SOUTHOURS TO THE PUBLIC

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SOUTH JERSEY

one year, 10 00 Communications and Advertisements recelved later than Thursday will not appear until the following week. Payment always in advance. The paper

will be discontinued when the subscription expires D. B. SNOW. Editor.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE. Gentlemen of the Schate and General As-

The Constitution of the United States makes it the duty of the Governor, at the opening of each session of the Legislature, to communicate by message the condition of the State and recommend such measures ins he may deem expedient. In discharging that duty at this time, I first call your attention to the condition of the finances.

By virtue of a recent law, the fiscal year in this State closes on the 30th day of November, and the accounts of the Tresurer, an abstract of which when with submitted extending from the first day of January, 1863, to, and including, the 30th day of November, 1863. The accounts of the Trersury Department are divided into three classes, and are kept in three distinct sets of books, denominated respectively "The State Fund," and "Tire State Fund," 'The War Fund," and 'The School Fund.' The books devoted to "The State Fund" contains a record of the moneys received and disbursed, in reference to any transactions except those connected with of this fund, which appears from the following statement, is very gratifying:

_	Stai	e Account Prop	er.
		. RECEIPTS.	
	From the usu:	ling Nov. 30th, 1865.	S254:545.63
•	Cash balance	on hand, Jan. 1st, 1963	92,084.57
•	_		\$346,430.10
١,,	For ordinary	THE BURNESS OF	

For special appropriations and extraordinary ex-\$245,775.04 Cash balance on hand, 30th Nov., 63, \$104654.96

At the close of the fiscal year, the indebtlies of the State was as follows, Viz: To Bank of Savings, N. Y. City, for 1850, and 1854, . . \$95,000.00 To Trenton Banking Company, for warrants given brappropriations to Lunatic Asyluni, March, 1857.

of appropriations of 1863, to Normal School, On appropriations of 1863, to Counties, for Public Schools, Normal School.

Credit by each in hand, as before stated to liquidate dobt, 104,654.90

Leaving amount of debt, Nov. 30, '63, \$20,345.04 On the 1st of Jan., 1863, the debt was \$76,420.37 the 30th of Nov., 1863, the dobt as

29,815.04 before stated, was \$46,575.83 Showing a reduction of the indebtedness

of the State, in eleven months, of the sum of forty-six thousand five hundred and seventy-five dollars and thirty-three cents. During the present month, the sum of the hundred thousand dollars of the tax levied in 1863, will be paid on State account, which will not only liquidate the debt, but will leave a balance in the Treasury, after the payment of all indebtedness, to the bredit of the State account proper, amount

ing to the sum of security thousand one hundred and fifty-four dollars and ninety-six cents, (\$70,155 96.) Nov. 30, 1864, (not including the tax to be paid during the present month above referred to,) are estimated at about two hundred and ninety thousand dollars (\$290. 000.00,) which sum will probably exceed the expenses: so that there will be in the Treasury at the end of the fiscal year, after paying all indebtedness, a large sum, unless estimated receipts should be greatly diminished, or unusual and extraordinary legislative appropriations be made. It will not therefore be necessary to raise during

the present year any money for the State Tund by taxation. A statement of the accounts of the School and War funds will be given under the appropriate heads.

am able to furnish you a very full finan cial statement of every department, princi-pally on account of the change in the fiscal year. The heads of the several depart ments can now close their accounts a suffi-cient time before the meeting of the Legisfature, to enable them to make full and satisfactory reports ... These reports and accompanying statements I will have printed and laid before you as soon as possible, so that in the beginning of the season you will understand not only the state of the finances, but also the condition in other respects of the various institutions over which ou have supervision. Heretofore information, without which the Legislature could not act intelligently, has been necessarily withheld until a late day of the session.

Education. SCHOOL FUND. - The School Fund, draw ing interest, amounts to the sum of four hundred and sixty-eight thousand eight hundred and fourteen dollars and twenty-

\$468.814.25

To this add balance in hand Nov. 30, 63, _32,269.75 \$501,084.00

making the whole available fund for the support of public schools, amount to five hundred and one thousand and eighty-four months of nearly twenty thousand dollars.

. \$38,569.76 On principal of bonds and On principal of loans. 30,000.00
On principal of loans. 30,149.00 30,000.00 . Dividends. ... For interest. \$110,536.30

Add balance on hand, Jan. 1st 1863. 17,645.46 -\$128.181.76 Loans on bonds and mort'ges \$10,000.00 Loans on N. J. War bonds. . 35,000.00 Paid counties on appropria-

tions for public schools. 47.833.06
Paid to teachers institutes. ,2000.00 Paid to teachers' institutes. ,2000.00 Paid for incidental expenses. 1,078.95 Balance in hand, Nov. 30, 1868. 332,269.75

The subject of education is one of the

most important that can engage attention. At no previous time have our public schools been in a more flourishing condition and never have the people manifested greater interest in their welfare; yet notwithstanding the large expenditure of money by the State and by the people of the townships, for educational purposes, many of our public schools are not entirely free. The fund provided by the Legislature, as the langu-

valuable information. I append his statement of the moueys mised and appropriated for educational purposes during the year and a 15th 1863 and also the number of chinaren who have accounted school

Moneys raised and appropriated for educational purposes during the year ending December 15, 1863:

Raised by tax furthe support of schools 403,190,71 Rivised by tax for building, repairing and furnishing school houses.
Received from other sources. 41.593.47 . 81,181.92

Amount raised and appropriated during 574:023:5

Increase for the year 1863. ... \$43,142.59 Whole number of children who have attended school.
Whole number that attended school du-443,526 the year 1862. 132,590

NORMAL SCHOOL-In February, 1855, the Legislature of this State passed an act authorizing a State Normal School. The authorizing a State Normal School. The law fild not provide for the purchase of buildings and the permanent establishment of the institution, but appropriated for its support the sum of ten thousand dollars, annually for five years. In 1859 the act vas extended for five additional years. The time of its limitation will soon arrive, and if the school is to be continued, legislation for that purpose should be had at the pres-

ent session.

Knowing that the appropriation for the support of the Normal School would soon expire, and being aware that its utility had at times been seriously doubted by respectable and influential citizens, I have examined the subject thoroughly, and have no hesitation in recommending that the institution be continued, either by extending the annual appropriation for a further term of years, or by placing it on a permanent basis. The history of Normal Schools in other States and countries, preves them indispensable to a good system of public instruction. Very many educated men fail as teachers because they to not know how to govern a school, or impart to pupils the knowledge which they possess. The object of a Normal School is to train teachers; not merely by storing their minds with that information without which they would be unfit for the work, but also, by giving them the opportunity to learn and practice the methods of instruction and discipline which experience has proved most successful. It also tends to establish a uniform system, and overcomes the great disadvantages which arise from a change of plan with

every change of teachers.

The school in this State has been in ope ration a sufficient time to demonstrate its usefulness. Qver six hundred persons have there received instruction. It has been ascertained that nearly all who have enjoyed the advantages of the institution have been faithful to their engagements, and are devoting themselves to the honorable work of their profession. The Normal School seems to have infused new life and zeal in those interested in the cause of education, and has elevated the standard of instruction

in all parts of the State. By virtue of the 16th section of the originabact, the trustees made provision for a Model School. Subsequently, through the liberality of the late PAUL FARNUM, a preparatory school was established at Beverly, and this has also been placed under the care of the Trustees of the Normal School. Nearly 1800 youth have received instruction at these two branches of the institution: There are now at the Normal School and its

branches 669 pupils.

No similar institution has produced so beneficial a result at so small a cost. The Normal and Model buildings at Fronton do not belong to the State; but were severally creeted by public spirited citizens, for the use of the schools, under an agreement with the trustees for their purchase at the option of the State, upon very advantageous terms. The property occupied for the Preparatory School has been devised by Paul Farnum to the State, in trust for the uses to which it had been dedicated before his death; and with it was bequeathed by him, as an endowment, the sum of twenty thousand dollars, the interest of which when added to the sum of twelve hundled dollars

annually appropriated by the State, is expended to sustain the Preparatory School.

A full understanding of the terms on which these school buildings and grounds which these school buildings and grounds are occupied is essential to intelligent action on the question of the permanent establishment of the Normal School, or the further continuance of the appropriation some years since, by the architect who defends the sum appropriated. A plan submitted to the sum appropriated to the continuance of the appropriation some years since, by the architect who dedollars, which is an increase in eleven for its benefit. For detailed statements I refer you to reports of the trustees, and es-

Amount of appropriation to Normal School for 9 years \$90,000:00 Amount of appropriation to

Farnum, Proparatory, School for T years. -\$98,400.00 Received by State, real estate

at Beverly, valued at \$30,000,00 Endowment from Mr. Farmun 20,000,00 Amount of tuition cartificates redeemed by Model School, available if property purchased.

chased. Amount advanced by trustees out of annual appropriation for Model School building to be allowed if property purchased. 4.000.00 Value of library, furniture, & 5,000.00

\$73,500.00 \$24,000.00

It will be seen by the foregoing statement, that the State has acquired real and neg-sonal property worth seventy-three thotstnd five hundred dollars, and that it has cost the State less than twenty-five thousand dollars to sustain the Normal School and netion of the growing business of this debranches for nine years.

DEAF AND DUMB &c. -There are at the age of the act creating it indicates, was intended for the support of free schools. It
is hoped that this desirable result will soon
be attained. The report of the Superintendent of Public Schools cantains much cities, there are eighteen beneficiaries. youth at all these institutions are well it-

youth at all these insutumons are went asstructed, and are making satisfactory pagess. The managers of some of them have represented to most an over the

heretofore paid, in consequence of the advanced price of the necessaries of life.

There are fifteen children from New Jersey at the Pennsylvania training school for feeble-minded children. The supering tendent has submitted an encourse. for feeble-minded chiteren. The superintendent has submitted an encouraging port of their progress. A majority of the progress of the progress of the control of the progress of the control of the proposed wing would enable the state to provide such a room.

Interest of the proposed wing would enable the state to provide such a room.

Interest of the Managers, Superintendent.

The reports of the Managers, Superintendent. Superintendent.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE -An ac of which such State is entitled, is to lected within its limits; but where is not within a State, a sufficient que of public lands subject to sale at entry at one dollar and twenty five acre, the Secretary of the Asteria, upon notice of neceptance and proper application, is required to issue to such State land scrip.

The serip so issued and received is to be sold by the State, and the proceeds of such sale invested in stocks of the United States, or of the States, or some other safe stocks vielding not less than five per centum or their par value; to constitute a perpetual fund, the interest of which shall be appropriated to the endowment and maintonance at least one college, where the leading object shall be (without excluding other scientific and classical studies, including military tactics) to teach such branches of learning as are related to Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts in such manner as the Keeper, Physician, and Moral instructor of Legislature of the State page prescribe in the State Prison; it appears that its affiling Legislature of the State may prescribe, in order to promote the liberal and practical education of the indescript classes.

On the 21st day of March last, the Legislature of this State passed an act accepting the terms of said act of Congress, and assenting to its several conditions. The State having thus assumed this important trust, I addressed the Secretary of the Interior on the subject, and on the, 27th of Nevember last, obtained from his department, through the Commissioners of the general land office, one thousand three hundred and twelve (1,312) pieces of scrip, each containing a quarter section, and making an aggregate of two hundred and ten thousand (210,000) acres, being the full complement of New Jersey under the grant-This scrip I hold for the State, and will retain it until provision be made for its

transfer.
The law of Congress contemplates that the State Legislature shall provide for the. to the United States, unless within five years from the day of the passage of the act by Congress, at least one College be established by the State. It is, therefore, important that provision be promptly made for the sale and transfer of the scrip, and the investment of the money to be derived therefrom. Shouldet be deemed advisable to proceed further at the present session, en the plan of the institution to be established will demand your careful considera-tion. If the fund be wilely managed, the grant will be of great benefit to the industrial classes. - I will most cheerfully approve legislative action, having for its object the advancement of Agriculture and the Meobunic Arts.

State Library.

Your attention is directed to the condition of the State Library. The room in which the books are now kept is too small and inscenre for the purpose. Additions are constantly made to the catalogue, and with suitable apartments, under the super intendence of the present efficient librarian our library might soon be made to rank among the best in the country. A large ire-proof building is needed to preserve the valuable works and documents, which if destroyed, cannot well be replaced.

At the last session, the Legislature made an appropriation of ten thousand do'lars to add a wing to the State Capitol, principally for the purpose of furnishing a library signed and superintended the reconstruction of the Capitol, was brought to the passed, which caused

State and the Normal School and branches, posed the erection of a structure the creein the State a military force to resist invaexpenses.

The state a military force to resist invasion, preserve order, and mid the civil authan the sum appropriated, although the therities in the execution of the laws. original estimate was about that sum .-The Commissioners determined not to erect architect to prepare plans, specifications and estimates, for one of larger dimensions,

that would answer the purpose for which it was designed. The result of his work may be found with the librarian. He estimates the cost of the enlarged building stover \$20,000. The act did not, in letter or spirit authorize the commissioners to contract for a building which would cost so laws faithfully executed and the Lagislamuch more than the amount appropriated, ture should give him sufficient power to exand they very properly resolved to report | cente the trust. the facts and ask the Legislature for an

additional appropriation. Satisfied that a new library room is necessarys. I recomend that a supplement to the act of last year be passed at an early day, increasing the amount of the appropriation, and also providing that a part of the new wing be finished for the Executive department. The rooms now occupied by the Executive are insufficient for the transpartment, and during a portion of the year cannot be occupied. They are, however, comfortable in winter, and would make

good committee rooms.

A contract exists with the United States, Courts, but very often a smaller room would be as convenient. In consideration of the rent received, the State should furnnish to the United States, in addition to

The reports of the Managers, Superin-AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.—An ac of Congress, approved July 2d, 1862, on ed Congress Co tendent, and Treasurer of the State Lumitic have been restored in mind, and about one half of the remainder have been discharged. more or less improved. The number under treatment during the last 12 months was 489, and there are now in the institution 326 patients. The following is an abstract account of the Treasurer of the Asylum for 1863:

RECEIPTS. Amount received from the Treasurer of the State for board of patients, . \$10,061,44

DISBURSEMENTS. Amount paid Stewards orders, . . . \$60,432,53

State Prison.

From the reports of the Inspectors, are in good condition. Your attention is when do farade, or engaged in camp duty; ospecially invited to that part of the keeper's report that recommends the lighting of the buildings with gas, and the erection of the buildings with gas and the erection of the buildin an additional wing for the purpose of keepcommend to, your careful consideration, what he recommends in reference to sup-plying better accommodations for religious

vorship. Some place other than the State Prison should be provided for the incarceration of confinement in the Penitentiary, and the evil communications which unavoidably attend the least contact with hardened offenders, prevent reformation. The object of imprisonment is to reform as well as punassignment of the scrip, and also for the imprisonment is to reform as well as pun-investment of the proceeds. The grant will ish, and the State owes it to the youthful cease, and the money received be forfeited criminal to place him in circumstances criminal to place him in circumstances-that will cond to sorten his pliant nature,

rather than render him more obdurate. Notwithstanding the increased cost of provisions, clothing, &c., which could not be met han corresponding increase of the price of labor, in consequence of an existing contract made some years since, the prison has more than sustained itself, if the salaries of the officers are not taken into account. The following abstract of receipts and expenditures is made from the report of the Keeper, viz:

RECEIPTS. Labor of Convicts in all departments, \$20,628.55

DISBURGEMENTS.							
Provisions,	8	12,452.74					
Fuel,		1,295.55					
Hospi'al		776.78					
Discharged convicts,		460.57					
Incidental,		206.32					
Interest,		2.85		_			
	-	<u> </u>	- 817 ,998 , 6	19			
				_			
Excess, being gain, .			. \$2,6004	ß			
There were in confin	em	ent on	the 30t	h			

The accompanying report of the Commissioner of Pilotage, gives an account of the labors of the New Jersey Pilots during the past year. It will be seen that they have carned and now enjoy the confidence of the commercial community.

Pilotage.

of November, 1863, 409 prisoners.

Malitia.

For many successive years, the attention of the Legislature has been called to the malitia laws of the State, with a view to their revision and amendment! During the session of 1800, an act for the more based, which caused a marked improve-

During the last fiscal year (11 months) pecially to those of the years 1856 and 1836, notice of the Commissioners. That plan the receipts of the School Fund were as follows, viz:

| RECKIPTS. | RECK

All know that such force cannot be had without the expenditure of money, and such a building, and employed the same bet one of the most difficult things to accomplish is to procure Legislative approprintions for the encouragement of malitia. This is owing in a great measure to the want of system that will give sufficient military power at a reasonable cost. perfect such a system is one of the first du ties of legislation. The constitution enjoinupon the Executive the duty of having the

You are aware that by law our malitin is now divided into two classes, the reserve consisting of the great body of the people liable to do military duty, and active com-posed of persons who voluntarily enroll hemselves in uniform companies. the latter the civil authorites must chiefly rely in the execution of the nowers conferr and to the encouragement of the active malitia your efforts should be principally directed.

The law authorizes the organization of the reserve, in view of the performance of active service, but it does not contemplate arming and disciplining them unless actually called into service. The assembling of by which, in consideration of the use of a marmed men, without uniform under in-portion of the Capitol building for holding experienced officers, is a waste of time and the United States Courts, the State receives money, and touds to bring the system into the sum of eight hundred dollars per and disrepute. To this class, however, we num. This sum is punctually paid, and is must principally look for defense in case of appropriated to increase the library. Duration, and I have therefore thought it Courts, one pushes to the United States prendent, in view of the war now raging in the our danger described by our state tinuance of complications with foreign powers, to order the organization of the reserve malitia. This order, where properly executed, ensures the curollment of those liable to perform military duty; their division

into companies, and the notification of each man, of the company to which he is attachand its place of rendezvous. Should the emergency arise for the use of this branch of the malitia, it could speedily be brought into the field, and associated with disciplined troops could soon be made effec-But it is esontial to have at all times a

body of disciplined malitin, fully armed and equipped, and ready for service at a moment's warring. To accomplish this, the Legislature should make sufficient appropriations, to be drawn from the general fund and not collected by special tax. The expense would be far less than many, upon slight consideration suppose. It would be well to strike out much that is obsolete, and arrange the present law under distinct head, convenient for reference; but the amendment that is needed, and without which the law will continue, in a great measure inoperative, is the appropriation of money, to aid, to some extent, the active malitia in defraying some of the many expenses to which the menute necessarially salicated. Every uniform company having the required number, not merely upon the roll, but ready for actual mustor, should receive from the State a sum at least sufficient to procure a proper armory and drill tine not exceeding ten in each military ditine not exceeding ten in each military dithe sinking fund should be deducted in or
der to ascertain the real depth of the State against the
United States wore part and in hand, the
made. The mench only receive a per diem
composition for a living of the state against the
united States were part and in hand, the
war debt on the State against the
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United States were part and in the sinking fund should be
made of the state against the state against the
United States were part and in the sinking fund should be
made of the state against the state again compensation for a limited number of days, would be as follows: when an parade, or engaged in camp duty: Lightfies of war fund. and for active duty should have a liberal allowance of clothing. They should be the buildings with gas, and the erection of emiliped with the best arm in the service, an additional wing for the purpose of keeping the male and female prisoners as far from each other as possible. The officers of these advantages, the Corpe should hold of the Prison have been faithful and zealous in the discharge of their respective notice; ou call of the proper authority, of the Prison have been minimum and more notice, on call of the proper authority, ous in the discharge of their respective notice, on call of the proper authority, duties. The report of the Moral Instructor, under a suitable penalty. When summondations and I ed to betive service, the officers of higher grade-than company commanders, should e detailed by the Commander-in-Chief. When not especially summoned at the request of the civil authorities, or by order of Commander-in-Chief, these companies should be provided for the incarceration of should occupy their proper positions in the youth. In many instances the disgrace of regimental and brigade organizations. Thus there would be at all times a force of from two to four thousand thorough soldiers, liable to be summoned before calling for the United States out of the war, fund, offices from their ordinary pursuits, which could be concentrated ut ney point in the State. Such an organization would not be open to the objection of exclusiveness or impartiality, because from year to year new companies would be attached in the place of those that had served the designated. term; and because the additional duties re-

> be made so effective, with so small an expenditure. An act passed at the extra session of 1861, cutitled An act for the defense of the State," authorizes the Governor to form equip and arm four regiments for the pro-tection of the State. That act contemplates a force continually under arms, and liable to be detatched for service out of the State. I have not been willing to incur the expense of its organization. By the plan herein proposed, the cost for a year would be less, than one month's expenses, under

be less, than one month is expenses, under the law of 1861.

By virtue of a clause of the law last men-tioned which empowers the Governor to take such measures as might become necessary to guard the exposed river coasts of the State, upon the invasion of Pennsylva-nia by the enemy in June last, and his threatened progress to the Dolaware, among other precentionary measures, I directed the formation of lifty companies of Riflemen, to constitute a part of the active malitia, but intendedd for special duty, and trusting to legislative action, to place the necessary here to mention, prevented the entire accomplishment of the object. A few exhelient companies have, however, come into existence under that order. The details of the plan for organizing "The details of the plan for organizing "The Rifle Corps," will be submitted to your committee on Malitin. Should you doen of the malitia was it expedient not to complete the organiza-

have consists of a function and is in different sections of the State, that have continued to exist in the face of much disconfiagement. These companies during the year have promptly responded to she call, of the author

Military Amiles.

The reports of the Adjutant there al and Quartermaster General contain a defail' statement of transactions during this pasts year, connected with the raising and equip! ping of troops in this State for the United States service. Before proceeding to the a summary of those transactions, I will if rect your attention to the condition of the "War Fund," as appears by a cutomfafte.

furnished the by the Treasurer.

WAR FUND.—The receipts of the war fund during the last fiscal year form all sources, (including balance in hand Junish). 1863, U.S. tax, proceeds of bonda sold. loans from banks, and eash received from U. S. on account, amount to 5803,875.21

DISBURSEMENTS, The disbursements during the 1.668.675121 same time were,

Balanco on hand November 135,000.00 30, 1863, During the year there we ned State \$730,000,00 5) 097,50 bonds for the payment of_

Yielding a premium of

Proceeds of bonds sold during 787,007 50. the year, The money was used for equipping troops for United States service, for payment to families, and to discharged volunteers, and

The whole number of bonds issued since the commencement of the war to the 30th of November, 1863, amount to

\$1.638.100.00 Due from war fund to banks 362, 304.88 for loans, Nov. 30, 1863,

Liabilities of war fund, Nov.

\$2,000,401.88 30, 1863, The accounts between the State and the United States furnished me by the Quarter-Master General, are as follows ; Amount claimed for advancements, &c., by

the State for United States, from conmoncoment of war to November 30, 1863, \$2,990,783,62 Received on account of above as follows, viz :

1861, \$650,957.17 1862, 129,687,47. 1803, 230,888.29

- \$1,010,847.93 Also, Gov't 'tax assumed by State, \$450,134.00 Less 15 p.c. 67,520.10

1.393.461.83 Balance claimed as due from the U.

It may be that the whole umountfoff the claims agamst the United States will not be allowed on final settlement, unless there be additional legislation by Congress, and, indeed, some of them may possibly nover be allowed. It will not, therefore, be right to deduct from the liabilities of the war, fund, The Communder in-Chief should the whole amount of the balance claimed to have the power to designate, at the commencement of each year, a certain number ascartain the debt of the State on actount of f companies, helonging to the active mali- the war loan. The amount of the bonds in

Liabliffice of war fund, \$2,000,404.88 Balance due State from U. S.

Nov. 30, 1863, \$697,321.79 Bonds in Sinking Fund. Also, deduct cash

Wir debt,

in hand November. 20, 1863. 135,000,001 1.003.321.79

\$597,083.09

Taking the most unfavorable view in reerence to a final settlement of accounts, the pressent debt of the State incured for purposes of the war, will not exceed a million and a half of dollars, and will; I think, fall, far below that sum. The amount of money advanced and paid

on my warrant as Governor. from the 20th-day of Sanuary, 1863, to the 30th day of November, 1863, was \$589,496.43, and the amount received from the United States dur-ing the same time was \$230,803.204. In making the estimates for another year, it is not safe to consider the liabilities of the war fund less than two millions of dol-

lars, because it is probable that all the moquired would counterbalance the privileges ney that shall be receiveed from the United States during the year will be advanced for granted. In no other way can the malitia the purpose of recruiting and equipping troops for the United States service, and will not be available for the other purposes for which the war fund was designed.

The Treasurer has made the following estimate of expenses to the war for the fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1864, viz: To pay interest on State bonds

now issued, and on loans from banks, Amount required for the pay-\$100,000.00 550,000.00 of families of volunteers;

for payment of discharged volunteers and representa-

tives of deceased,
Other expenses incident to 150.00.336 200,000,00 the war,

\$1,000,000,00 I think the above estimate is too small in

some particulars, but if correct; and normore money be received from the United States than will be required for raising troops: during the year; the liabilities of the way: fund at the close of the present fiscal year will be about three millions of dollars. recommend that a further supplement to the act of 1861 be passed, authorizing a loan of an additional million of dollars, and the assuing of bonds to secure the same, No one can foresce the emergencies which man arise during the year, and I do not wish to be restricted in my clients in any emergency for want of funds.

[Continued on second page.]

Absocom, Atlantic Co., N. J. SATURDAY, JANUARY 250, 4861. Any Person who sympathines

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE. We lay before our readers, the very long

Message of Governor Parker and the acwith which what is given under the head supply the members with stationary. Adj. of "National Affairs" has nothing to dois exceedingly long, but not without interest. It exhibits a satisfactory condition of the finances, and of the several State instintions, and makes two or three recomendations which should receive the attention of the Legislature. We shall discuss some of these in the future.

- Very little can be said in favor of the appended document headed "National limit the office to one year from passage of act, ful intentions towards our Government. Affairs." It is, probably, one of the most | was passed. partisan papers over laid before a Legislapartisan papers ever laid before a Legislatore in relation partisan papers ever laid before a Legislatore in relation partisan papers for the polyment properting for a conflict. The Great powers seem to be taking sides, and the armonature wires offered by Mr. Memory most unsuccessfully, to make it appear that the armonature wires offered by Mr. Memory most unsuccessfully, to make it appear that the war has been perverted from its original purpose of restoring the Union, to the destruction of slavely. In support of his assertion, he adduces the Emancipation has assertion, he adduces the Emancipation and Aumesty proclamations. The Government of the properties of the consumation of the Union of prevention to represent the entirely independent of the consummate summation clause rejected, 28 to 41.—

Art Shoriman's amendment providing that adrant and person farmish a assistant of or prevention in the entirely independent of the Union commendations. The Government of the Union commendation was received the previous in the term of service of the old regiments will experience the consummation of the Union commendation was issued. But the armonative wines offered by Mr. Mr. Dougal and referred to the committee on finance. Entered the armonative was seen to be taking sides, and recommendation of the Union to the consummation of the Union commendation was issued. The Union to recruit both for new and old regiments. Before sufficient. The observer event that the consummation of the Union commendation was received the consummation of the Union commendation was received the unit of the positions in the Union, to the consummation of the Union commendation was received the unit of the positions in the Union, to the Union commendation of the Union and permanent basis. The war has not passed. been diverted to the enforcement of either Potitions against the repeal of of them, but they have been introduced to clause presented. aid in accomplish years of unsuccessful struggle, it was found other purposes, in reduced and referred.

arms alone could not. The Governor's apposition to these proc-Amations of the National Evecutive must be founded in that desire to perpetuate ital. If it is destroyed, they will be reduc- sidered, meended, and passed. ed to political bankruptcy. We need not | Enrollment bill taken up. Amendment pro desperate and far-fetched measures to save except in regiments from the State in which they

The President's object is to propose plans The President's object is to propose plans which 'shall be acceptable, to the mass of liable, adopted; making commutation \$400 adopted Church in Santiago, Chili, on Dec. 8th, by which the Southern people, without any regard to the opinions and desires of the rebellion leaders, while the Governor evidently wish- citizens, presented. es to conciliate the leaders, without any re | Enrollment bill taken up. An amendment that gard to the people. The whole of his rea- veterans re-enlisting shall be credited to the quote soning is upon the assumption that Jeff of the district in which they originally enlisted. Davis and his officers are the representatives adopted, 27 to 11. An amendment that the commutation paid by persons drafted shall be applied of the Southern people, and the only persons the President should consult in arranggressional District, and that colored men shall ing terms of parton. The President re | be credited to the State from which they entisted, gards, these persons as criminals, and ap- | adopted. peals at once to the people. Which is right we leave for the public to decide.

State Legislature.

We did not receive our reports of the organization of the Legislature till our last weeks paper | poses, adopted. was on the press. The fault was wholly in the mail. The length of the message will not allow us to give more than a synopsis of the proceedings so far. Hereafter we hope to give more full reports of the legislative proceedings.

On Tuesday, the 12th, inst. at 7 clock, the J

that body was organized, .

with prayer. Committee was appointed to repor rules. 10 A. M. and 8 P. M. were fixed as hour of meeting. Resolution that the Clerk supply the members with Nixon's Digest and Cushing's Manricomment. The Message usl was sgreed to Committee was appointed to Several unimportant bills were introduced, but no further business transacted during the week.

Dolmes in Congress BENATE JAN 1111 Petition to extend the boundaries of Wiscons

Resolutions of California Legislature in relation

Bill to extend the boundaries of Wisconsin and Minnesota introduced. Resolution of inquiry as to the failure of the California overland mail, presented. The House bill appropriating \$700,612 to meet

wonder, then, if they resort to the most | hibiting enlisted men from serving as substitutes first enlisted, adopted. Amendment making those who shall have resided in the limited States one ernor of Pennsylvania to day. JAN. 16. Retition against relief from draft of unnaturalized

Resolution requiring the corporations of George town and Washington to establish a general sytem of waccination, adopted. Bill to promote enlistments and for other pur

Resolution to abolish the color qualification in carrying mails, offered Resolution requiring the Secretary of Navv communicate to the Senatethe action of the Board of Investigation into the grades of officers of the Navy, adopted.

A meriage was received from the Scante that Bill made the order of the day for Thursday.

Record of the Week. PRIDAY, JAN. 1578.

The President has approved and signed the ac-

extending the bounties to volunteers to the 1st of

say that one half of their army is ready to accent it. Gold closed at 1572

Governor Curtin will be re-inaugurated as Gov Gold closed at 159.

WEDNESOAY Jan. 20ru No news of importance. Gold closed at 159@1591. THURSDAY, JAN. 21st.

Ne news. "
Gold closed at 158. Continued from first page.

GOVERNOR'S NESSAGE

Howestof to nominating Lorence, Mr. Abbett not for one year, an office previously created. preserving the public credit is to provide a power to issue bonds to secure indebtedness. On the unneteenth day of November last, assented to by Congress and the people.

hdity of the act, as a proper subject for the ence of the government than those who are ed to pay the same out of the War fund.

slavery which is common to his party.—

The Morse bill appropriating 5700,612 to meet the deficiency in the payment of officers and men to deficiency in the payment of officers and men to the deficiency in the payment of officers and men to the deficiency in the payment of officers and men to the deficiency in the payment of officers and the common to his party.—

The Morse bill appropriating 5700,612 to meet the enemy invaded Pennsylvania, and at the time of the regiments.

The nature of our complex system of government and officers much payment of bounties. The appeal was cheering the enemy invaded Pennsylvania, and at the time of the enemy invaded Pennsylvania, and at the time of the enemy invaded Pennsylvania, and at the time of the enemy invaded Pennsylvania, and at the time of the enemy invaded Pennsylvania, and at the time of the enemy invaded Pennsylvania, and at the time of the enemy invaded Pennsylvania, and at the time of the enemy invaded Pennsylvania, and at the time of the enemy invaded Pennsylvania, and at the time of the enemy invaded Pennsylvania, and at the time of the enemy invaded Pennsylvania, and at the time of the enemy invaded Pennsylvania, and at the time of the enemy invaded Pennsylvania, and at the time of the enemy invaded Pennsylvania, and at the time of the enemy invaded Pennsylvania, and at the time of the enemy invaded Pennsylvania, and at the time of the enemy invaded Pennsylvania, and at the time of the enemy invaded Pennsylvania, and at the

Settle settlement of the property of the extinacion and all the property of the extinacion and the property of the extinacion and all the property of the extinacion and the extinacion and the property of the property

recommend the ground was at apart and Tangled amondments to Internal Revenue bills contain means of paying the public debt as it contracted for that purpose I recommend the ground was at apart Tangled amondances to Internal Revenue bills occurs of that by a wound received at the Battle of Roanoke he had lost both legs. He had since procured are deleted becomes due.

Were offered.

Why dayne, delegate from Bactled to proceed where offered in the property of passed. I have no doubt of the property of passed. I have Consideration of Confiscation and continued.—

RAISING VOLUNTEERS.—The Congress of maintain the unity of the nation, describe be appointed by the Generous compensation. Men of wealth, each of the States, to have control of the Internal Revenue bill taken up, An amend- last, passed an act entitled "An act for en- who remain at home, should aid in support- Cemetery. I recommend that authority be with the enemales of our Governwith the enemales of our GovernIn secondance with the spirit of the concurrence with the spirit of the concurren session. I regarded the question of the va- far greater pecuniary interest in the exist- Cemetery, or that the Governor be nuthoriz-

decision of the Courts, and proceeded in the not exempted by lay. Property would be I also call your attention to the fact that, discharge of public duty upon the assump- of little value if the government be destroy- on the field of Antictain many sons of New ed, and therefore property should be taxed Jersey fell. No monument marks their resttion of its legality.

Early in the summer an enrollment under to pay for its protection. The soldier should ing place. The rude board hastily prepared the provisions of the law was made in some | be liberally rewarded, not only through lo- | by some faithful comrade in fulfillment of a March.

The Union members of the Pennsylvania Logislature have signed an address to President Lincoln approving his course thus far, and urging him to accept a nomination as people's candidate for the next Presidency.

The Rebels report the capture of 200 Union soldiers in Virginia on the 7th.

the provisions of the law was made in some of the liberally rewarded, not only through local bounties, but by the general government in huntiment of a solding normal president of the United States, by virtue of the bounties, but by the general government in huntiment of a solding normal in hunting and monthly compensation. There is abundant opportunity for the execution of the law was made in some of the bounties, but by the general government in huntiment of a solding normal in huntiment of a believally rewarded, not only through local bounties, but by the general government in huntiment of a solding normal in huntiment of a believally rewarded, not only through local bounties, but by the general government in huntiment of a solding normal in huntiment of a bounties, but by the general government in huntiment of a bounties, but by the general government in huntiment of a bounties, but by the general government in huntiment of a bounties, but by the general government in huntiment of a bounties, but by the general government in huntiment of a bounties, but by the general government in huntiment of a bounties, but by the general government in huntiment of a bounties, but by the general government in huntiment of a bounties, but by the general government in huntiment of a bounties, but by the general government in huntiment of a bounties, but by the general government in huntiment of a bounties, but by the general government in huntiment of a bounties, but by the general government in huntiment of a bounties will be about the States of the lounties and monthly compensation.

There is abundant opportunity for the execution of the law as about to assign quotine for the case of the lounties, but by the general government in h and Minuscota presented by Mr. Ramsey.

The steamer Scotia brings late news from Bill appeinting Assistant Secretary of war, with a salary of \$3000 per annum, introduced by Mr. Milson and amended by Mr. Jenson, Md., to limit the office to one year from passage of act, limit the office to one year from passage of act, limit the office to one year from passage of act, limit the office of the secretary of wars Department for authority to raise ovolunteers, to respect that all men mustered into the service under the assurance of those me the veleran regiment of those me to recited on the constitution of those me to recited on the constitution of those me to recited on the service under that all men mustered into the service under that all men mustered into the service under the quota, and offering to such increased by a bounties. Arrangements were made to a loyal State—each was preceded by a given and offering to such increased bounties. Arrangements were made to a loyal State—each was preceded by a personnel provided for the recitance of those me to redict on the quota, and offering to such increased bounties. Arrangements were made to a loyal State—each was preceded by a personnel provided to run the recitance of those me to redict on the construction of the const ful intentions towards our Government.

The Holstein question increases in interest.—
The great powers seem to be taking sides, and regiment at each of the rendezvous in the bounty, and many of these brave men have

JAN 15. the field may vote.

gainst the repeat of commutation

On Wednesday evening a party of Guerrillas

ordered for any deficiency, it would be
made a desent on the village of Vienna, near

state Homestead law, and for

state Homestead law, and for

the boundaries of Wisconsin and
at the boundaries of Wisconsin and
at the boundaries of Wisconsin and
aduced.

If inquiry as to the failure of the
land mail, presented.

MONDAY, Jan 18711.

The President's Amnesty Proble meets

MONDAY, Jan 18711.

The propriet was made

Monday of Guerrillas

subject (July 25ft) on a quote of 8,783, field, nor turn a deaf ear to the families of those who have faller at the post of duty
ordered for any deficiency, it would be
made a desent on the village of Vienna, near

much danger.

Service in President's In June

Service in President's Interest to great, and the consequence of a thistaken and host
interest, having correct their full term of enprople by proclamation, the quote of cach
inviduals to make special efforts to promote
those who have faller at the post of duty
and danger.

Service in President at the post of duty
and danger.

Service in President at the post of duty
and danger.

The issues involved in the contest are to
great, and the consequence of a history interest, with credit to themselves and hoforce expression of opinion of opinion of one meets with those who have faller at the post of duty
and danger.

Service in President at the post of duty
and danger.

The issues involved in the contest are to
great, and the consequence of a history interest.

The contest of the consequence of a thistaken
to cover the contest of the contest are to
great, and the contest are to
made by sub-districts, which would practiand in case a draft should be subsequently
those who have faller at the post of duty
and danger.

Service in President full term of eninterest, with credit to themselves and hoinfluenced by blind subserviency to
on the other 'It is only in the light of free
covered.

The nature of our contest of the
inc

in the greater portion of the regiments volunteered for brief sion, the many or one of the regiments volunteered for brief sion, the must fiable character of the rebellion, the unwarrantable encroachments on the rights of citizens of loyal states under the rights of citizens of loyal states organized chieff the object. The public press limited unaterially aided the authorities and contributed unaterially to the success of the under the figure of the figure o Church in Santiago, Chili, on Dec. 8th, by which that a deaft would commence on the 26th for thirty days' service in Pennsylvania, We have now arrived at that stage in the 2300 lives were last in fifteen minutes. The day of that month, but upon personal re- and a large number of the active and reserve progress of the war, when we are forced to church was full of people, and the inflammable presentation to the President of the number militia promptly responded, and discharged consider questions connected with the resto-drapory was fired by the bursting of a gass pipe. of volunteers obtained, and the injustice of with fidelity every duty assigned them. It ration of peace. During the past year the a draft for the small existing deficiency, un- was not their fortune to become actively en- national armies have achieved important til it took place in other States where there gaged with the enemy, but they evinced victories. A large part of the territory orihad been a draft, and in which, on the last commendable courage and patriotism, in ginally, occupied by the insurgent forces has call, there was a greater deficiency, the order that dark hour, by responding to the call of been wrested from their grasp, and the milwas countermanded. a sister State. Lary power of the enemy, with some inconThere have been credited to the State on State Agency.—My attention had been siderable exceptions, is now confined within that quota about five thousand men, being called to the condition of the sick and worm the narrow compass of the Southern Atlanta nearly-two-thirds of the required number; ed soldiers, before entering upon the duties tic States. The failure to obtain foreign rewhite the draft in other States yielded only of my office. I was satisfied that much cognition, and the decanged conditions of about one third the quota in men and money and discharges in deserving cases, and alles seiting a man. Wherever the public authoviation in many ways the sufferings of those

FINKING FUND.—Provision should be rities promptly provided liberal bounties, in hospitals, by establishing a State Agency. and powerful armies are still in being, and made for raising a fund to pay the bonds of the quota was filled. The regiments raised In April last Lappointed a "State Mintary a determination to continue the war-to the made for raising a fund to pay the bonds of the State at maturity. When the original act authorizing a loan was passed, it was supposed that the war would be of short duration, and that only a small portion of the bonds would be issued and negotiated, but the field, and materially strengthened the federal armies in the late decisive struggle for supremacy at the National Capital. He immediately entered upon the performance of his duties, and has proved himself thoroughly competitive the masses and that only a small portion of the bonds would be issued and negotiated, but the field, and act authorizing a loan was passed, it was supposed that the war would be of short durations to open an office at the National Capital. He immediately entered upon the performance of his duties, dissatis action and discouragement provide entered upon the performance of the masses and that is some localities the provided himself thoroughly competitive the masses and that of the masses and that of the masses and that of the masses and that the masses and that of the masses and that the masses and that of the masses and that the masses and that the masses and that the masses and that of the masses and that the masses and that the masses and the field, and the masses are the masses and the field are the masses and the masses and that the masses and that the masses are the masses and the field are the masses and that the masses are the masses and the masses and the masses are the masses are the masses are the masses are the masses and the masses are the the continuance of the war has rendered it therizing to raise this quota, at a season of the important work assigned him. His re- to the federal government, if conciliatory the continuance of the war has rendered it increased to the mecsary to incur a much larger debt than messary to incur a much larger debt than was anticipated. It is time that a will dispose the catinguishment of the gested plan for the extinguishment of the act of 1861 provides that the surplus of that the cating is peculiarly gratifying. Acknowlated to the Directors of the Delaware and Raritan Canal and act of 1861 provides that the surplus of that the midst of much that was discouraged by the annual message to toffgress, accomment as speculiarly gratifying. Acknowlated to the midst of much that was discouraged by the annual message to toffgress, accomment in proposed by the annual message to toffgress, accomment in proposed by the assurance that it would be defined and and of the Delaware and Raritan Canal and siding in Washington, who, since the com-

At 3 o'clock, Mr. Scobey, Clerk of last Assembly, called the Honse to onthe conduct of the war, referred to bly, called the Honse to onthe conduct of the war, referred to bly, called the Honse to onthe conduct of the war, referred to bly, called the Honse to onthe conduct of the war, referred to bly, called the Honse to onthe conduct of the war, referred to the state of the several flutes unimplication, and he, to the other members. When the name of Javet Stokes of Burlington, was called, Mr. Irick presented a protest signed by Mr. Chas. C. Lathrop, who of Barilogian, was called, Mr. Irick presented a protest signed by Mr. Chax. C. Lathrop, who have considered to the lathrophologian and Maylin, Bep. of Camberian, were sominated. Result, Taylor of Maylin, 22.* Taylor, beam, of Monmouth, and Chew, Bep. C. Cantrophology, and Maylin, 22.* Taylor, beam, of Monmouth, and the form of New Jersey was conducted to the lathrophology and Britani, large of the Camberian, were sominated. Result, Taylor of Maylin, 22.* Taylor, beam, of Monmouth, and the control of the protection of the protection of the payling of the payling of the samplest of the dash of the payling of the payling of the somition of the payling of the samplest of the payling of the payling of the somition of the payling SOUTH JERSEX REPUBLICAN

ADVERTISEMENTS

JESSE'S. LAKE

According to the principles thus deliborately announced on behalf of the Executive and Legislative branches of the government, the States were to be regarded as in the Union, and the rebellion considered as a revolt of the decision and whenever they should lay down their arms, and renew their allegiance to the federal government, the States as bodies politic were to resume the exercise of the functions that had laid dismant the consequence of the functions that had laid dismant the consequence of the robellion, with the same constitutions, laws, and institutions as before the war began.

Which offers to submit the title of property that such a gradually, and not by the instrumentality of the sword.

It is not from sympathy for slavery as the charged; that the introduced to the charged; that the introduced to the constitution and adds visibly to the difficulties which part there have been in this township is stand in the way of peace and union.

Slavery was introduced by our forefathers to the township is stand in their institutions of who were opposed to holding Town Meetings and with the substance.

It is not from sympathy for slavery as the charged; that the introduced to the instrumentality of the sword.

It is not from sympathy for slavery as the charged; that the introduced to the constitution and idds visibly to the difficulties which stand in the way of peace and union.

Slavery was introduced by our forefathers to deny entirely the privilege of judicial investigation, than to offer it in such a manner as to present the substance. According to the principles thus deliborn | which offers to submit the title of property | whom, the relation exists, peacefully und stitutions as before the war began.

Au Aimesty has been offered to the insurgent and conditions accord the rebellious States are entitled to any nized as a State institution, and left by the Convention of the township and bell make the control of the convention of the township and bell make the convention and left by the convention of the township and bell make the convention and left by the con with the declarations voluntarily made to the recommendation of the formula that a mathematical properties of the constitution to the people of the loyal States, and published jority of the people had been deluded by to the world? Is a restoration of the State ambitious leaders; but whether the terms In the North the people without interfegovernments to their former position under loyal administrations invited, or, indeed, any provision made for such return? Does calle, and calculated to produce the object the grant of the produce the object the Government should have in view, that the Government should have in view that and insist upon eradicating the last vestige of the party say that no Republican can have any SILYER TABLE, DESERT any provision made for such return? Does not keep plan, on the contrary, ignore the exsisted with their "constitutions and forms of administration," and program of the creation of new states, with their "constitutions and forms of administration," and program of five people against those in power.

Take the case, of a Union man in the people against those in power.

Take the case, of a Union man in the people against those in power.

Take the case, of a Union man in the people against those in power.

Take the case, of a Union man in the people against those in power.

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Take the case, of a Union man in the people against those in power.

Take the case, of a Union man in the people against those in power.

Take the case, of a Union man in the people of the decay ing confederace township, and adverted the cannot when the man developed the propose a question of the amounts of the united by the unite them, and give their crafty clouds proposed their particles and maped them to renew care sistance of Under the animetry at present extended, if the entire-population of correct in States should to-day lay down their arms, sue for peace, and take the onth of the United States; not one man of the nume been been found in the cannot have the united states should to-day lay down their arms, sue for peace, and take the onth of the United States; not one man of the nume been been continuous and laws of the United States; not one man of the nume been been continuous and laws of the united States; not one man of the nume been been continuous and laws of the united States; portably for the outside the proposed and the cannot have the proposed and the substitution and the su

yielding the greater portion of his property, not be supporting the produmations in at knowledged by foreign powers. A people and virtually acknowledging by an oath tempting to have them declared void.— who would sunder the ties which bound that he thought it was right so to do. Is Just here is one of the defacts of the profthus the bind of conciliation to accompany fered annesty as a mode of pacification. — the effort to establish an radependent govand strengthen the arm of power? It should have required allegionee only to ernment, after attaining the object; would This plan is the natural fruit of the coman the Constitution and the laws, leaving the nevervoluntarily surrender their nationality in the predicated on Court subsequently to decide upon their No such instance is on record. What re

But suppose the emancipation proclamation does not violate the Constitution, still claims serious reflection. To effect emanei-ciliation. policy had not been imagurated, there is crument and people of the North.

arms and conscription be a thing of the mantage of the plant of the construction of the construc cipation policy, that unless slavery be uprooted before the war ends peace will be of short duration. This is after supposition, and from fear that another war might at and from fear that another war might at some factors time results we are asked to prolong the present struggle, perhaps in wolve overselves in hopeless bankruptey, and add to the countless thousands of the slain, even if we could now have the old Union under the present Constitution.

Every member of Congress who voted for the resolution expressing the eliget of the war, declared in substance, that the substance, that the substance, that the substance, that the substance of war, in the advance of our proposition. The fortunes of war, in the advance of our national. They have always been willing to attain a fancied benefit for others, and do to the country war in which the country has been suddenly of her treasure and her sons. Her people of the footness of war, in the advance of our national. They have always been willing to the first number of the first

premiety of the Constitution could be main achieved and so preserved, without and the Union preserved, without interfering with the rights or established into the Stories written expressly for They-have always observed the constitutions of believed and so attend upon that theory and it was not the federal constitutions of their degenerate sons, in the one-section fired with the unkelps ambition for empire, and in the other-led by albind fasatieism which would overturn constitutional rights, brought this dire can be almost naked, suffering ambition for empire, and in the other-led by a blind fasatieism which would overturn constitutional rights, brought this dire can be almost naked, suffering a multity upon us. The central of the past three years will never be effected from the people to contribute oven from sensity they stitking the old. States from a sissales of the States, and against any other would be greater-danger of their would be greatered along the banks of the federal government, and contribute to the extent of the past three years will never be effected from the manufacture of the from the condition of the States and the national rights of other States and the national rig

the federal government, even after the war had ended, to sustain a smill minority of dependent, landless and homeless beings be the sinhabitants in holding the majority in subjection. To do this an immense standing army would be required. Such action in direct londing the majority in would inaugurate many complicated and exciting questions in reference, to represent tation in Congress, and the electrical follege in which the people of the populous loyal. But the question may be asked, how does the present amnesty delay and hinder the repentant rebelfrom accopting its terms, if he sincerely desires to renew his allegience, when the oath he is required to take binds, him to abidid by and faithfully support all the received and procedures are the proclamations daying reference to daves, to come, it will come so as to be the proclamations daying reference to daves, to come, it will come so as to be the proclamations daying reference to daves, to come, it will come so as to be the proclamations daying reference to daves, to come, it will come so as to be the proclamations daying reference to daves, to come, it will come so as to be the proclamations daying reference to daves, to come, it will come so as to be the proclamations daying reference to daves, the company that the condition of affairs is carry should swell with gratitude to the Author of every good andperfect gift, for the majority and of every good and perfect gift, for the majority and of every good and perfect gift, for the majority and prospection, as we have to pre-pay the U. S. postage on every good and perfect gift, for the majority and prospect in the hands to the annual subscription of every good and perfect gift, for the majority and prospect gift for the paper, and prospect in the hands to the annual subscription of every good and perfect gift, for the majority and prospect gift for the paper, and prospect in the hands of every good and perfect gift, for the Author of every good and perfect gift, for the author of every good and perfect gift, fo

declared void by the decision of the Supreme to benefit even those in servitude, it should matter. We have several interesting county Court? Is not a proposition reasonable come by the action of the people among munications which will appear next week.

Convention of the township and belp make the Temperance Convention" of the township, and States can be found at our store. Awake! Rebublicans and let us show the world N.B .- Country orders received and retarned !

Forty Cords of Wood Which he will sell for CASH, and diliver it

cipation proclamation, and is predicated on the idea that the abelition of slavery is of primary importance. It is not in accordance with the declared object of the war. The with the declared object of the war. The primary importance of the Administration including the proclamation is the full important object, and slavely of all acts of the Administration including the proclamation is the full important object, and slavely of the declared object of the war. The primary importance of the Administration including the proclamation is such action might have accomplished before the destruction of so manchomos, we will never the destruction of so manchomos and the destruction of pation in any State, but the right to do so is claimed, on the ground of "military ne cessity." The line of argument which justifies the cura repeals had no rights, and descrived no consistintion in time of war, and makes all our rights subject to executive discretion.

In also attend to the negative of would not only lead to continual war, but to the overthrow of our system of government with the overthrow of our system of government war, but to the overthrow of our system o The above are all promptly attended If this be so, the framers of our Constant South were the only parties interested in furnish the men necessary to destroy the tion were mistaken in supposing that they this question whether eather we or they had created a republican form of Govern-would be benefited by the sudden emancing the duty of the general government pation of three millions of dependent beings to accompany the exercise of the power. augs-tf S. WESLEY LAKE. DAILY STATE GAZETTE

ignorant, indolent, and not self-supporting, entrusted to it, with proper terms of con-TUBLISHED EVERY DAY EXCEPT SUNDAY tion does not violate the Constitution, still it was unwise, and not demanded as a mans to aid in the successful prosecution of the war. Others allege that men with controlling influence insist that the old Union under the truth of the prediction that it would be an obstacle in the way of peace. It that the dead will of necessity devolve on the government and providing for those liberthan that there shall be no Union unless slavery be first abolish d; that arbitrary power in the controlling influence insist that the old Union under the present Constitution shall never be restored; that there shall be no Union unless slavery be first abolish d; that arbitrary power in the controlling influence insist that the old Union under the present Constitution shall never be restored; that there shall be no Union unless slavery be first abolish d; that arbitrary power in the controlling influence insist that the old Union under the present Constitution shall never be restored; the truth of the present Constitution shall never be restored; the truth of the present Constitution shall never be restored; the truth of the present Constitution shall never be restored; the truth of the present Constitution shall never be restored; the truth of the present Constitution shall never be restored; the truth of the present Constitution shall never be restored; the truth of the present Constitution shall never be restored; the truth of the present Constitution shall never be restored. at \$5.00 per Annum, ALWAYS IN ADVANCE. TEEKLY STATE GAZETTE & REPUBLI--- CAN. PUBLISHED ON PRIDAY OF EACH WEEK poncy mad not been manugurated, there is no doubt but that in some of the States the mass of the people, before this time, would have supplicated their rulers and returned to their allegiones. It is a great mistake ble statement; if the war should end now. Treedom of elections, and that men who direct antagonism with constitutional rights kt \$1.50 per Annum, Always i Advance. TRENTON, N. J. JACOB R. FREESE EDITOR & PROPRIETO

to assume that the environment it the war should clid tow, treedom of elections, and that men who to assume that the environment it is probable that the expenses incident to love the Union and sustain the government, contributed to over military successes during its close would swell the rational debt to but protest against the policy, are denonged the past year. Our victories are due to over two thousand millions of dollars. Add the skill of our officers, and the indomitable the State, County, City, and township position, both military and civil. The truth This Journal having been designated as the the skill of our officers, and the indomitable courage of our soldiers, who have achieved great triumphs in spite of a policy that united the enemy and rendered his resistance and you will find that our indebtedness ext and yet they who complain are not justified in the abatement of their efforts to subdue the rate of interest of the two nations have also had time to develop their superiority over those of the insurgent states. How has it given us strength?

States, How has it given us strength?

Bid volunteers from the leval States has left our many as was it of the transport of the condition, because we are in the proceding of the proceding of the condition, because we are in the proceding of the experience.

The vist resources of the strength and yet they who complain are not justified in the abatement of their efforts to subdue the rebellion:

Wise men will not be driven from the seventian of the general favorament of the proceedings of the New Jersey Legislation in the proceedings of the New Jersey Legislation have also determined by facts.

When the rate of interest of the two nations he complain are not justified in the abatement of their efforts to subdue the rebellion:

Wise men will not be driven from the path of duty by the errors of viruperation. Whatever others may now do. I will of the condition, because we are in the whole the war. We do not yet fully real in the abatement of their efforts to subdue the rebellion:

Whatever others may now do. I will not be driven from the path of duty by the errors of viruperation is such as a legation is sustained by facts. The full laws and yet they who complain are not justified in the abatement of their efforts to subdue the rebellion:

Wise men will not be driven from the Besolutions, and yet they who complain are not justified in the abatement of their efforts to s ten to fill up the ranks of life army as was predicted when the proclamation issued, or was not the spirit of volunteering quenched throughout the North; and the Government of the Weight of taxation. I do not throughout the North; and the Government of the Weight of taxation. I do not take this view to discourage, but, I think abandon the government of our country, engaged in war with those who would de-and authentic reports of the proceedings and de-

It is the duty of the citizen not to exercise conditional loyalty, but to respond to the extent of his powers, to the lawful demands of the government for the purpose of subdisering the first that if the emancipation point if the emancipation point is designed to the country in spite of all difficulties. That if the emancipation point is designed to the purpose of the war were the its wealth a nation exercise there is no secret, in reference to a subject stroy our national existence, whether tend to our liking or not be made during the session to subscribers for the sum of two Dollars. The cash must accompany each order or no notice will be taken of it. The well carned reputation of the "State to other that if the emancipation point is described in which we are all decolv interested in which the close his ofest in which we are all decolv interested in whic Tole great objects of the war were the its wealth a nation ere carry in safety.

of the Union under the Constitution, whethere satisfied will, as heretofore, insure us a large restoration of the unity of the nation, the lift war be brought to a close within a crist proceeds from the enemy, or exists preservation of the Constitution and the reasonable time, and a united country be among ourselves must be overcome. Every issue a commencement with the session, as we supremacy of the laws of the country," the result, this great nation with its imhelf a million of volunteers would fly to mense resources, will spring into new life, armies, or the fatal policy of those in power, session has commenced.

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war; declared in substance, that the surreconnecy of the Constitution could be maintained, and the Union preserved, without
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proclamations having reference to slaves, tion is to come, it will come so as to be the only so far as they shall not be modified or greatest blessings to both races; and that Thus message crouds out all our other BOOK BINDER,

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> GEORGE F. CURRIE: To-Cive SHERIFF'S SALE.

By wirtue of sundry writs of fieri facias to me directed, issued out of the Supreme Court of the State of New Jersey, will be sold at public vendue on Tuesday the 10th day of February, 1864, at 1. clockin the afternoon of said day, at the Hotel of A. Adams, in May's Landing, the following lescribed tract of land, situate in the township of Weymouth, county of Atjantic, and State of New Jersey; and is bounded as follows: Beginning at a stake standing in the centre of the Public Read leading from May's Landing to Smith's Mills, which stake is a corner to a tract of land conveyed by Charles Tuffer to Benjamin S. and John S. Checcomin, and extends thonce, north twenty-fix degrees west, about one chain to a corner of Andrew Hunter's land; thence (2) in said Hun-ter's line, north eighteen degrees cast, fifty-four-chains and sen links, to a stake; thence (2) porth climbs and sen links, to a stake; thence the porta-eighty-five degrees cast, fifty-three chains and sixty links, to a stake, in the line of the lands of Daniel M. Estell, doc'd; thence, (1) binding said line, south three and a half degrees cast, about twelve chains and twenty-five lisks, to the cantre of the aforesaid road; thence, (F) along the same to the corner of Jonas Steelman's lands; thence, (6) binding said Steelman's line northerly, the tro of the said public road; thence, along the same, south fifty fixe degrees west, twenty-two chains and seventy-five-links, to the beginning; containing ninety-six acres more or less. Being a part of the Tuft tract of 783 acres, and the same ises which Charles Tuller conveyed to Jol

S. Cheeseman.
Seized as the property of John S. Cheeseman, taken in execution at the suit of Charles Taller, and to be sold by JRSSE ADAMS, Shoriff.
Dated Dec. 9, 1863. [23]13f] SHERIFF'S SAME.

By victue of sumlry writeoff arl facias to me dir By virtue of sumity writsoff or lactastome directed issued out of the Supreuse Court of the State of New Jersey, will be self; at Public Vendes; as Tuesday the 16th day of Pebruary, 1861, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the Motel of A. Adams, in May's Landing the following described tract of land, situate in the township of Weymouth, county o' Atantic, and State of New Jersey; and is bour old as follows: Beginning at a stake standing! The centre of the Public Road leading from May's Landing to Smith's Mills, and extends thence (1) south twenty-six degrees assisting the said of the self-by seven chains and eighty-three links; thence (2) south twenty-six degrees assisted the said of the said o seventee's chaine and fifty links, to an oak; thonce, (3) end t forty-seven chains and fifty-links, to a white one while is a corner to George Hunter's land; thence, (4) north six and a half degrees of the first thence, (5) north fix and a half degrees of the first thence, (6) north fix degrees of the first thence, (7) north fix degrees of the first thence, (8) north fix degrees of the fix degree of the fix degrees of the fix degrees of being a corner to Jonas Steelman's land; thence, (7) binding the line of the said steelman, southwardly to the centre of the said road : thonce. (8) along the same about twenty-two chains and seventy-five links, to the beginning; costsining; four hundred and fivelye and a Malf neres; be the Being part of the Tuft tract of 783 acres, and the same premises which Charles Tulier convey unto Benjamin S. and John S. Cheeseman.

> andry Plaintiffs, and to be sold by JESSE ADAMS, Sheriff.
> Duted Doc. 9, 1863. [23] [37] ATTACHMENT NOTICE. The State Saving Fund. Atlantic Circuit to the use of Stophen Benton In Case Attachment William R. Hall, Notice is hereby given that a writ of attachment was issued out of the Atlantic Circuit Court at the suit of the State Saving Fund to the use of Stephon Benton, assigner, against the goods and chattels, hands and tenemonts, rights and credits; moneys ands and tenements, rights and credits, money and effects of William R. Hall, for the sum of five hundred dollars, and was returned by the f of the county of Atlantic, duly excepted on the ninth day of September, A. D., 1863. DANIEL E. ISZARD, Clerk. PETER L. VOORHEES, Atty Idea 20 5

Scized as the property of Benjamin S, and Sons

. Cheeseman, taken in execution at the suit of

DENJAMIN BURROUGH, Ausmoon, N. J. GROCERY AND PROVISIONS, Aparcon, N. J.

4.

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We believe the war to be the cause of the nation and that upon its issue depends our liberties; depends all that is desirable in our Government. We shall therefore fourlessly defend and uphold the Administration in its efforts to subdue and crush out the rebellion from every part of our ever it has been defied. We are with the Government heart and hand so long as they seek the integrity and perpetuity of the Union.

AS AN EDUCATIONAL JOURNAL, We shall seek to promote the true interests of education in every possible way, because we be lieve it conducive to the highest interests of mankind, and that free governments cannot long-exist in peace and prosperity without it. We also believe it to be the duty of the State to educate her citizens, and that until free schools are within the reach of all, the duty is not fully done. When it is seen that treason and rebellion thrives only in these portions of our land where free education has been wholly or nearly neglected, the importance of it must be seen and acknowledged.

AS A MORAL PAPER, Though not what is known as a religious journal, we shall ever be found on the side of morality, integrity and virtue. Nothing sectarian can over be admitted in our columns, but we are willing to do all in our power to advance the temporal and spiritual interests of all evangelical churches, sabbath schools, and other institutions of the Guspel, TO FARMERS:

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*Connects with Camden & Atlantic Freight & Accommodation, which leaves Camden 9.45 A.M. Connects with train from Long Branch: Starts from Long Branch. FROM NEW YORK:

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At 3 P.M., via Kensington and Jersey City, Washington and N. Y. Express,
At 6.15 P.M., via Kensington and Jersey City, Evening Mail,
At 11.15 P.M., via Kensington and Jersey City, Evening Mail,
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