South Jersey Republican.

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DENTIST,
Hammonton, N. J
OFFICE cor. BELLEVUE AV. & 3d ST.
September, 1867. 5-tf

CONVEYANCING DONE,
AND
Acknowledgements of Deeds Taken.
At the County Clerk's Office, by
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10-1y. County Clerk.

M. D. DePUY,
Hammonton, N. J.,
REAL ESTATE AGENT,
For the sale of Improved Lands, Village Lots, &c.
November 23, 1867. 5x17-tf

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He will also give careful attention to all funerals intrusted to his care.

G. VALENTINE.
Hammonton, Oct. 26, 1867. 5x12-tf

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August 3, 1867. 5x2-1y

Hammonton Land Office.

IN consequence of the great inquiry for improved Farms by persons who are in correspondence with me from all parts of the country, I have opened a Real Estate Register. Persons wishing to sell their places can find purchasers by leaving description of property at this office. My facilities, and experience in this business will guarantee satisfaction.

R. J. BYRNES,
27atf. Hammonton.

For the South Jersey Republican.

Passage from Wilm'gton, N. C., to Holmes' Hole.

Schooner *F. B. Colton*, Capt. W. ROBERTSON, left Wilmington, Dec. 7th, 1867, with Naval Stores. Wind WSW. Steam tug towed us down to the Inlet, where we had to await the tide. One P. M., tug towed us to buoy No. 2. She struck three times on the bar in passing out, but did no damage. This day ends with wind NW. Under reefed mainsail and light sails in.

DEC. 8.—Fresh NW. wind at 3 A. M. Took in foresail and flying jib—wind heavy. At daylight reefed foresail and took bonnet from jib. At 4 A.M. hauled down jib and put three-reefed foresail, and hove to the balance of the day. Wind NW.

DEC. 9.—Still lying to, with no change in the weather, except flying clouds. Under three-reefed foresail and close-reefed mainsail.

DEC. 10.—Wind moderated. At four o'clock, A. M., made sail again, with fair weather, and wind WSW. At 10 A. M., under close-reefed sails with wind blowing a moderate gale again, with clouds and rain. At noon hove her to again, with port tack aboard. At 3 P. M., spoke Lizzie Bachelder, bound for Boston.

DEC. 11.—Comes in with baffling winds from N. to NW. At 9 o'clock A. M., shook out reefs again. 2 P. M., wind came NE. Tacked ship and stood in. This day ends with light NE winds, with all sails set.

DEC. 12.—Wind increasing from ENE. Took in light sails, reefed mainsail and foresail. At 9 A. M., hauled down jib and lay to, the wind now blowing a gale from ENE. Took in foresail and tied it up. This day ends with increasing gale. Lying too under close-reefed mainsail.

DEC. 13.—Gale still increasing, and sea running high and capping. Nine o'clock A. M., our deck load broke and stove itself, the sea constantly breaking over our main deck, leaving everything in awful condition. We made an attempt to get in our mainsail, in order to weave ship, but our halyards, being covered with tar, soon clogged the blocks, and the sail only run two-thirds of the way down. Got the tackles on the boom and jibed it over as easy as we could, which was accomplished without doing any damage except knocking our mate, Mr. John Fisher, insensible for an hour or so. Set up the mainsail, with the port tack aboard. This day ends with hail and sleet, the gale NE.

DEC. 14.—The gale moderating and hauling E. Cleared up deck the best we could. At 9 o'clock A. M., wove ship. This day ends with moderate gale. Lying to, with starboard tack aboard.

DEC. 15.—Lay to until 7 A. M., then made foresail and jib, and stood in shore, with wind NE. At noon got observation, and found our latitude to be 37°. 49'. At 6 P. M. wind hauled N., and we tacked ship and stood to sea.

DEC. 16.—Wind N., with flying clouds. Tacked in again at 4 A. M. Wind NW. At 8 A. M., tacked off again, and stood on this tack the remainder of the day.

DEC. 17.—Light NW. wind. Shook out our reefs at noon. We had a good breeze WSW. At 4 P. M., made Abiecon, bearing NW. Distance ten miles. This day ends with wind W.

DEC. 18.—Wind NW. At 8 A. M., made Five Islands, bearing NNW. Distance 7 miles. At noon fresh breeze N. At 6 P. M., came in by Gayhead. Exceeding cold. At 9 P. M., came to anchor at Holmes' Hole.

I wish to refer to the gale of the 12th and 13th of December. To any one not used to the sea, the scene was truly awful and sublime. Having a good vessel, an experienced captain and mate, and an excellent crew, I felt almost as safe as if I was at home. Perhaps you will smile and say because I had not sense enough to know my danger. Well, it may be that you are right, but all the fear I had was of being run over by some other vessell. Our vessel appeared a thing of life, when looking at her in the gale. No one can understand the advantage of heaving a vessel to, but those having some knowledge of the sea. A vessel is hove to generally under a small aftersail, which makes the vessel lay within about seven points of the wind, and consequently keeps her quartering of the sea, and eases her labor greatly, as the vessel is not going ahead, but gradually falling back, as though she had met a superior foe, and was retreating in order. Although compelled to retreat, she would seem to say, as she arose on the white crest of the wave, and shook herself from the briny spray, "I am still afloat, and in good order." And then poising herself a moment on the summit, would plunge again into the abyss below. Oh, I thought "what is man that God should be mindful of him?" We seemed to be idle spectators of the great battle of the elements, utterly powerless to do anything more than we had done. We were in the hands of the Great God.

I would like to give you some idea of the condition of our vessel from the effect of the tar. We lost about 350 or 375 lb. of tar and rosin, and there was about enough of each to make a mixture about the consistency of shoemaker's wax. The main deck was full of this mixture. Driven about by the sea and the rolling of the vessel, the halyards, sheets, clewlines and spare lines were submerged in the horrid mixture, and barrel-staves, heads and hoops were mixed with the rigging in awful confusion. It would take the strength of two men to pull a hoop out of it. The men had to get into it to work, and then they tracked it from one end of the vessel to the other. We have all lived through it, but the men were unanimous in declaring that they would never again go shipmates with a deck load of tar. Neither will I.

N. F. SMITH.

BARGAINTOWN, Jan. 8th, 1868.

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Northern Monthly.

The Old Ruin.

CONCLUDED.

III.

Midnight had settled in deepest stillness on the slumbering earth, when suddenly the cry of "Fire!" rang out wildly on the air, and awoke long echoes in the silent streets. It roused the sleepers, as voice after voice caught up the alarm and carried it to every ear. Men sprang up scarce awake, and with beating hearts hushed their breath to learn if their own hearthstones were a prey to the devouring element. Then, as they hastened to the street, half-dressed and bewildered, came the question, "Where? Where?" And the answer came—"The old stone house on the hill."

It is probable that many will peruse these pages who remember that night and the excitement which this announcement caused. It was generally known that Clarence had returned, and his presence was connected by every one with this catastrophe. It was a sublime spectacle as we ascended the hill—the deep back-ground of the sky, against which the house stood out in its peculiar grandeur! The doors and windows were tightly closed; but through the cracks and crevices could be seen the fiery tempest raging within, while under the eaves the flames crept and crawled, licking the edge of the roof, and encircling the edifice with a blazing crown!

The crowd gathered around in knots and groups, speaking in low and awe-strick tones, while the firemen in vain endeavored to effect an entrance to the building. But the doors, which in former years had resisted savage onslaughts, stood firm against their attacks, and the heavy shutters to the windows—opening outward—could not be broken in.

Where was the miser? And where was Clarence? The questions excited eager discussion and conjecture, but no one had any information to give. "What's that on the porch?" exclaimed some one, and the crowd rushed and jostled, eager for a discovery. On the roof of the little porch over the front door an object was discerned crouched close against the wall, but, in the uncertain light, indefinite and obscure.

"That's old Winter," said another. "Call on him for a speech," jeered a third. Whether it was a bundle, or a log, or a man, could not be told. Some men ran off quickly for a ladder, when a boy threw a heavy stone and struck Winter (for it was he) full on the head. With a scream like a panther the old man sprang to his feet. The surging multitude drew back in horror at the spectacle he presented. His eyes, fierce and blood-shot, gleamed with a wild light, and his long gray hair seemed to float about his head. Great flecks of foam lay on his breast and matted beard, and oozed from his huge, unshapely lips.

He was a raving maniac!

For a moment he glared with a mocking grin upon the upturned faces. Just then a dog near by gave a dismal wailing howl. The madman started.

"Did you hear it?" he shrieked. "Twas his voice; I know it. He wanted my money, and tried to kill me; but he won't get it. I was too cunning for him. Ha! ha! He won't lay for me again. Look! look!"

In all his incoherency there was a cunning method which showed a fixed purpose or the reason for some past action. As he called upon the crowd to "look," he turned to the window behind him and with almost superhuman strength tore open the shutters. The whole interior of the building was a mass of flame. Through the aperture thus made, the fire and smoke poured out, and then the air sucked in, and with a report as from a battery of cannon every shutter was blown off, and the hungry flames leaped out and fastened on the dry window-frames, and crawled up and wound themselves around the eaves, and tugged, and hissed, and crackled as they ate their way through the rotten shingles to join the laboring flames within. And still the maniac held his ground, though the fire singed his hair and crisped his gray beard.

Meanwhile a ladder had been procured and reared against the porch. "Come up! Come up!" shouted the madman, "and I'll show you a nice bed. Clarence is asleep—*in there!*" And he pointed to the blazing windows of Clarence's room, and yelled with hideous laughter. "He tried to rob me, and when I frightened him away, he locked himself up in his room, and thought I couldn't reach him. But I did! I piled the wood up about his door, high up!—higher! higher! and then set fire to it! Oh! I was too cunning for him! He can't get out now!"

The appalling nature of the deed he had committed was now but too evident, and the faces of his auditors were blanched with horror. The blazing building was no longer a cenotaph, but a funeral pyre!

A resolute man now began to climb the ladder to rescue the madman, if possible, from his perilous position. Winter turned savagely upon him: "You want to rob—as he did—but you shan't! See here!" and he drew an old fashioned purse from some receptacle in his rags, and shook it till the coin jingled. "That's all I've got; go after it if you want it!" And he hurled it into the flames.

Still the brave man mounted the ladder, while the maniac watched him with a troubled eye. At length they stood together on the narrow footing, the sane man resolute and wary, and ready to meet the madman, who crouched in a distant corner as if about to spring upon him.

Suddenly the old man's muscles relaxed, and he rose upright and tossed his arms above his head. "*No! No!*" he cried; "you shan't catch me—never—never—while I live!" And, with a yell that rang in the ears that heard it many months and years, he threw himself headlong into the abyss of fire!

IV.

For twelve years the old ruin stood untouched save by the insidious hand of decay. It was regarded with superstitious dread by the villagers, and shunned alike by old and young; and a ban seemed to rest upon all its borders, for no one could be found who would occupy the land merely for the taxes.

Meanwhile the village had taken one of those sudden bounds to prosperity which have become endemic to America. A railroad swept round the base of the hill, and brought a teeming population to our midst. New enterprises, new interests, and new people revolutionized the demure little hamlet almost beyond recognition.

Nellie Weare disappeared on the night of the fire, and no traces of her had ever been discovered. Suspicions of foul play on the part of her step-mother were for a while entertained, but the more commonly received opinion was, that the terrible fate of Clarence had unsettled her mind, and in a fit of insanity she had ended her life.

One day in the autumn, about a dozen years after the fire, a gentleman and lady with two children arrived in the village by the evening train, and quietly put up at one of the hotels. Strangers had become so common of late as no longer to attract any curiosity; but as these travelers entered the house, one of a couple of loafers at the door gave a searching look at the gentleman's face, and turning to his companion said:

"Look 'ere, Bill, did yer notice that feller?"

"No," said Bill, sulkily, "what should I look at him for? He wouldn't ask a gen'leman to drink!"

"Well," said the first positively, "I'll be blowed if I haint seed him afore."

"I spo' so," growled Bill, "you're traveled."

A few minutes after, the subject of their conversation came out and walked away rapidly in the direction of the ruin. As he passed through the streets, his eye took in every evidence of thrift and improvement, as if he had known the village in less prosperous days. As he approached the hill, and his eye rested on the ruin, he started, as if astonished at the sight.—Leaping the dilapidated fence, he hastened forward, and curiously inspected the discolored stone, and more than once climbed the tottering walls and stood on their summit like a weird statue on a rough and ragged base. But the light was fading, and he left the ruin and slowly made his way through the tangled weeds down the hill to the road.

Just as he reached the fence and was preparing to climb it, a harmless idiot lad of more years than brains came wandering along the road, and, looking up, saw the stranger only a few feet from him, standing within the haunted domain. Uttering a scream of terror, the boy started for the town on a swift run, occasionally casting frightened glances over his shoulder and speeding along in abject dread. As he ran through the street, his cries attracted quite a crowd, who at length stopped him in front of the hotel, and attempted to learn the cause of his extraordinary emotion. But his feeble intellect was too much confused to answer readily, and he gasped for a few minutes, unable to speak. At last he articulated, in a horror-stricken tone, "I seen—a—it!"

"What?" was the very natural question from all sides.

"The ghost of that—a—Winter boy—down by the old ruin. He looked kinder grown up like—but 'twas him. There he is now!" The idiot's eyes peered wildly through the crowd as he spoke, and with another shriek he fell in a fit.

The crowd turned in the direction of the idiot's gaze, and drew back with a little of his superstitious fear, as they saw the stranger before spoken of standing among them, and whose features the dusky evening light subdued to a perfect similitude of the boy Clarence Winter.

"Everybody seems to be afraid of me," he said pleasantly; "and I'm sure I don't know why. I have grown a little older since you saw me me last, but I am Clarence Winter still, and genuine flesh and blood."

This latter was the point upon which the people apparently needed conviction, for they crowded about him for palpable evidence of his corporeal existence. When finally convinced of the fact, they gave vent to their wonder and curiosity in manner befitting the mingled Yankee nation.

"I will tell you all about myself," said Clarence; "but first, I wish you would tell me something of what has occurred. How came my father's house destroyed, and where is he? And why do you look so frightened at me?"

The incidents of the fire were soon related, and then Clarence was asked to explain his escape from the fate to which he had been doomed.

"It was simple enough," said Clarence. "After the difficulty with my father, I went to my room; but a moment's thought convinced me of the folly of attempting to live with him, so I locked the door with that foolish fear I always had of being pursued, and for the second time fled from my father's roof and my native town. But this time I did not go alone," he added, turning toward the house, where stood the stately lady, his companion. "You must remember little Nellie Weare? That lady yonder became my wife one midnight some twelve years ago, and I doubt not you will recognize her as readily as you did me."

So the dark cloud had a rift in it, after all!

Clarence experienced great relief at the consciousness that his wanderings were over and he took immediate possession of his property, announcing his intention of building on the site of the former house. He seemed to take an exceeding interest in the removal of the old walls, and kept personal supervision over the work. When the foundation was reached, every stone was removed with the greatest care, and at length the secret vault was entered. Great, heavy seamen's chests, black with age and mouldy with the damp, occupied the narrow space. They were removed with care and only opened to the gaze of a favored few. Some were filled with costly silks and brocades, worm-eaten and worthless; others again were crammed with the most expensive laces, which fell to pieces at the touch; while others still were laden with jewels, and gems, and broad gold pieces, and coin of ancient date, and not a little of a newer mintage, showing the miser's later gains.

In one of the chests was a little tin box, tightly sealed. On being opened there was found in it a long roll of beautiful golden hair, a ring of oriental workmanship, and a yellow faded manuscript, now in my possession. It was a kind of autobiographical sketch of some of the vilder days of Winter's life, and I hope some day to contribute it to the literature of thrilling adventure.

Camden & Amboy vs. the United States.

The recent decision of a State Court, which closes an important thoroughfare and a mail route between two of the largest cities in North America—that is, the Delaware and Raritan Bay Railroad—causes wonder among the people of thirty-four States. Nor will the wonder abate when it is known that the ground of action which formed the chief offense of said road, lay in transporting troops on the way to Washington while that city was threatened by the armies of the Confederacy. Of course the action was brought by the well-known Camden and Amboy corporation.

The origin of this monopoly dates back so far as 1832, when, by act of the Legislature of New-Jersey, it was declared that "it shall not be lawful to construct any other railroad in this State between the cities of New-York and Philadelphia for the term of 20 years." It should be remarked that this Company was the successor of a steamboat monopoly originally granted to Livingston & Fulton, nearly 90 years ago; but its most active life is included within the last 35 years, and is mainly represented by the Stevens and Stockton families. *Properly, it is a relic or representative* of grants made by English Kings to their favorites, and, of course, bears with it whatever is corrupting and anti-republican in their tendencies. Although the charter expired in 1852, by some ledgerdemain, it was construed to run to 1859, when the Legislature granted an extension for 10 years longer: that is, to the close of 1869. As a remuneration, the State received a gift of 2,000 shares of the stock, without cost, and a guaranty of a revenue of $30,000 a year on the basis of a tax of 10 cents on each through passenger, and the passage money was not to exceed $3 between the two cities. Still, the people of New-Jersey by no means cheerfully submitted to the monopoly. During many years, there have been protests, public meetings, pamphlets, and various agitations and outbreaks; and during the last thirty-five years the Legislature has spent more time in discussing the affairs of this road than any other matter whatever. But, to tell the truth, this was more for the purpose of making the road fulfill its part of the contract, and to prevent the State from being defrauded of its dues, than for any hatred to the monopoly as such. When the road crossed the Delaware River at Trenton, the opportunity was improved to evade the obligations imposed by the charter; for they charged $1 in addition—that is for the distance through Pennsylvania. Then the Legislature passed a law that one-half of this overcharge, or 50 cents, should be paid into the State Treasury, which was assented to as a settlement. So far as we can gather from the accounts, the road has never paid a cent of this toll, and it is alleged to have been proved that, during 11 years, the State lost between $2,000,000 and $3,000,000. Meanwhile, immense troubles grew out of excessive charges for freight; litigation followed: when it was asserted that there had been a tariff of from $80 to $100 a tun. To avoid penalties, there was a transfer of responsibilities. In the investigations, it was made apparent that there was a "Ring" of managers, who accumulated vast wealth. Such was their audacity that they refused to share with other officers, and denied access to the books, and, when hard pressed by impending prosecution and consequent disclosures, they compromised with the claimant by buying out his stock at $1,456 a share, the original value of which was $125. On the whole, nothing seems clearer than that the State, by taking a subsidy, instead of having the power to tax the property of the Company the same as any other property, was made, and is kept, poor. This is particularly noticeable in the fact that New-Jersey has hardly any school fund, being in this respect as destitute as Arkansas or Florida.

Nor have the people been ignorant of these things. They have struggled manfully to get their just dues; at times, they seemed on the point of being victorious, but in the end they submitted to defeat. It is alleged that copies of bearing on the subject have been cut from the files, and that important documents have disappeared. Repeatedly have legislative committees, known to be resolved to report against the assumptions of the road, suddenly changed their minds, and presented warm eulogiums. Men who were elected members for the definite purpose of defending the State soon forgot their duty; others were assisted to votes by the Company because it was easier to manage them at Trenton than to defeat them at the polls.

By means of passes and other favors, particularly in the way of nominal freight-charges, it is understood that a majority of the influential men in the State have been enlisted as defenders of this Company. It seems as if they had also secured partisans on the bench, and it is certain that they have retained the best legal talent. At one time, only two lawyers were found at the capital who loved a good name more than the money of the Camden and Amboy Railroad. So long ago as 1848, Henry C. Carey wrote a series of anonymous letters in the *Burlington Gazette*, making these and other charges, for which the company threatened prosecution for libel; but, when his name was announced, and an investigation was about to take place, the whole matter was hushed up. Generally the newspapers of the State have not dared to express other than favorable opinions of this Company; and, if any ventured to be outspoken, a change of sentiment, for some mysterious reason, was sure to follow. It is hardly possible for any people to reach a depth of degradation lower than this.

In one instance, however, when the State undertook to tax the New York and Erie Railroad, which runs through a fragments of New Jersey, Camden and Amboy fashion, it did not succeed; for, the case being carried up to the Court of Errors, the Judge, being a new man and having regard for the dignity of the bench, decided that "the State had no power to pass a law interfering with, taxing, or in any way burdening, inter State commerce." If this decision does not equally apply to the Camden and Amboy, there is no longer such a thing as logic.

The most painful impression which one receives from this brief review is, that, in the hands of this powerful Corporation, the State and Legislature of New Jersey are powerless—in other words, it is incapable of giving to its people a "republican form of government, and is at the same time unable to fulfill its duties to the rest of the States of the Union. The power of this Corporation consists in a capital of over $30,000,000, invested in the following property: Both tracks of the Camden and Amboy Railroad, the New Jersey Transportation Company from Jersey City to New Brunswick, nearly all the West and South Jersey Railroads, the Trenton and Philadelphia Railroad, the Belvidere Railroad, a large number of Country railroads, the Delaware and Raritan Canal, the Kingston and Princeton Turnpike, the straight turnpike from Trenton to New Brunswick, also, we think, a controlling interest in the Morris and Essex Railroad, nearly all the wharves and wharf property at Bordentown all the water front at Amboy, the Delaware Bridge, most of the main front at Trenton, and a large ferry and other property in New York and Jersey City; and yet it is only a second-class road. Starting from New York, the commercial emporium, and being the only route to the capital of our proud country—a country we call free—the cars are often a disgrace, and the accommodations for passengers are utterly insufficient. Unless Congress come to the rescue, and assert the right of untaxed transit through the various States, this monopoly will be foisted upon us again after 1869, when the route to Washington, for an indefinite period, will be confined to a single line. The monopoly arising from a single railroad line always will stifle growth at its terminus. Boston lost the ocean steamers because she had only one road of communication with the great West. Unless there be unrestricted transit from New York and the great North East to Washington and the South, new avenues will certainly be opened from the West, which will powerfully contribute to the establishment of manufacturing and distributing points; and then the supremacy of the seaboard cities will pass away.—*Tribune.*

Nicaragua.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—The following letter has been received by the Secretary of State from the Hon. A. B. Dickerson, United States Minister to Nicaragua, dated Leon, December 4, 1867:

"Sir: On the 14th, of November last a new volcano broke out in Nicaragua, about eight leagues to the east of the city of Leon, on a crowed line of volcanoes running through the State parallel with the Pacific coast.

It commenced about one o'clock in the morning, with a succession of explosions opened a fissure through the earth crust, about half a mile in length, running from the old fissure in a south west direction.

Before daylight, on the morning of the 14th, fire was seen issuing from the new volcano in various places. The explosions continued irregularly during the whole time that the volcano was in a state of eruption; sometimes in rapid succession, and at other times at intervals of half an hour. Low rumbling sounds were heard almost incessantly. In the course of a few days two craters were opened on the new fissure, about a thousand feet apart, the one at the southwestern extremity discharging perpendicularly, and the other shooting out towards the northeast at an angle of forty-five degrees. The flames from these two craters steadily increased in size and height, while jets of flame and slighter discharges were omitted from two or three other side fissures.

On the morning of November 22d I went to the new volcano, for the purpose of examining it more closely, though I had seen and heard it very plainly every day and night from Leon. The best view which I obtained of it on that occasion was before daylight, from a mountain summit about one mile to the northwest of the fissure, and at right angles with it. The main crater, at the right, was actively at work, throwing out flames and half-melted cinders through a circular orifice about sixty feet in diameter, which was constantly filled to its utmost capacity with the ascending masses. A regular cone, built up entirely by the falling cinders to the height of about two hundred feet, had already formed around the crater.

The rim of the cone was white with heat, and the outside was red-hot for half way down, while the remainder of its black ground-work was glittering with innumerable glowing sparks. It was puffing quite regularly about once a second, with a strong continued blast, which kept up a column of flame, filled with flying cinders to the height of about five hundred feet above the mouth of the orifice. Irregular explosions occurred at intervals varying from ten to thirty minutes, increasing the force and volume of the discharges, and sending them far up into the rolling clouds above. The cinders went up in half-fused blazing masses, from one to three feet in diameter, and came down upon the cone, hardened, striking with a clinking metalic sound.

After daylight the red appearance of the cone changed to a bluish black. The left hand crater was shooting out oblique discharges of flame and cinders of a similar character at an angle of forty-five degrees from the other, and evidently communicated with it about a thousand feet below the surface, the two craters being that distance apart, and both discharging simultaneously. This half-horizontal crater was about twenty feet in diameter.

On the afternoon of the 27th, after a series of explosions which seemed to shake the earth to its centre, the volcano commenced discharging vast quantities of black sand and heavier rocks. The column of flame at night was considerably increased in height, and bright, meteor-like spots were seen ascending in the flames to the height of not less than three thousand feet. These were large spherical masses, four or five feet in diameter, the next morning the streets and housetops of Leon were covered with fine black sand from the volcano, and a vast, luminous cloud of raining sand overspread the whole surrounding country. The rain of sand continued until the morning of the 30th, when the volcano died away, apparently smothered by its accumulated eruptions. The sand now covers the whole surrounding country from the volcano to the Pacific, a distance of more than fifty miles to it. At Leon it is from an eight to a quarter of an inch in depth.

As we approach the volcano it gradually grows deeper and coarser. For a mile around the crater it lies in particles from three-eighths to half an inch in diameter, and about a foot in depth. Still nearer to the cone the sand increases to several feet in depth, and the particles gradually increase in size until they become small broken rocks. Around the base of the cone, round heavy rocks lie thickly scattered, from four to five feet in diameter, but much the larger portion of them have broken into fragments. The cone itself is two hundred feet high, with a crater in the top two hundred feet in diameter, and about the same in depth. The inside of the crater, the same as the outside, is covered with hard broken rocks, generally less than a foot in diameter.

The lava, like scoria which first issued from the main crater, is now principally covered up by the hard plutonic rocks which came out of the profoundest depths with the last discharges. The forest for leagues around is scarred and maimed by the sharp cutting storms of sand, and near the volcanoes the trees lie cut into numerous fragments, half buried under the sand and rocks.

The volcano was an active and interesting sight for sixteen days, and now, in its repose, affords an ample and instructive field for the geologist. Indeed, no country in the world presents a more interesting study than the plain of Leon. Twenty volcanoe cones are seen rising from it at a single view. Its soil is exhausted in fertility, as finely pulverized and as evenly distributed as that of the valley of the Nile or the Mississippi; not, however, by water, but by fire. It has literally rained down from the volcanos, richly freighted with fertilising materials."

Wm. B. Bradbury, the eminent musical composer, is dead. He was everywhere known, and the following obituary notice from the *N. Y. Tribune*, will be read with interest:

"For more than twenty years Wm. B. Bradbury has been prominently known as a music teacher and composer, and since 1854, as one of the most successful piano manufacturers in the world. He was born in York, Maine, in 1816. Both his parents were well known as excellent singers, and from them he inherited that musical taste, the developement of which has rendered his name a household word. Before he was 14, he had mastered every instrument that came in his way; but until 1830 he had never seen an organ or a piano. In that year he moved to Boston, where he formed the acquaintance of Dr. Lowell Mason and his coajutor, Geo. J. Webb, who, at that time stood at the head of the musical celebrities of New-England. In 1834, he was known as a practiced organist, and six years later began teaching in New-York under the most flattering auspices. His free singing schools in this city and Brooklyn became very popular, and on his concert nights, the old Tabernacle, between Franklin and Leonard streets, on Broadway, was filled to overflowing. On these occasions his performers, all children, numbered from 500 to 1,000. These concerts gave Mr. Bradbury great notoriety, and secured him hosts of friends. He had many enemies, too, among members of his profession, and they made more than one futile attempt to destroy his popularity, going so far at one time as to organize an association to oppose him. About this time he published his Golden Chain, which had an immense sale, but was mercilessly criticised by his rivals, on account of a few trifling errors which it contained. These were corrected by the well-known composer, Hastings, who assisted Mr. Bradbury in the preparation of several other deservedly popular musical works. During these many years of labor, Mr. Bradbury had not neglected his studies in the art which he so passionately loved; but feeling that there was still much to learn, he went to Leipsic in 1847, where he received instruction from the best German masters. He studied harmony and composition with Hauptmann, vocal music with Boehme, the piano with Wolsel, and a first-class teacher superintended his practice on the organ. In 1854 he began in New-York the manufacture of pianos, in which he was eminently successful. For the past two years he paid but little attention to business, leaving the affairs of his establishment in the hands of his foreman, Freeborn Garretson Smith, to whom in July last he sold his interest. Mr. Bradbury died at his late residence at Montclair, New-Jersey, on Tuesday, the 7th inst., at the age of 53.

He had been an invalid for about two years, suffering from the lingering torments of consumption. At 9 o'clock on the evening of the 7th inst., surrounded by his family, the author of nearly all the religious ballads of the nation, passed peacefully away, leaving behind five children—one, a daughter, whom he adopted in Germany, and whom he always called his "German child."

Advertisements.

Advertisements inserted at the following rates: a square being one inch.

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1 col.	8.00	13.00	21.00	27.00	35.00	50.00

Advertisements in local column, 25 cents a line. Special Notices, 10 cents a line. Business advertisements must be paid for in advance, unless the advertiser is known to be responsible. Regular advertisements must be paid quarterly in advance.

October 1st, 1867.

The Republican.

Hammonton, Atlantic Co., N. J.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 18, 1868.

Anti-Monopoly State Convention.

The following call for a convention has been sent us for publication:

In the opinion of the undersigned, the time has arrived when it becomes the imperative duty of the REPRESENTATIVE MEN of the various counties and towns of the State, and to promote her welfare, to organize an *Anti-Monopoly* Party, composed of general politics, who shall labor to secure the success of such principles, in every lawful way within their power; they therefore respectfully invite their fellow-citizens to the favor such action, *from every County of the state, to meet them in Convention at Trenton, on Wednesday, the Twenty-second day of January, next, at Eleven o'clock, in the forenoon, to consider and complete such organization.*—December 27th, 1867.

The friends of the state of New Jersey, those who desire the development of the great resources of the state have long been anxious for a safe and final deliverance from the blighting influence and control of a vast and corrupt railroad monopoly, which has rise like an incubus on the state, retarding its prosperity, and corrupting its politics, its press, the public halls of those men and are less. As Democrats, they will follow the instincts of the party, whether in private character they are good or bad. The old saw that "one Democrat is good as another," is true. Little Legislative business was transacted. The following resolution in the Assembly, was indefinitely postponed:

Whereas: It is currently reported that a member, but where of this House we know not, is a member of the confederate military organization and at one time was a commissioned officer, and whereas, it is deemed and manifest that such report, if untrue, will be authoritatively contradicted, to the end that his reputation may not suffer therefrom,

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to examine into the accuracy of the foregoing report, with power to send for persons and papers and that said committee report back, either at the earliest possible moment, in order that if such report is found true, the question may be fully presented whether the Legislature of *New Jersey* can tolerate a member who is disloyal to the government in its life conflict with rebellion.

After this, Jones introduced a joint resolution to rescind the resolution ratifying the proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which was lost. It was taken up to morrow morning at 11 o'clock. It was postponed till Thursday. On Wednesday, Mr. Atwater offered a resolution approving the course of the U. S. Senate in reinstating Mr. Stanton, and congratulating General Grant It was postponed indefinitely—46 to 14.

The Reconstruction Committee have prepared, and will submit to the House, a new bill touching reconstruction, intended to remedy the defects of the present bill. The following is a copy:

This is a mistake. That in Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Florida, and Arkansas, the civil State governments in said States, respectively, shall not be recognized as the legal State governments, either by the executive or judicial powers were authorized by the act of March 2, 1867, and the acts of March 23, 1867, and July 19, 1867, and shall not be recognized as such in the enforcement of the act, entitled "An Act to provide for a more efficient government of the rebel States," passed March 2, 1867, and the supplementary acts passed March 23, 1867, and July 19, 1867, and the Commanders of the military districts in said States shall be required to enforce the laws and shall be authorized to use the military forces of their respective districts when and where civil authority is deemed by them inadequate to the execution of the laws.

Sec. 2. That whenever the civil government of any of the said States shall be recognized as the legal State government, either by the executive or judicial powers authorized by the said acts, and the Commander of the military district in which such State is situated, shall report to the President that his operations under all officers in command within the territory of such military district, have been in good faith, and that the civil authorities have been authorized by said recognized State government to act in all civil matters, free from command any or all of said commanders and declined to interfere with any act done by the rank of a colonel, to perform all duties and exercise all the powers authorized by said recognized State government, and that the civil authorities of such State have been authorized to act in all matters, free from the control of said military commanders, and that the civil authorities

Real Estate.

NOTICE!

Given to our Subscribers!

Rare Opportunity to Secure

A HOME

DISTRIBUTION PLAN

To All Wanting Farms.

In the great Hammonton Fruit Settlement, the best inducements are offered to all wanting farms in the most delightful and healthy climate, with a good productive soil, being among the best in the garden State of New Jersey; only thirty miles from Philadelphia on the Camden GRAND TRUNK Railroad, and but few miles to the New York Railroad. These lands are sold to the actual settlers at low prices and easy terms, in five acre parcels and upwards to suit. The title perfect; warrantee deeds, clear of all incumbrance, given when all the purchase money is paid.

The Soil

is unsurpassed for many things, suitable for all grains and grasses, and is pronounced the finest soil for gardening and fruit raising. It is a marine deposit, with a marly substance mixed all through it in a very concentrated form, and yet the exact condition to support plants with proper farming it is very productive and profitable, easily worked, and warm and early. The lay of the land is slightly undulating, and is called level; it is free from stones or rocks.

It is the best fruit soil in the Union. Pears, Peaches, Apples, Quinces, Cherries, Blackberries, Raspberries, Grapes of all kinds, and all other fruits are raised here in immense quantities, and they are sought after by the dealers, and command the best prices in the markets.

Hammonton is already celebrated for its fine fruits and wine.

From two hundred, to five hundred dollars is cleared, free from expense, per acre in the fine fruit culture. Sweet Potatoes, Melons, and all the finer Vegetables delight to grow in this branch of industry pays much better than grain raising, and is much easier work.

The Market

is unsurpassed; direct communication twice a day to Philadelphia, New York, and Atlantic City. The Railroad Company leaves cars here to be filled with fruit every day in the season; they are filled in the afternoon, and the same night or next morning by daylight are in the market, where the highest cash prices are obtained, without any other trouble to the producer than delivering the produce to the car. None of the land now offered is over one and-a-half miles from the Railroad.

The Climate

is mild and delightful the winters being short and open, out-door work can be carried on nearly all winter, whilst the summer is not warmer than on the north. Persons wanting a change for health will be satisfied here the mildness of the climate is upon, beneficially felt by delicate persons and those suffering from Dyspepsia, Pulmonary affections, or General Debility as hundreds here will testify. This section has long been known for its health, and during the summer months tens of thousands look for health. No Miasma, Chills and Fevers in this section.

The Water

is pure and soft of the best quality. It abounds in streams and is found by digging from ten to thirty feet. Wells are cheaply made here, as there is no rock to go through. We have the best stores in the county, where goods are sold as cheap as they are in Philadelphia or New York.—Good schools with competent teachers.—Clergymen of all denominations reside here, some of them in charge of congregations, others cultivating the Fruits; also a number of retired physicians. The Methodists, Presbyterians, Baptists, Universalists, have their services regularly. Mills convenient.

Reliable practical nurserymen who furnish all kinds of trees, plants, and vines at the lowest prices.

The population of the settlement is large and rapidly increasing; it is composed of the best classes from New England, the Middle and Western States,—intelligent, industrious and moral. The Buildings are neat and handsome, and some of them fine. All materials for building, improving, &c., at hand; also reliable mechanics who will give satisfaction. Every convenience to be had that can be found in any other place. Persons owning property here obtain tickets of the Railroad company to and from the city at a discount of twenty-five per cent on the regular fare.

The lands have been examined by some of the best agriculturists and fruit growers in the country, and have been pronounced the best in the U. S. for fruit growing. Mr. Solon Robinson, the agricultural editor of the NEW YORK TRIBUNE, *Dr. I. P. Trimble, the State Entomologist, Mr. John G. Bergen, member of the American Institute of New York, and others, reported that they never saw a finer growth of fruit, grain, and grass, than they saw here, and recommended this settlement to persons desiring to till the soil, for pleasure or profit.*

These lands are being rapidly sold, and from the rapid and extensive improvements property will certainly increase in value.—Inquire for Circulars of the founder of the settlement, who will show the lands free of expense. For further information inquire or address,

J. T. BYRNES,

Hammonton, N. J.

N. B. Extra very desirable improved fruit farms for sale.

90,000 FEET

Virginia Pine Flooring,

For sale at the Lumber Yard of

JOHN F. STARR, Jr. & Co.,

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NEW JERSEY LANDS

FOR SALE.

IN TRACTS TO SUIT PURCHASERS.

21,000 Acres

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IN ONE BODY,

IN THE BEST LOCATION

IN SOUTH JERSEY.

LANDS SHOWN, FREE OF EXPENSE.

Apply to

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Also many thousand acres of Cranberry lands. Circulars or other information cheerfully forwarded.

A CHOICE Business in Real Estate belonging to Dr. Stephen Colwell in the Weymouth tract, will be executed by,

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SINGER'S PATENT

SPRING BED BOTTOM.

In Account With Both Publics.

DR.	CR.
TAKES. Away under matress—Leather Rope, Perishable Fastenings. Cost of an entire new bottom, if bent or broken.—Slats at once changed and for end. Vermin,—no refuge. Bodily damage risked in unnatural yielding of coil spring.	GIVES. Ease, Elastic Rest, Complete Oscillation, Indestructibility, Ventilation, Purity & cleanliness. Power to aid neighbor by recommending, as is the invariable rule, to others, after trial one's self. BALANCE. The only one combining all these

Prices from $6. to $10. according to Size.

A thorough, reliable agent, for Vermont, Connecticut, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania treated with by LEAVITT & DEGRUSHE, Manufacturers and Proprietors, 215 Centre St., New York.

18-30

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Lock-Stitch Sewing Machine.

The only Machine so perfected that entire satisfaction is guaranteed or the money refunded. Where we have no Agent a sample Machine will be sold at a very low price, and a Local Agent appointed on the most favorable terms.

N. B.—Send for Circular. Traveling Agents wanted. Salary, liberal.

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Therefore buy goods that, after time and money has been spent in making 100 washing aprons, will not deceive you, but will last as long as you should reasonably expect.

To all who want good RELIABLE WEARING APPAREL such as Cassimeres, Satinets, Flannels, Blankets, Jeans, Stocking and Carpet Yarns, we CANVASS AND PURCHASE THOSE MADE BY THE

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For Sale by all the principal Stores in the State.

We believe our goods to be the best offered to the trade. They are manufactured from the best of wool, by skilled workmen.

Purchasers should always inquire at the store at which they deal for the goods of our manufacture. Try them and learn that it is a wise number to buy good goods.

ROBERT DUBOIS, President.

CHAS. & FITHIAN, Treasurer.

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Ready-Made Clothing.

A good assortment on hand at our mills, or to be had from the wagon, made entirely from our own goods, on which a liberal discount will be made to merchants.

42-1y.

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Of various sizes and lengths,

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Mutual Marine & Fire Insurance Company.

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Household Furniture,

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Against loss or damage by fire.

It being conducted on the same plan and principle as the Cumberland Mutual, which has proved the most economical company in existence for the insured.

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4a30-1y

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Hammonton, N. J.

Medical.

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CELEBRATED

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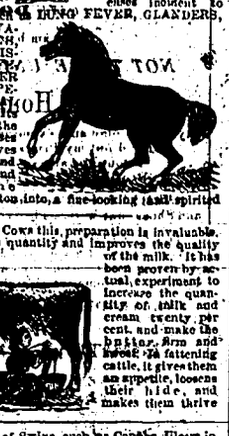
These celebrated Powders are now well known, and have been long and favorably known, will thoroughly reinvigorate broken-down and low-spirited horses, by thoroughly cleansing the stomach and intestines.

It is a sure preventive of all diseases incident to this animal such as LUNG FEVER, GLANDERS, YELLOW WATER, HEAVES, COUGHS, DISTEMPER, FEVERS, FOUNDERS, LOSS OF APPETITE, ENERGY, &c. Its use improves the wind, increases the appetite, gives a smooth and glossy skin, and transforms the miserable skeleton into a fine-looking and spirited horse.



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In all diseases of Swine, such as Coughs, Ulcers in the Lungs, Liver, &c., this article acts as a specific. By putting from one-half a paper to a paper in a barrel of swill the above diseases will be eradicated or entirely prevented. If given in time, a certain preventive and cure for the Hog Cholera.

Price 25 Cents per Paper, or 5 Papers for $1.

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WHOLESALE DRUG AND MEDICINE DEPOT,

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For Sale by Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the United States.

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Agent for Hammonton and vicinity.

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TURNER'S FEG DOULOUREUX OR Universal Neuralgia PILL.

A SAFE, CERTAIN, AND Speedy Cure FOR NEURALGIA, AND ALL NERVOUS DISEASES.

Its Effects are Magical.

It is an UNFAILING REMEDY in all cases of Neuralgia Facialis, often effecting a perfect cure in less than twenty-four hours, from the use of no more than *two or three pills.*

No other form of Neuralgia or nervous Disease has failed to yield to this WONDERFUL REMEDIAL AGENT.

Even in the severest cases of Chronic Neuralgia and general nervous derangements of many years standing, affecting the entire system, its use for a few days, or a few weeks at the utmost, always affords the most astonishing relief, and very rarely fails to produce a complete and permanent cure.

It contains no drugs or other materials in the slightest degree injurious, even to the most delicate system, and can always be used with *perfect safety.*

It has long been in constant use by many of our most Eminent Physicians, who give it their unanimous and unqualified approval.

Sent by mail on receipt of price of postage.

One package, $1.00 postage 6 cts.
Six packages, 5.00 " 27 "
Twelve " 9.00 " 48 "

It is sold by all wholesale and retail dealers in drugs and medicines throughout the United States, and by

Turner & Co., Sole Propr's.

120 *Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.*

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90,000 FEET

Yellow Pine Scantling.

Of Extra Quality,

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Active, Energetic Men, to solicit Orders for our new work now in press,

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The richest depository of knowledge ever brought within so small a compass! A mine of intellectual wealth! A gem of literature! Complete in one large octavo volume of over 1000 pages richly illustrated. Prospectus now ready. Liberal commissions given. We also offer the

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H. A. STREET & CO., Publishers.

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GLASS CLEANING POLISH.

This is a new and most excellent article patented by Mr. Charles M. Brown. It will be universally used, for it is more effectual than the old system of cleaning Windows, Mirrors, Gold Silver Plated Ware, Brass, Copper, Tin, &c.—is easily applied, and saves both time, labor and annoyance.

A sample sent to Agents, of one dozen, by express, for $1.75, that retails for $3.00. For the particulars, address, J. Lewis, 82 Cedar St, New York. Box 3391.

TAW. A CURE FOR ALL. Sample five cents.

TAW, LAUF YOUR HILL! Sample five cents!

TAW, LADIES! Sample five cents.

TAW, A MARVEL! Sample five cents!

TAW, WONDERFUL CURE! Sample five cents!

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TAW, A TERROR to all dogs! Sample five cents!

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TAW, PHUNNY PHOLKS! Sample five cents!

TAW, NO DELAY! NOW! Sample five cents!

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Great improvements in sewing machines. Empire Shuttle Crank Motion Sewing Machine. It is thus rendered noiseless in action. Its motion being all positive it is not liable to get out of order. It is the best Family Machine. Notice is called to our new and improved manufacturing machines for Tailors and Boot and Shoe Makers. Agents wanted, to whom a liberal discount will be given. No humbugments made.

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STONE PUMP.—Pure water, no freezing. And considered the best where ever introduced.

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Manufacturers of

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DEALERS IN FINE WATCHES,

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We have constantly on hand an assortment of

Gold and Silver Patent Levers, Lepine and Plain Watches, Fine Gold Chains, Seals, and Keys,

BREASTPINS, EAR RINGS, FINGER RINGS, BRACELETS, MEDALLIONS, LOCKETS,

NECLACES, PENCILS, THIMBLES, SPECTACLES, SILVER TABLE, DESSERT, and TEA SPOONS, EQUAL TO COIN.

MASONIC MARKS and Emblems of all kinds made to order.

The best plated ware that is sold in the United States can be found at our store.

Watches and Jewelry repaired by skillful and experienced workmen.

N. B.—Country orders received and returned by Mail or Express. jul30

Dry Goods! Dry Goods!

HENRY S. SCULL,

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(With CURWEN STODDART & BRO.,)

Nos. 450, 452 & 454 North 2d st.,

Is prepared to receive and promptly fill all orders for Dry Goods, either

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

Having a large stock from which to select, customers will find it to their advantage to call on him.

Country Merchants will find it to their interests to give him a call before purchasing elsewhere.

All orders for goods, whether from families or merchants, left AT THE STORE or at

JAQUETT'S HOTEL,

will be promptly attended to.

Philadelphia, July 10, 1867. 49-tf

SEFFARLEN & FRITZ,

(Opposite James, Kent, Santee & Co.)

Wholesale Dealers in

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Wadding, Linnen, Cotton and Wool CARPET CHAIN, Wool Filling, Tie and Wick Yarns, Twines and Straw Paper of every description, and Manufacturers of Patent Machine Paper Bags.

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Have now in Store of my own Importation and Manufacture, one of the largest and most beautiful selections of Fancy Furs, for Ladies' and Children's Wear in the City. Also, a fine assortment of Gent's Fur Gloves and Collars.

I am enabled to dispose of my goods at very reasonable prices, and I would therefore solicit a call from my friends in the county and vicinity.

Remember the name, number and street!

JOHN FAREIRA, No 718 Arch St., above 7th, South side, Phila.

I have no partner, nor connection with any other store in Philadelphia. 5x8-24

MASON & HAMLIN'S

CELEBRATED

CABINET ORGANS.

Also, Geo. Steck & Co's, Haine Bros., Raven & Bacon's, and other

PIANOS.

MELODEONS of all descriptions.

Prices greatly reduced at the new Warerooms of

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628 HOOP SKIRTS. 628

WILLIAM T. HOPKINS,

Our Own Make.

After more than five years experience and experimenting in the manufacture of strictly first-quality Hoop Skirts, we offer our justly-celebrated goods to merchants and the public in full confidence of their superiority over all others in the American market, and they are so acknowledged by all who wear or deal in them, as they give more satisfaction than any other skirt, and recommend themselves in every respect. Dealers in Hoop Skirts should make a note of this fact.—Every lady who has not given them a trial should do so without further delay.

Our assortment embraces every style, length and size for Ladies, Misses, and Children. Also Skirts made to order, altered and repaired.

Ask for "Hopkin's Own Make," and be not deceived. See that the letter "H" is woven on the Tapes between Each Hoop, and that they are stamped "W. T. Hopkins, Manufacturer, 628 Arch St., Philadelphia," upon each tape. None others are genuine.

Also, constantly on hand a full line of good New York and Eastern made Skirts, at very low prices.

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WHITE PINE LUMBER,

For sale at the Lumber Yard of

JOHN F. STARR, Jr. & Co.,

Cooper St. Wharf,

5a21-1y Camden, N. J.

Railroad.

Camden & Atlantic R. R.

ON AND AFTER

Monday, December 23d, 1867.

DOWN TRAINS.

LEAVE	Mail A M	Accom P M
Vine st., Phil'a.	7 30	3 45
Camden,	7 45	4 00
Haddonfield,	8 15	4 19
Ashland,	8 30	4 28
White Horse,	**8 36**	**4 36**
Berlin,	8 43	4 49
Atco,	9 17	4 57
Waterford,	9 30	5 09
Spring Garden,	9 48	5 14
Winslow,	10 02	5 22
Hammonton,	10 17	5 31
DeCosta,	10 29	5 38
Elwood,	11 50	5 51
Egg Harbor,	11 09	6 03
Pomona,	12 20	6 10
Absecon,	12 33	6 35
Atlantic—arrive,	12 38	6 55

UP TRAINS.

LEAVE	Mail P M	Accom A M
Atlantic,	12 51	6 15
Absecon,	1 26	6 39
Pomona,	1 38	6 52
Egg Harbor,	2 14	7 08
Elwood,	2 33	7 21
DeCosta,	2 56	7 33
Hammonton,	3 06	7 40
Winslow,	3 21	7 49
Spring Garden,	3 32	7 56
Waterford,	3 47	7 02
Atco,	4 05	8 21
Berlin,	4 19	8 21
White Horse,	**4 36**	**8 36**
Ashland,	4 51	8 42
Haddonfield,	5 07	8 52
Camden,	5 23	9 10
Vine street—arrive,	5 47	9 25

Passing points indicated by large figures.

New York Advertisements.

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Canvass Roofing

TIN, SLATE or SHINGLE ROOFING,

Manufactured by saturating coarse canvass with the indestructible Mica Cement.

Price, 5 Cts. per Square Foot.

PATENT INDIA RUBBER ROOF PAINT.

For Tin Roofs, for Shingle Roofs, a sure cure FOR LEAKY ROOFS OF ALL KINDS WARRANTED.

To make them water-tight and durable.

Price—One Dollar Per Gallon.

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Send stamp for circular.

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Ribbons, Silks, Satins, Velvets, Feathers, Flowers, Embroideries, Laces, Hosiery, Gloves, Dress Trimmings, Yankee Notions, Corsets, Skirts, Fans, &c.

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307 & 309 Allen St.,

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Unanimously awarded the First Prize, a Gold Medal,

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"As the best instruments of America were there contending, whichever won the battle would have nothing left to conquer."—*American Art Journal.* (edited by a well-known musical critic.)

They have also taken the first premium wherever exhibited this season.

PEDAL ORGANS, one, two and three banks of keys—six sizes—$250 to $1,500. Without pedals, single and double bank in great variety, $65 to $500. These organs, with their smooth, pipe-like effects, are superior for churches, halls, parlors and schools. They are put up in cases of solid walnut, fancy veneered walnut (new and unique styles) and elegant rosewood, of splendid designs and finish, and of the best workmanship; it being intended that each instrument shall be a model of its class. All instruments down to a five octave portable melodeon, have the beautiful tremolante stop, without extra charge.

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Tale of Two Cities	141 "	20 "
Hard Times	180 "	25 "
Nicholas Nickleby (ready)	340 "	35 "
Bleak House	356 "	35 "
Little Dorrit	330 "	35 "
Pickwick Papers	326 "	35 "
David Copperfield	330 "	35 "
Barnaby Rudge	217 "	30 "
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Sketches & Pictures from Italy	170 "	25 "

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21-25.

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9

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