baltimore; Jason P. Woolver, Van Etten, Chemung co., N. Y.; U. S. Loan Com., E. M. Posey, U. S. Hotel, Harrisburg, Pa. A. B. Galtman, J. P. **DESCRIPTION OF REAL ESTATE.**
The Pattinson market was built by T. S. Pattinson about three years ago situated one block from the Post Office, Elmira, N. Y., fronting on Market St., three stories high, with hotel known as Market Hotel, attached, seventy-five feet on Market St., running north 200 feet, forming an L-shape, running west 200 feet, fronting on Baldwin St., being 450 feet, with public hall above 200 feet long, and an office in the centre, with a fire and burglar proof vault. Market built and fitted up in the most convenient and improved style.

PATTINSON HOTEL—Situated on the corner of Baldwin and Market sts, about 75 feet front on Baldwin and 160 on Market streets. Suitable barns attached.

FARM—Situated 2 1/2 miles from Elmira, situated on the plank road, containing 100 acres; good farm buildings, orchard, &c, all in a fine state of cultivation.

RESIDENCE—Fifth Ward, on Penna ave., about 50 feet front and 160 feet deep. A fine residence with modern improvements.

RESIDENCE—In Fourth ward, situated on Baldwin St., 50 feet front, 100 deep. One block from Post Office.

TEN ACRES LAND—Adjoining corporation about one mile from post office, with house and barn, suitable for vegetable or building purposes.

400 CITY LOTS.
Manner of Distributing the Property.

There will be a duplicate number of shares kept and registered, and previous to the distribution, the duplicate numbers of all shares will be placed in an envelope and sealed, and on the day of distribution the premiums, all the sealed envelopes containing the duplicate numbers will be placed in a wheel and be thoroughly mixed, then a number drawn out and the person holding the corresponding number will receive the first premium mentioned in the above list of premiums, and so on until the premiums are distributed. Notice will be published immediately after the distribution takes place. In the principal papers in the country which have given publication, and all persons holding numbers for premiums will be notified by mail. Distribution of premiums take place at Elmira N. Y., as soon as shares are sold.

T. S. PATTINSON,
Insr. Manager and Cor. Sec'y, Elmira, N. Y. Shares can be procured at the General Office, Elmira, N. Y., at the principal Hotels in N. Y. City and all the large cities in the Union.

Good Reliable Agents wanted

ROMANISM!
Reflected in the Last Judgement.
A new work. An awakening investigation! A thrilling theme of fruitful thought for living men. Has created more excitement than the "Wandering Jew." Eminently adapted to the times. It unravels the Romanish system from its origin to the present; exposes its baseness, pretences, its frauds, its opposition to our public schools, and religious and civil liberties, its sinfulness, &c.
The work is an elegant octavo volume, containing 204 pages, 100 first class engravings. Bound in sheep, price \$7, in cloth \$8. Sent by mail on receipt of price. Address all orders to H. B. LEWIS, Agent for the U. S. S. Abingdon, Va.

Railroads.

Camden & Atlantic R. R.
OF AND AFTER
Thursday, May 16, 1
DOWN TRAINS.

LEAVE	Arrive	Accom	Accom
Vine St. Wharf	8:00	8:45	9:00
Cooper's Point	7:15	8:15	8:00 6:15
Kaigh's Siding	8:01	8:24	4:19 6:43
Landonfield	8:21	8:42	4:27 6:53
Ashland	8:48	8:48	4:32 7:01
White Horse	9:23	9:02	4:46 7:17
Berlin	9:41	9:09	4:53 7:26
Ateo	10:04	9:20	5:02 7:36
Waterford	10:24	9:25	5:08 7:41
Ancora	10:42	9:25	5:15 7:48
Winslow	11:02	9:42	5:25 7:58
Haddonfield	11:15	9:43	5:30
DaCosta	11:45	10:07	5:42
Elwood	12:11	10:11	5:53
Egg Harbor	12:42	10:26	6:08
Pomona	1:13	10:41	6:21
Atlantic arrive	1:48	11:00	6:40

UP TRAINS.

LEAVE	Arrive	Accom	Accom
Atlantic	6:15	11:40	4:00
Abecon	6:15	12:15	4:24
Pomona	6:47	12:42	4:37
Egg Harbor	7:02	1:15	4:52
Elwood	7:13	1:40	5:02
DaCosta	7:23	2:06	5:14
Haddonfield	7:29	2:21	5:25
Winslow	7:37	2:41	5:35
Ancora	7:41	2:54	5:42
Waterford	6:22	3:04	5:49
Ateo	6:27	3:29	6:01
Berlin	6:49	3:51	6:09
White Horse	6:58	4:12	6:22
Ashland	7:04	4:27	6:32
Landonfield	7:13	4:48	6:40
Kaigh's Siding	7:42	5:25	6:58
Cooper's Point	7:57	5:40	7:14
Vine St.			

Haddonfield Accommodation—Leaves Vine St. Wharf, 9:05 a. m., 2:00, 4:40 and 11:15 p. m., and Haddonfield 6:00 and 11:00 a. m., and 10:40 p. m.

THE Miles Washer!
PATENTED FEBRUARY 11, 1871.

REFERENCE S.
We the undersigned, citizens of Vineland, N. J., having witnessed a family washing done by the Miles Washer, of two boilers full of clothes in 10 minutes time without rubbing or chemicals, have severally and carefully examined each piece and pronounced them as clean as by hand rubbing.
S. Phoenix, Mrs. S. Phoenix, Mrs. A. W. Morhouse, Mrs. C. Williams, Mrs. James Wooding, Mrs. S. B. Fowler, Mrs. C. Alvord, Mrs. S. Corson, A. C. Carran, Mrs. A. M. Hyde, O. R. Hyde, E. C. Lyons, Mrs. S. D. Cross, Mrs. M. S. Cross, S. D. Smith.

REPORT OF THE FARMERS' CLUB.
VINELAND, Dec. 18, 1871.

The Committee appointed by the "Farmers' Club" to examine the "Miles Washing Machine," report that they have witnessed its operation on several occasions, during the past week, and find it to be in every respect all that its inventor claims for it.
Without rubbing, or friction of any kind, without chemicals, and with about half the usual quantity of soap, washings of from thirty to forty pieces, in some instances very much soiled, were accomplished in from five to twelve minutes. The clothes in every case were perfectly cleansed, and beautifully white.
A linen handkerchief, smeared with wheel-grease and tar, was taken from the boiler in seven minutes, without spot or stain.

A. C. COTTON,
W. F. DORSEYDAY,
P. R. RUSSELL,
C. F. ALVORD,
Committee.

We the undersigned, citizens of Haddonfield, N. J., sincerely that we have seen the operation of the Miles Improved Wash Boiler, and can testify that we believe it to be all the inventor claims for it; washing without rubbing or chemicals, and less soap, in from 10 to 20 minutes, as clean as by hand rubbing.
E. S. Stevens, E. G. Hatfield, Mrs. S. Richards, Harriet Pressley.

The undersigned having purchased the Right of the "Miles Washer," in the counties of Camden and Atlantic, is prepared to furnish them at short notice. Persons wishing to purchase **Town Rights** can address the proprietor at Haddonfield, N. J.
Persons in Haddonfield and vicinity can call on either of the above mentioned Haddonfield bodies, who have used the Boiler several weeks, and learn their opinion of the patent.
SAMUEL PRATT,
Haddonfield, April 16, 1871.

out by him for extra services.
No. 21. Murphy & Bechtel, for stationery furnished the house of assembly, as certified to by the clerk, three hundred dollars, 300 00

No. 25. To Theodore Cook, for chairs, tables, &c., ordered by committee for encircling clerk's office for eighteen hundred and seventy, for the house of assembly, twenty-eight dollars and seventy-five cents, 28 75

No. 26. To the clergy of the city of Trenton, ten dollars for each week's service in opening the sessions of the legislature with prayer, in the years eighteen hundred and seventy-one and eighteen hundred and seventy-two.

No. 27. To Jeremiah Daly, state librarian, for lighting up at night and other extra services, two hundred dollars, 200 00
Approved April 4, 1872.

CHAPTER CCCCXV.
A supplement to the act entitled "An act to fix the salaries of the officers of the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey," approved February twenty-fifth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one.
1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That the secretary of the senate and clerk of the house of assembly; the assistant secretary of the senate and assistant clerk of the house of assembly, the crossing clerks and journal clerks of both houses, the sergeants-at-arms and door-keepers of both houses, the keepers of the galleries of both houses, the pages and private secretaries of the president of the senate and speaker of the house of

assembly, shall receive the same compensation as was received by the officers of the legislature of the same grades for the session of one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one.

2. And be it enacted, That this act shall be deemed and taken to be a public act, and shall take effect immediately.
Approved March 29, 1872.

CHAPTER CCCCXVI.
Supplement to an act entitled "An act for the better preservation of the early records of the State of New Jersey."

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That the sum of three thousand dollars be appropriated by the state to procure copies of colonial documents, papers and minutes of council, directly relating to the history of the provinces of East and West Jersey and of New Jersey, now on file in the State Paper Office in London, England, the said documents, papers and minutes to be procured, and said sum to be expended under the direction of the New Jersey Historical Society, and paid to them by the treasurer of this state on their order for that purpose, the same to be placed in the State Library.
2. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.
Approved March 29, 1872.

CHAPTER CCCCXXXIII.
A further supplement to an act entitled "An act to prevent the taking up of lawful toll or fare on canals and railways," passed March twelfth, eighteen hundred and thirty-nine.

Whereas the evils recited in the preamble of the act of which this is a supplement, have greatly increased since the passage of said act; therefore,
1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That any incorporated company or companies in this state which is or are, or shall be authorized by law to take toll or to charge for the transportation of passengers, goods, wares or merchandise, which shall, directly or indirectly, through or by any agent, director, or other officer whatever, take or demand of any passenger or person, under any pretense whatever, more than the charge, toll rates, or fare allowed by law, shall forfeit and pay the sum of one hundred dollars for each and every such offense, to be recovered in an action of debt, by any person who may sue for the same, the one-half to the prosecutor, and the other half to the use of the state, before any court of competent jurisdiction, together with the costs of prosecution.

2. And be it enacted, That all penal suits now pending in any of the courts of this state, whether pending under the said act, passed March twelfth, eighteen hundred and thirty-nine, or under the act amendatory thereof, approved March seventh, eighteen hundred and seventy, shall, each and all of them, be determined under the law as it stood at the time said penal suits or actions were commenced; and all penalties and forfeitures under either the said act, passed March twelfth, eighteen hundred and thirty-nine, or under the said act amendatory thereof, shall be recoverable as fully, to all intents and purposes, as though no subsequent amendment or repeal of either of said acts by any law or laws of this state had been made or enacted.

3. And be it enacted, That the act entitled "A supplement to an act to prevent the taking of unlawful toll or fare on canals or railways," passed March twelfth, eighteen hundred and thirty-nine, and which said supplement was approved April sixth, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, and all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act be, and the same are hereby repealed.

4. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.
Approved April 1, 1872.

CHAPTER CXXL.
A Supplement to an act concerning marriages, passed March fourth, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That in all cases where the state of New Jersey has any lien or incumbrance upon any lands and a suit is brought arising out of any previous lien or incumbrance thereon, such lien or incumbrance of the state may be brought in question and definitely settled by any court having jurisdiction over the subject matter of the suit.

2. And be it enacted, That in all suits wherein the lien, incumbrance, or priority of incumbrance of the state shall be brought in question, a notice out of the court setting out the names of the parties and the incumbrance or lien of the state sought to be affected, and a day for return, as in writs, out of the same court may issue, directed to the state of New Jersey, and the same may be served upon the attorney general as other process is served out of said court, and on the return of such notice duly served, or on appearance by the attorney general for the state the suit may proceed as other cases, and a decree or judgment therein shall bind the state the same as if it had been made against an individual; and the lien of the state on sale upon such decree or judgment shall be cut off, and the claim of the state shall be made out of the surplus, if any, in the order of priority in which the incumbrance of the state stands.

3. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.
Approved March 5, 1872.

CHAPTER CXXII.
An act to provide for the adjustment of claims in favor of the state.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That in all cases where the state of New Jersey has any lien or incumbrance upon any lands and a suit is brought arising out of any previous lien or incumbrance thereon, such lien or incumbrance of the state may be brought in question and definitely settled by any court having jurisdiction over the subject matter of the suit.

2. And be it enacted, That in all suits wherein the lien, incumbrance, or priority of incumbrance of the state shall be brought in question, a notice out of the court setting out the names of the parties and the incumbrance or lien of the state sought to be affected, and a day for return, as in writs, out of the same court may issue, directed to the state of New Jersey, and the same may be served upon the attorney general as other process is served out of said court, and on the return of such notice duly served, or on appearance by the attorney general for the state the suit may proceed as other cases, and a decree or judgment therein shall bind the state the same as if it had been made against an individual; and the lien of the state on sale upon such decree or judgment shall be cut off, and the claim of the state shall be made out of the surplus, if any, in the order of priority in which the incumbrance of the state stands.

3. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.
Approved March 5, 1872.

CHAPTER CXXIII.
A supplement to an act entitled "An act to establish a State Industrial School for Girls" approved April fourth, eighteen hundred and seventy-one.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That in case any girl under the age of sixteen years shall have been committed to the county jail of any county, by any police justice of any city or by any justice or justices of the peace of any county, for crime or vagrancy, it shall be lawful for any justice of the supreme court, on complaint of any citizen, to institute a summary examination; and if he shall be satisfied that she is a suitable subject for the industrial school he may commit her thereto by warrant, as in other cases in said act provided.

2. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.
Approved March 5, 1872.

CHAPTER CXXIV.
A supplement to the act entitled "An act to provide a Digest of Law and Chancery Reports of the State of New Jersey."

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That it shall be lawful for the justices of the supreme court in their dis-

cretior, to revoke any designation or appointment by them made, pursuant to the act to which this is a supplement, and to make a new selection and designation of a person to perform the duties contemplated by said act; and that all the provisions of said act shall, so far as practicable, apply to the person selected and designated, pursuant to the authority hereby granted.

2. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.
Approved March 5, 1872.

CHAPTER CXXXVII.
An act requiring incorporated companies to file a list of the names of their directors and officers.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That it shall be the duty of every corporation incorporated under the laws of this state, whether organized under general or special laws, and of all incorporated companies recognized or to be recognized by the laws of this state, and of all corporations of other states transacting or to transact business in this State, and they are hereby required, within thirty days after the usual time of annual election of directors, managers or trustees thereof, to furnish to the secretary of state of this state, a complete list, authenticated by the signature of the president and secretary, of the names of their directors, trustees or managers and officers, with the date of election or appointment, and term of office of each such director or officer, with their places of residence, respectively, together with the business and location or principal office or place of business of the company in this State, and it shall be the duty of the secretary of state to file and keep the same in his office.

2. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.
Approved March 5, 1872.

CHAPTER CXXXVIII.
A further supplement to an act entitled "An act to regulate the business of fire, life, accident, marine, and live stock insurance, by companies or associations not incorporated by this state," approved April ninth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That when, by the laws of any other state or nation, any taxes, fines, penalties, licenses, fees, deposits of money or of securities, or other obligations or prohibitions are imposed on fire insurance companies of this state doing business in such other state or nation, of upon their agents therein, so long as such laws continue in force the same taxes, fines, penalties, licenses, fees, deposits, obligations and prohibitions, and no other of whatever kind shall be imposed upon all such insurance companies of such other state or nation doing business within this state and upon their agents here; provided, that nothing herein shall be held to repeal the license fee of fifty dollars required of fire insurance companies of other states doing business in this state, or the further payment of a tax of two per centum on all premiums received by said companies in this state for the preceding year.

2. And be it enacted, That all acts or parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act be, and the same are hereby repealed.

3. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.
Approved March 5, 1872.

CHAPTER CXXXIX.
An act to provide for the adjustment of claims in favor of the state.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That in all cases where the state of New Jersey has any lien or incumbrance upon any lands and a suit is brought arising out of any previous lien or incumbrance thereon, such lien or incumbrance of the state may be brought in question and definitely settled by any court having jurisdiction over the subject matter of the suit.

2. And be it enacted, That in all suits wherein the lien, incumbrance, or priority of incumbrance of the state shall be brought in question, a notice out of the court setting out the names of the parties and the incumbrance or lien of the state sought to be affected, and a day for return, as in writs, out of the same court may issue, directed to the state of New Jersey, and the same may be served upon the attorney general as other process is served out of said court, and on the return of such notice duly served, or on appearance by the attorney general for the state the suit may proceed as other cases, and a decree or judgment therein shall bind the state the same as if it had been made against an individual; and the lien of the state on sale upon such decree or judgment shall be cut off, and the claim of the state shall be made out of the surplus, if any, in the order of priority in which the incumbrance of the state stands.

3. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.
Approved March 5, 1872.

CHAPTER CXXI.
An act to provide for the adjustment of claims in favor of the state.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That in all cases where the state of New Jersey has any lien or incumbrance upon any lands and a suit is brought arising out of any previous lien or incumbrance thereon, such lien or incumbrance of the state may be brought in question and definitely settled by any court having jurisdiction over the subject matter of the suit.