South Jersey Republican.

VOL. 6.—NO. 25. HAMMONTON, N. J., SATURDAY, JANUARY 23, 1869. $2.00 PER YEAR

[illegible]

MARCUS L. WARD

[illegible]

[illegible] *Receipts.*

Transit duties from Railroads and Canals	$269,613 46
Dividends on Stock and interest on Bonds	31,600 86
Rent from Morris Canal and Banking Company, lands under water	20,410 05
Tax on Capital Stock of Railroads	113,382 81
Amount of State Tax for 1867	50,000 00
Assessments on Private Acts, Licenses and Fees	9,413 60
Tax on Foreign insurance companies	7,664 02
Fines and Forfeited Recognizances	6,452 33
Proceeds of sales from State Arsenal	3,424 00
Principal of Bond and Mortgage of Edith Hewlings	2,300 00
From Commissioners of Deeds in other States	460 00
	$514,722 03

Expenditures.

Support of State Prison, Salaries, Repairs	$115,093 41
Support of Public Schools, Normal, Farnum	92,957 34
Support of Lunatic Asylum, Salaries, Buildings	50,628 25
Legislature	59,683 64
Printing	53,843 01
Salaries of Judiciary	42,821 44
Transportation and costs	26,142 71
State Militia	22,288 54
Salaries and Fees	24,005 35
State Reform School	17,500 00
Sundry State expenses	12,677 53
Support of Deaf and Dumb	9,054 57
Geological Survey	8,436 84
Support of Blind	5,122 06
Support of Feeble-Minded Children	4,070 00
Inspection of Steam Boilers	4,071 79
Law and Equity reports	4,500 00
Other expenditures	20,956 32
	$572,853 06

This shows an excess of expenditures [illegible] receipts of $58,131 03, which is transferred and due the War Fund.

Although the income of the State has [illegible] made by the Comptroller last year over $50,000, yet this deficit has given an unusual appropriations on the part of the Legislature. It seems to me that no expenditure should be authorized unless the tax is instituted whereby it may be met and that the ordinary State receipts only always to be sufficient to meet the State expenditures. If this rule [illegible] steadily in view, we might look forward to the time when our people would be relieved from a portion of their present taxation. It is proper to say too that a considerable part of the expenditures charged to the War Fund ought to be charged to the Sinking Fund, and if this were done the deficit this year would be double or near $200,000, instead of the amount above proposed. This condition of our finances [illegible] a want of attention to the actual [illegible] expenditures of the State, which should be kept steadily in view.

A State [illegible] should be governed in its policy not always by what would [illegible] philanthropic [illegible] in connection with the manifold interests [illegible]

[illegible] WAR FUND.

The assets of the War Department the 30th of November last was $1,195,100.00, being a decrease of $99,400.00 from the [illegible] the close of the last fiscal year. [illegible] This represents the amount of [illegible] Debt as it appears on the books of the Treasurer, the real amount is only $1,014,412.62, as will appear from the following statement:

[illegible] of the State, November 30th, 1868 $2,196,100 00
[illegible] War Fund $976,412 70
[illegible] Bank [illegible] from [illegible] Fund 95,285 68
$1,074,686 38
$2,121,413 62

[illegible] receipts and disbursements of the current year have been as follows:

[illegible] 1,263,449 00
[illegible] 1,315,521 55

[illegible] the gratification to state that all the bondsmen of the United States to [illegible] except small balances on accounts [illegible] suspended and a claim against one of the services of our State [illegible] the occasion of the invasion of Pennsylvania [illegible] paid. This indebtedness [illegible] always regarded as a debt due to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund for the purpose of discharging the obligations of the State, and this has also been the opinion of my predecessors; but the necessities of the State, and a natural connection between the labor of certain departments and the expenses of certain charities and this fund, have been the reason why the whole amount received from the United States has not been paid to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund. During the year a complete register of the officers and men sent from this State during the war has been prepared in the office of the Adjutant General, and various statements and voluminous accounts bearing on the indebtedness of the United States have been made in the Quartermaster General's Office, but as these are now finished and closed, the larger portion of the expenses of the offices will cease. The charities of the State must become a burden on the State and not on the War Fund in a short time by the want of funds.

There is now an indebtedness from the State Fund to the War Fund of $93,270.71.

It is but just to the General Government to say that it has acted in the settlement of the claims against it with great fairness and justice. And I feel it also due to the accounting officers at Washington to state that they have afforded me all the facilities of their officers, and indeed much extra labor in expediting the payment of our claims. The whole amount paid by the United States to New Jersey has been $1,238,487-89, as follows,

During the administration of Governor Olden	$74,000 00
During the present State administration	1,164,487 89
	$1,233,487 89

SCHOOL FUND.

Total receipts	$138,078 09
Total Disbursements	$138,078 09

The total amount of the School Fund is now $560,760,01 the interest and dividends on which amount to $36,204 62. Of this amount $32,000 was paid towards the support of common schools making with the $65,000 appropriated by the State the sum of $100,000 required to be divided among the counties by the provisions of the School Law.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE FUND.

The Agricultural College Fund with the exception of a small balance, $545.95 in Bank,) is invested in bonds of New Jersey, amounting to $115,000.00 the income derived from which, amounting to $6,934.00 was received and disbursed for the maintenance of Rutgers Scientific School.

STATE LIBRARY FUND.

The income of the State Library is derived from the rent of room occupied by the United States District Court ($800.00 per annum) and the annual appropriation of $250 from the State. The Law Library is well kept up by the addition of new works and new reports, but the miscellaneous part of the Library is meagre and deficient in most of the standard American and English works which alone give value to a State library. If about half the books on the shelves were added by sale to some circulating library, and the space filled up with standard works, now almost necessary for general reference, it would be an act creditable to the State.

SINKING FUND.

The report of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund presents the following statement of its condition on the 30th of November, 1858.

Bonds of State of New Jersey	$342,503 08
Bonds of City of Trenton	20,240 00
Loans on Real Estate	556,000 00
Loans to State Treasurer	33,000 00
Balance in Bank	14,059 62
	$976,402 70

When we consider that the actual war debt of the State is but $2,121,413.62, this statement presents a most favorable condition of the public finances. Our State Bonds are already at a considerable premium and will become more valuable as we approach the equalization of currency and specie.

EDUCATION

There is no single subject which attracts such general interest among our people as that of education. It is gratifying to me to know that the School Law passed during the first year of my administration has more than answered all the expectations which were formed of it, and that its good results are felt in every section of the State. The report of the State Superintendant furnishes a full and complete statement of the operations of the law during the last year, proving beyond danger of contradiction its great advantages as a system. It is therein shown that an unusual interest has been manifested in the cause of public education throughout the State, and that the new law has stimulated to the utmost, the friends of common schools. This is evident from the increased amount of money raised for public school purposes by the State, as shown by the following table.

The amount of school tax paid in 1857 was	$317,184 93
The amount of school tax paid in 1867 was	$506,062 60
The amount of school tax paid in 1867 was	$784,730 52
The amount of school tax paid in 1868 was	$1,140,142 33

The amount of school tax last year was more than double the amount ever raised during any one year previous to 1867, and the increase since the year is nearly double the total increase for the ten years prior to 1866.

The increase in the amount of money raised for building and repairing school houses during the past year, has been still more remarkable. The amount raised for this purpose was $805,681,06, which exceeds the amount raised for the same purpose during the preceding 14 years. The total valuation of the school property of the State is returned at $2,114,509,87. There are seventy-seven school buildings in the State, valued at $1000 or less, one hundred and thirty-five valued between $1000 and 500 each, two hundred and eighty-six between $500 and $1000 each, twenty-five between $5000 and $10,000 each, and forty above $10,000.

The following table will exhibit the whole amount expended in the State for and on behalf of our public schools, during the year 1868:

Amount of money appropriated by the State	$100,000 00
Amount of money appropriated for Normal School	$10,000 00
Amount of money appropriated for Farnum School	1,200 00
Township School Tax and *surplus revenue*	554,078 82
District School Tax	596,062 51
Tuition fees and other sources	62,015 96
Total	$1,313,358 02

The whole number of children in the State between five and eighteen years of age is 240,380, being an increase since last year of 9,852. The attendance has been large, but was not so large as it would have been if the schools were really of a public character. The practice of charging for tuition in the greater part of these schools, is found to be the prolific source of trouble, and the great preventative of good schools in the country. Progress in this direction will give us a system equal to any of our sister States, but the experience of all unite in proving that the mixed system is destructive of all thoroughness and completeness in the plan of education. I would strongly urge upon the Legislature the passage of an amendment to the School Laws, by which the distribution of the School Fund should be made only to those townships and districts which provide a really free system of education to all the children in their midst.

One of the difficulties in the way of a thoroughly efficient system of common schools is the smallness of the School Fund, which is now given at $560,760,01. Some means should be devised of increasing this fund. The loss of the tax on the State Banks makes this an almost imperative necessity, and I would recommend that at least one-half of all the sums paid into the Treasury on account of the sale of the right of the State to lands under water should be credited to, and invested by, the Trustees of the School Fund. If the sum thus realized should reach the amount to which I think the State is entitled, our public school system would thus, without any addition to our taxation, be placed upon a basis that would ensure all the children of the State such an education as would fit them for any condition in life, and to be proper guardians of the public welfare.

NORMAL SCHOOL.

The Normal School continues to exhibit its great importance as an element of our common school system. The whole number of pupils that have been in attendance during the past year is 259, of whom 26 are males and 233 females; the whole number in the Model School is 555, of whom 244 are males and 311 females; and the whole number in the Farnum Preparatory School at Beverly is 302, of whom 153 are males and 149 females. The whole number of pupils that have been under instruction, for greater or less portions of time, in the several departments of the school during the year, is 1,116, of whom 423 are males and 693 are females. This shows an increase over last year of eighty five, which was reported as larger than any previous year. The increase in the Normal School his year has been greater than in either of the other departments. There have been no costly and unproductive experiments, but the schools have been managed and conducted by able and good teachers, under the superintendence of the trustees of the Normal School. They are an honor to the State, and have established a reputation which reflects credit upon us as a people.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE

The State Agricultural College has fairly entered upon its work of educating young men for the pursuits of industrial life. Herewith I submit the annual report of the Trustees of Rutgers' College in relation to the Agricultural College, which is, by law, located at New Brunswick, and under their charge. The report shows the institution to be in a prosperous condition. The first class graduated last summer, and its members have at once entered upon duties where their education will be useful to the State. The importance of educated men in the pursuits of agricultural, mechanical, manufacturing and commercial life is coming to be better understood. The man who has studied principles has ample resources at his command, such as are needed by those who will hold the leading places in improving industry.

The ready entrance of those young men upon business pursuits is highly creditable to the institution, and encouraging to the advocates of thorough education for working men. The State has forty scholarships in the institution, in which tuition is free. These are apportioned to the several counties according to their representation in the General Assembly of the State; but I regret to observe that nearly all who enjoy the advantages of this institution reside within the immediate vicinity of the College. Of the forty-two scholars, eighteen are from Middlesex, five from Essex, five from Somerset, and three from Union. This does not meet the expectations of the framers of the law, and it is to be hoped that with the clearer knowledge of the usefulness of such an education, the counties will all claim their scholarships.

Most of the students are looking forward to occupations as civil, mining or mechanical engineers, surveyors, draughtsmen, chemists, geologists, &c., where immediate returns can be had for their services. Many of them, however, will be farmers, and the education they receive is such as to fit them for that pursuit in the most liberal and successful way.

The College farm is being used for its legitimate purpose of trying fertilizers, implements, seeds, etc., and laying a foundation for a good and commanding influence in the State.

The County Lectures are regularly given according to the requirements of the law. They are designed to awaken attention to our own resources, and to furnish information of local and practical importance.

The Board of Visitors to the Agricultural College have made the visits and examinations required by law, and have submitted their annual report. They approve of the management of the institution, and are gratified with its prospects. They commend it to the fostering care of the State and its citizens.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

The final report of the State Geologist, Professor George H. Cook, has been made to me as President of the Board of Managers of the Survey. According to the requirements of the law passed March 30th, 1864, which appointed the Board of Managers of the Geological Survey, and prescribed their duties, they have printed and published the report and maps. The completion of this work is a matter of high importance to the State. The extraordinary natural advantages of New Jersey for agricultural development, which are shown in this report, should be known and appreciated by every Jerseyman. I cannot do better than to refer to its preface for a statement of the rapid development they have undergone within the last few years. The natural advantages possessed by us are a heritage from our fathers. It belongs to us to improve them, and the dissemination of information in regard to them is a sure way of accomplishing this end. In these times of increased prices, it is gratifying to state that the cost of the Survey has not exceeded the original appropriation. The board of Managers have passed a resolution recommending the continuance of the Survey for another year, which is herewith submitted.

RESOURCES OF THE STATE.

It is a source of satisfaction that our agriculture and manufactures are developing in an almost equal proportion. These two great branches of human industry, so necessary to each other, can here be carried on with great profit to both. Eighty years ago, when our population was one hundred and eighty thousand, our agriculture and manufactures bore about the same relation to each other that they do to day, when we have reached a population of eight hundred and fifty thousand.

With more than a million acres of wild land, capable of profitable cultivation, and with an improved agriculture, we have the means of raising food for three or four times our present population, and in manufactures there is field for an unlimited increase to supply the markets of our country. The water power of our streams is still, to a great extent, unimproved. For years past there has been a conflict of interests between those engaged in the shad fisheries and the manufacturers who wished to dam the rivers, so as to utalize the water power. The gradual diminution in the number of fish in our rivers, has drawn attention very strongly to the value of this supply of food. It is asserted that those conflicting interests can be reconciled; that dams can be constructed so that fish can pass them to reach their spawning ground; and in fact that by system and care, the number and variety of fish for food can be greatly increased without any serious injury to the mill privileges. The Delaware and its branches, the Paulenskill and Pequest, the Raritan and the Passaic, are all involved in this question, and they have unimproved water power of almost unlimited capacity; power that is needed for use, that lies in a rich farming country, and convenient to mines of coal, iron and zinc, and within two or three hours ride of New York and Philadelphia markets. I refer this subject to your favorable consideration, for any action which, in your judgment, the future interests of the State may require.

STATE PRISON.

It is my duty to communicate to you the death, on the 4th of November last, of our late Prison Keeper, Mr. Joseph B. Walker. To fill the vacancy thus created, I have appointed to that position M. George A. Walker, the present incumbent, whose report, together with that of the Board of Inspectors, is herewith submitted.

There is no subject submitted for the consideration of the Legislature more important to the interests and economy of the State than that of our prison system. I deemed it my duty last year to call attention to the great and pressing need of reform in its organization and discipline, and I again urge upon the Legislature the immediate necessity of intelligent action to this end.

In whatever system may be adopted, the power of administering a just and salutary punishment promptly upon the very occurrence of disorder, is a necessity to the enforcement of a proper discipline. That the officers of the Institution must be invested with much discretionary power as to the punishment of prisoners, will be found, therefore, unavoidable.

It can scarcely be expected that such a power altogether unrestrained and irresponsible, will not in some cases be abused. It is the privilege of the Legislature, as representing the manhood of the State, and their duty as the guardians of the prisoner, to enact careful and prudent laws, confining within definite limits the exercise of this power.

After much observation and careful thought, I am led to the opinion, without the slightest qualification, that not only is corporal punishment and bodily physical torture of prisoners repugnant to every appreciation of our common humanity, but that it is totally inadequate to accomplish the end in view.

The great object of imprisonment, whether considered for the good of the public or for that of the criminal, is reformation, rather than punishment,—that the prisoner may be returned to the world an honest and useful member of society. The infliction of severe physical pain may temporarily subdue, but at the same time it brutalizes—never softens or works reform.

It is the largely preponderating weight of evidence, received from many of the officials of prisons in this country, that kindness, as a means of discipline, is more effective than severity. It is with pain that I record the fact that for many years it has been the custom in this State to inflict the inhuman punishment, upon male and female alike, of confining prisoners, for breach of discipline, in dungeons, on a diet of bread and water, manacling them close to the floor without liberty of movement, and forcing them to eat their food like beasts, or pinioning their arms to the wall over their heads the duration of these punishments being often for days, and sometimes weeks, together. The species of cruelty I have at length brought to an end, and my efforts to have the experiment tried of disciplining by kindness have proved successful. I refer with pleasure to the unqualified statements as to its success made by the faithful and efficient Prison keeper, Mr. Walker, in his official report.

Five States of the Union, Massachusetts, Maine, New Hampshire, Ohio and Rhode Island, employ no other punishment than solitary confinement in a dark cell, with a diet of bread and water, and it appears, nevertheless, that in all these States the discipline of the prisons is quite as effective as in those where more severe and coercive measures were used. In the Massachusetts Prison, where the discipline is probably unequalled in this country, during the past three years, only one instance has occurred where such detention was deemed necessary for a longer period than one day.

The reports of the Keeper and Inspectors show the present financial condition of that institution to be such as claims the immediate attention of your body. That its expenses are disproportionate to the demands of necessity, is manifest, when the results are compared with those of similar institutions throughout this country.—Whether this is owing to the system of contracting out the labor of the prisoners to unofficial and irresponsible persons, to the want of sufficient working accommodations or whether the efficient discipline of the institution holds such an intimate relation to its productive labor as, of itself, to account for failure or success, is a matter for your judgement. That some action should be taken is not only required by the first principles of a prudent State economy, but is imperatively demanded by the condition of the State Treasury.

The contract system is open to many objections, and in New Jersey is far from satisfactory as a plan for the development of the productive labor of our convicts; but it seems difficult to suggest any other theory less objectional and at the same time practicable. In some instances it works most favorably. The Massachusetts Prison contains nearly the same number of male inmates as our own, yet its profits for the year 1868, after all expenses were paid, amounted to $27,646.40, while the actual loss on our own Prison for the same year, was over $128,000. Are we not, then, naturally led to enquire whether the failure in our own case may not be ascribed, less to the defects in the system itself, than to the incompleteness of the means by which it is carried into effect. If the discipline of our Prisons were more perfect and suitable to the end in view, might not the financial result of the experiment here be more favorable?

In the consideration of this subject, it should be your object first, to secure a just and proper discipline, and at the same time to provide for a more successful administration of prison finances. So long as the management of the prison is controlled by party politics, and its patronage is considered as part of the spoils which must fall to the victors in partisan and political strife, I believe that all efforts to attain the desired ends will be futile. Permanency in office, and the valuable experience which such permanency gains, is of first necessity to the intelligent and efficient working of any plan, either of finances or discipline.—Fit and suitable officers should be chosen, and remain until removed by the proper authorities for incapacity or other good causes shown. The problem as to what means shall be adopted through which these objects may be accomplished, I leave for you to solve. Several methods suggest themselves. A Board of Managers might be appointed by the Supreme Court, or by those officers now designated by law as a Board of Control over the Reform School, which shall consist of four members, two being selected from each political party; this Board to continue in office during good behavior, subject to removal at any time by the power which appointed them. Its duties would consist in having exclusive control of the labor of the prisoners and of all the finances connected with that part of the system. All appointments by the Inspectors, to subordinate officers in the prison, should be subject to their approval. The duties of the Board of Inspectors might be confined to the regulation of the police of the prison, the purchase of supplies, and generally to the whole economy of the institution. The bills of expense incurred in the prosecution of their duties should, before payment, be audited by the Board of Managers. The Keeper would become only the executive officer to carry out the orders of the Board of Inspectors. Whether this plan be better than the appointment by the Supreme Court of additional Inspectors to act co-ordinately with the present Board, or whether it would be wiser to have only a special agent appointed by the Supreme Court or Board of Control, and subject to immediate removal for causes, who shall take entire charge of everything appertaining to the contract system, are questions which are submitted to your deliberation and decision. Were it not for the constitutional provision in regard to the appointment and terms of office of our present prison officers, these plans would be unnecessary. A judicious amendment to the Constitution would avoid the whole difficulty.

As to improvement in discipline, in view of the present overcrowded condition of our prison, it is worthy of inquiry whether a House of Correction may not, with advantage, take the place of a new prison building, which shall be of a character intermediate between the county jails and the prison. The former of these would find a constant use as places for the detention of witnesses and of the accused before trial, and they should be used for this purpose only. Having already a Reform School, we would thus be enabled to keep separate the several gradations of crime, greatly to the benefit of the criminal and largely conducive to the efficient discipline of the several institutions. In this connection I would refer to the accompanying communication from the Court of Pardons upon the subject of increased prison accommodations. I entirely coincide with the views therein expressed, and commend them to your favorable consideration.

The suggestion contained in the report of Moral Instructor, that an agent be appointed to look after the welfare of the homeless and friendless discharged prisoners, upon their release from confinement, is worthy of your attention. The object of such an agent would be to provide discharged prisoners with employment and a home, that they might be secured from the temptations to crime which must otherwise surround the shameless poverty of a disgraced convict.

I again urge upon the Legislature the necessity of requiring the Moral Instructor to devote his whole time to the important duties of his office.

One of the most painful features of our criminal system is the continued confinement of insane prisoners. The condition of these unfortunates, now so great in number, not only excites in our nature every sentiment of pity and sadness, but also calls for some action to relieve the administration of our prison of one of its greatest burdens. The authority of the Legislature for their transfer, under proper gaurds and restrictions, to an Insane Asylum, to be cared for at the charge of the State, is, perhaps, the wisest, if not the only, practicable method of extending legislative relief.

The Keeper in his financial report of the Prison, makes the following exhibit:

Expenditures	$167,970 34
Receipts	$167,970 34

Of the amount thus expended, it is represented that $29,712.24 was paid to meet the liabilities of the preceding year; but it would also appear that, in addition to the present liabilities stated in the account submitted, viz: $24,084.13, there are bills unpaid to the amount of $6,000, making the total liabilities incurred during the past year, now outstanding, $30,084.13.

The item of transportation and costs of prisoners during the year seems, strictly, not to belong to the peculiar expenses of the Prison, but as it is found in the financial statement submitted with the Keeper's report, it is included in the above table.

The Inspectors report that the appropriation of $6,000, made by the Legislature at its last session, to build an additional wing for female convicts, was found to be entirely inadequate to the purpose. The building was completed, however, at an estimated cost of $13,000.

Including the special appropriation of $7,000, thus made necessary, and taking, as a basis, the actual expenditures, repairs, transportation, &c., as well as the receipts of the Prison for the past year, excepting only the sum expended for repairs on account of fire, July 18th, ult., the estimated amount necessary to meet the wants of the Prison for the current year will be $135,949.85.

The statistics of prisoners are as follows:

Total number confined during the year	901
Number discharged by expiration of term of service, pardoned, died and escaped	323
Number in confinement Nov. 30, '68	578
Prisoners, natives of New Jersey	189
Prisoners, natives of other States	261
Prisoners, foreigners	128
Number of male prisoners	534
Number of female prisoners	44

The Physician of the Prison reports, that while there has been considerable sickness among its inmates during the past year, but four deaths have occurred. The general health of the prisoners is now good.

REFORM SCHOOL.

Another year's experience but strengthens the belief that, as a beneficent institution, and as a marked feature in successful State economy, the Reform School must hereafter occupy a prominent place. Matured criminals are almost universally the growth of seed implanted in the heart while youngsters. The juvenile delinquent, whose [illegible] and temptations [illegible] inevitably drag him into a [illegible] life, by a few years of careful training in a School of Reform, becomes a useful intelligent, useful member of the community in which he may live, preserving self respect and character as a man and, as a law abiding and grateful citizen, by his support, repaying to the State with ten fold interest the material cost of his reformation.

Expense may be saved to the State in the commitment of boys to this Institution. Under the law, a Justice of the Peace may at once refer to one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, any boy whom he may judge to be a suitable subject for the Reform School. By this means the [illegible] expense incident to trial, and sometimes an imprisonment for months in the county jail with its most pernicious influences may be avoided.

I have officially visited the Reform School, and am pleased to bear testimony to the efficiency of its reformation.

The interesting reports of the trustees and officers are herewith submitted, which show:—

Whole number of boys committed	65
Number of days' work performed by Boys	[illegible]
Expenditures	$18,856.67
Credits	$18,550.57

CHARITIES OF THE STATE.

Our public charities are liberally and judiciously bestowed. The plan of providing for the deaf and dumb, blind and feeble minded beneficiaries of the State, by defraying the expense of their maintenance and instruction in institutions of other States, established for such purposes, rather than by the creation of expensive asylums of our own, I conceive not only to be of advantage to the pupils, in the choice of institutions thus left open to them, but also of great economy to the State. Bounty for these unfortunates is our duty as members of a Christian brotherhood, but, in the light of material advantage to the State, it is a matter of economy.

In these institutions not only is the happiness of the beneficiary increased by the creation of channels and food for thought, but, by furnishing them with the means of useful employment, their industry is made productive and the State is relieved from the burden of their support for life.

During the last year I have made official visits to the New York and Philadelphia Institutions for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind, the Training School for Feeble-Minded Children at Hartford, Connecticut, which are the only asylums in which pupils from this State are at present maintained. The known character of all these institutions for excellence is not unmerited. The success which follows their efforts for the improvement of their charges is wonderful and gratifying, and the general system upon which they are conducted leaves little to be desired.

The good health of all the inmates of these various asylums is marked; in not one was there a single case of sickness reported.

The number of State beneficiaries in these several institutions during the year is as follows:

In the New York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb	25
In the Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb	12
In the New York Institution for the Blind	10
In the Pennsylvania Institution for the Blind	17
In the Hartford Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb	2
In the Pennsylvania Training School for Feeble Minded Children	19
Total	85

STATE LUNATIC ASYLUM.

The able and elaborate report of the efficient Superintendent of our Lunatic Asylum, herewith transmitted, exhibits the prosperous condition of that Institution. Under his management this Asylum has assumed and maintains a very prominent position among the institutions of this kind in our country. It is a noble charity, and should be liberally supported. The practice of sending to the Asylum as "indigent or county" patients, persons whom [illegible] would justify their being placed as "private" or paying patients, is growing [illegible] which sensibly decreases the revenue of the Institution, and increases its burden on the State treasury. Arrangements are made with relatives to reimburse the county expenses incurred on behalf of their dependents, but the State is left to pay a dollar per week for each, and thus the Asylum is deprived of the revenue it would receive from them as paying patients. It is a noticeable fact, that the results [illegible] afforded for sending patients to State asylums in this country, [illegible] opportunity for interested [illegible] the liberty of persons whom [illegible] not warrant their confinement. [illegible] facts deserve your attention, [illegible] whether some more stringent rules should not be provided by law.

From the reports of the Managers and Superintendent of the Asylum, we [illegible] the following statements:

Whole number under treatment during the year	2715
Remaining November 30, 1868	420
Whole number of cases [illegible] treated from opening of Asylum, [illegible] 15, 1848, to Nov. 30, 1868	[illegible]
Total receipts	[illegible]
Payment during the last fiscal year	[illegible]
Balance in the hands of Treasurer	[illegible]

(Continued on First Page.)

[illegible]

[illegible] VESSELS, 2c. 1868.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] of Soldiers and Sailors [illegible] during the year 578

[illegible] Nov. 30, '68 — 254

[illegible] of the Home for [illegible] ending November [illegible] $30,965 92

[illegible] on closing of the fiscal year I have received from Major General Butler, President of the National Asylum for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, $26,508.60, on account of the maintenance of the inmates of the New Jersey Home who are entitled to aid under the rules of the National Asylum.—This [illegible] is creditable to the Managers of the National Asylum, and will enable our State Institution to accomplish its humane and loyal work, without any appropriation from the State during the current year beyond that which has already been made. I have always felt that this Home was one of our institutions most worthy of support, and that the destitute and wounded soldiers of the State had a right to its protecting care. The good it has effected and the relief it has afforded are appreciated by all humane and considerate citizens. The vacancy in the Board of Managers, occasioned by the death of Edwin A. Stevens has been filled by the appointment of William K. McDonald.

SOLDIERS' CHILDREN'S HOME.

The Soldiers' Children's Home, originally built for one hundred and fifty inmates, was found entirely inadequate to meet the numerous deserving applications for admission to its benefits. The Legislature at its last session appropriated $20,000 to defray the expense of additional accommodations, and appointed commissioners to take charge of the work whose report is herewith submitted. Much delay occurred in the commencement of the building and its subsequent erection, and it is matter of regret that its present condition is so far from completion. The nature of the institution is such that any time now lost in finishing this much needed improvement is lost irretrievably because the number of years is limited during which its benefits can be applied.

There are at the present time in the institution one hundred and sixty-two children, ninety of this number being boys and seventy girls. The whole number cared for and instructed in the Home since its organization is two hundred. During the past year the children have been entirely exempt from any serious sickness no death having occurred and the present condition of their health is excellent. They appear happy, and their intellectual training forms the constant care of the efficient Matron and other officers of the Institution. The debt which the State owes to her martyred soldiers is thus recognized though but feebly repaid. Their bereaved children should always be considered as the especial wards of the State.

SOLDIERS' CLAIM AGENT.

This Agency established for the purpose of aiding our soldiers in the collection of their claims and of preventing the innumerable frauds practiced upon them, has been most faithfully carried on by our State Agent, Gen. E. L. Campbell.

Three thousand seven hundred and eleven claims have been presented through this office, and of this number only ninety-three remain unsettled. The actual amount of money collected is estimated at half a million of dollars. The loss to the claimant on claims prosecuted through private agents is believed to be at least thirty per cent. This Agency may therefore, be justly considered to have saved to our soldiers, during an existence of little over two years, at least one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

The Agent states that at the date of his report, November 30th, 1868, applications had almost entirely ceased. The work for which the office was established having been accomplished, I have closed the agency and its operations have terminated. Gen. Campbell has kindly consented to take charge, without extra expense, of the few claims remaining unsettled.

There has been much complaint at the delay which has occurred in the returns from Washington after application has been made; but when it is considered that the transactions of the offices of the Second Auditor and Paymaster General are counted by millions, it is suprising that they have been enabled to perform so successfully and so promptly the business of those offices.

ADJUTANT GENERAL, MILITIA, QUARTERMASTER GENERAL.

The report of the Quartermaster General contains a clear statement of the present condition of the State militia. Its details exhibit a large amount of work done in his office, and its prompt and systematic discharge is deserving of high commendation.

The condition of the laws relating to the militia still requires the attention of the Legislature. The system as it now exists is inconsistent and expensive, and unhappy in its effects upon the organized force of the State. The direct appropriation of some moderate sum to each organization, in lieu of the payment now made for service, clothing, armory, rent, &c., would, I think, be less expensive, more productive of good results and in conformity with the wishes of the members. The subject is fully discussed in the report of the Adjutant General and I recommend it to your careful consideration.

Commissioned officers in Rifle Corps	148
Commissioned officers in Active Militia	74
	222
Enlisted men in Rifle Corps	2,081
Enlisted men in Active Militia	1,143
	3,446

The Roster of New Jersey officers and enlisted men during the late war is completed, and I recommend its publication.

I herewith transmit also, the report of the Quartermaster General, exhibiting the [illegible] and satisfactory condition of the [illegible] musketoes of the State, and I am [illegible] personal inspection to speak of the excellent condition of the Arsenal and the management therein contained.

[illegible] The [illegible] by which [illegible] have been closed and the [illegible] on the coast increased, have been called to the attention of Congress by the residents of that portion of our state, but no Congressional action has followed these representations. The opening of Cranberry Inlet would furnish in Barnegat Bay a safe shelter for vessels, and largely increase the facilities of the coasting trade. The washing away of the shore at Atlantic City threatens the destruction of a most valuable lighthouse and a large amount of private property. I think it proper that the Legislature should officially represent to the General Government the condition and necessity of our ocean shore, with a view to lessening the constant and alarming loss of life at this point.

This portion of our State has become a place of great resort from every part of the Union during the summer season, and it is a question for your consideration whether in view of the number of lives lost while bathing during the last year, their safety does not require some legislation at your hands.

LAND UNDER WATER.

The subject of "Lands under water" is still of large and growing importance; their great value is becoming more apparent day by day, and the best means of realising it to the State demands the earnest attention of the representatives of the people.

The subject is not without difficulties, some of which are inherent in the nature of the State's interest, and grow out of its character as public property; undefined and mixed interests are not available at their full value, and public rights are never so closely guarded as private property, but the unaccustomed burdens imposed by the late war, and the annually increasing expenditure of the State demand the we should avail ourselves of every public resource; and we shall none of us be forgiven by those whom we represent if we permit public property of such acknowledged value to be lost through inattention, or sacrificed to private interests. Already, through the action of the last two Legislatures, large sums have been added to the State's revenue from this source. The annual rent has again been received from the Morris al and Banking Company; and under the

[Concluded on Second Page.]

Advertisements.

The Farmers' Book,

140 beautiful and useful illustrations. 750 octavo pages. Showing just what every farmer wants to know:

HOW TO MAKE THE FARM PAY.

Send for circular giving full description.

FARMERS! FARMERS' SONS!

Experienced Book Agents and others, wanted to take this book to every Farmer in every community. Business permanent. Pays from $150 to $200 per month according to experience and ability. Address,

ZEIGLER, McCURDY & CO.,
Philadelphia, Pa., Cincinnati, O., Chicago, Ill. or St. Louis, Mo. 3-25

HARPER'S WEEKLY,

SPLENDIDLY ILLUSTRATED.

Critical Notices of the Press.

The Model newspaper of our country—complete in all the departments of an American Family Paper—*Harper's Weekly* has earned for itself a right to its title, "*A Journal of Civilization.*"—*New York Evening Post.*

Our future historians will enrich themselves out of *Harper's Weekly* long after writers, and printers, and publishers are turned to dust.—*New York Evangelist.*

The Best of its class in America.—*Boston Traveller.*

Harper's Weekly may be unreservedly declared the best newspaper in America.—*N. Y. Independent.*

The articles upon public questions which appear in *Harper's Weekly* from week to week form a remarkable series of brief political essays.—They are distinguished by clear and pointed statement, by good common sense, by independence and breadth of view. They are the expression of mature conviction, high principle, and strong feeling, and take their place among the best newspaper writing of the time.—*North American Review, Boston, Mass.*

SUBSCRIPTIONS.—1869.

TERMS:

HARPER'S WEEKLY, one year $4 00

An extra copy of either the *Magazine, Weekly, or Bazar* will be supplied gratis for every club of Five Subscribers at $4 00 each, in one remittance; or six copies for $20 00.

Subscriptions to *Harper's Magazine, Weekly* and *Bazar* to one address for one year $10 00; or, two of Harper's periodicals to one address for one year $7 00.

Back Numbers can be supplied at any time.

The annual volumes of *Harper's Weekly*, in neat cloth binding will be sent by express free of expense for $7 each. A complete set, comprising eleven volumes, sent on receipt of cash at the rate of $5 25 per vol., freight at expense of purchaser. Volume XIII ready January 1st, 1869.

The postage on *Harper's Weekly* is 20 cents a year, which must be paid at the subscriber's post-office.

Subscriptions sent from British North American Provinces must be accompanied with 20 cents additional, to prepay United States postage.

Address
HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

"Unquestionably the best sustained work of the kind in the World."

HARPER'S
New Monthly Magazine,

Critical Notices of the Press.

The most popular Monthly in the world.—*New York Observer.*

We must refer in terms of eulogy to the high tone and varied excellences of *Harper's Magazine*—a journal with a monthly circulation of about 170,000 copies—in whose pages are to be found some of the choicest light and general reading of the day. We speak of this work as an evidence of the culture of the American People; and the popularity it has acquired is merited. Each number contains fully 144 pages of reading matter, appropriately illustrated with good wood-cuts; and it combines with itself the racy monthly and the more philosophical quarterly, blended with the best features of the daily journal. It has great power in the dissemination of a love of pure literature.—*Trubner's Guide to American Literature, London.*

We can account for its success only by the simple fact that it meets precisely the popular taste, furnishing a variety of pleasing and instructive reading for all.—*Elion's Herald, Boston.*

SUBSCRIPTIONS.—1869

TERMS:

Harper's Magazine, one year $4 00

An extra copy of either the *Magazine, Weekly, or Bazar* will be supplied gratis for every club of Five Subscribers at $4 00 each, in one remittance; or Six Copies for $20 00.

Subscriptions to *Harper's Magazine, Weekly, and Bazar*, to one address for one year, $10 00; or, two of Harper's Periodicals, to one address for one year, $7 00.

Back Numbers can be supplied at any time.

A complete set, now comprising thirty-seven volumes, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by express, freight at the expense of purchaser, for $2 25 per volume. Single volumes, by mail, postpaid, $2 00. Cloth cases, for binding, 58 cents, by mail, postpaid.

The postage on *Harper's Magazine* is 24 cents a year, which must be paid at the subscriber's post-office.

Subscriptions sent from British North American Provinces must be accompanied with 24 cents additional, to prepay United States postage.

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A

Rare Opportunity to Secure

A HOME

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 and Atlantic 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, ten, twenty acres and upwards to suit.

The Title Perfect.

Warrantee deeds, clear of all incumbrance, given when all the purchase money is paid.

The Soil

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

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 in this soil; this branch of farming 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 no warmer than in the north. Persons wanting a change for health will be satisfied here—the mildness of the climate is soon 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 flock 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 very cheaply made, 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 at any other place.

The lands have been examined by some of the best agriculturists and fruit growers in the country, who pronounce them 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 recommend 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 R. J. BYRNES, the founder of the settlement, who will show the lands free of expense. For further information apply or address,

R. J. BYRNES,
Hammonton, N. J.

All letter answered.

Several very desirable improved fruit farms for sale. 26atf

DEMOREST'S YOUNG AMERICA enlarged. It is the best Juvenile Magazine. Every Boy and Girl that sees it says so; all the Press say so; and parents and teachers confirm it. Do not fail to secure a copy. A good Microscope, with a glass Cylinder to contain living objects, or a good two-bladed, Pearl pocket-knife and a large number of other desirable articles, given as premiums to each subscriber. Yearly $1.50. Publication office 838 Broadway, New York.

Try it Boys and Girls, Specimen copies 15 cents mailed free.

FINE AND ORNAMENTAL JOB PRINTING, Done at the REPUBLICAN OFFICE, Hammonton, N. J.

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Commercial Manures.

ON EVERY PACKAGE.

BAUGH & SONS,

PHILADELPHIA,

AND

North Western Fertilizing Co,
CHICAGO,
Sole Proprietors.

PRICES.

BAUGH'S

RAW BONE PHOSPHATE,
Price, $36. ⅌ 2000 lbs.

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CHICAGO BLOOD MANURE
Price, $50. ⅌ 2000 lbs.

The above manures are furnished in both bags and barrels, whichever customers prefer.

The bags are uniform in weight—160 lbs.

The attention of Farmers is especially directed to the fact that the sources of the Raw Material of which the above Manures are composed, are so well under control that we can furnish them of strictly uniform quality and condition, and that they contain a larger per centage of ammonia than any other class of manufactured manures in the market.

BAUGH & SONS.
No. 20 South Delaware Avenue,
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N'TH-WESTERN FERTILIZING CO.,
Cor. Lake and Lasalle sts.,
CHICAGO.

Baugh's Commercial Manures may be procured from dealers in any of the principal towns in the United States or Dominion of Canada. 6a18-1y

Miscellaneous.

NEWSPAPER DIRECTORY.

G. P. ROWELL & CO., the New York Advertising Agents are about issuing a complete American Newspaper Directory. It is a compilation much needed since nothing of the kind having any claims to completeness has ever been published.

Messrs. Rowell & Co. have spared no pains or expense to make the forthcoming work complete. We understand the book will be a handsome octavo volume of about 300 pages, bound in dark cloth, and sold for Five Dollars per copy.

As the publishers are advertising agents, their issuing a work containing so much information, usually jealously guarded by those in that business, shows that they are confident of their ability to be of service to advertisers, or they would not so readily place in their hands the means of enabling everyone to communicate direct with publishers if they so desire.

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Orders by Mail promptly filled, and work returned by MAIL or EXPRESS.

SHOW & CORDERY,
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The Best and Cheapest Family Sewing Machine

The $25.

NOVELTY SEWING MACHINE.

It makes the famous elastic lock stitch that will not rip nor ravel and will not break in washing, ironing, or wearing. It is adapted to all kinds of family sewing, and to the use of seamstresses, dressmakers, and indeed for all purposes where sewing is required. It uses the straight needle, which is not so liable to break as the curved. It does not soil the dress of the operator, and does not require to be taken apart to be oiled. It is not injured by being turned backward, and is, therefore, not liable to be put out of order by children or inexperienced persons. It is made in the most thorough manner, of the best material.

For beauty and excellence of stitch, for strength, firmness, and durability of seam, for economy of thread, for simplicity and thoroughness, and for cheapness this machine is

WITHOUT A RIVAL.

At the Massachusetts State Fair of 1867, the Novelty Sewing Machine Took the Premium over Wilcox & Gibbs, and was awarded a bronze medal therefor.

Every machine is sold with a table and complete outfit, and is warranted for one year.

We add a few—and but a few—testimonials, such as we are constantly receiving from all parts of the country:

From the *Christian Intelligencer, New York, July 16, 1868.* "In point of price this machine is less than half that of any other reliable and warranted machine. Of its merits as to simplicity, reliability and durability, abundant testimony can be furnished."

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From *Harper's Weekly.* "Every seamstress, every family should have one."

From the *Judge's Report, Massachusetts State Fair, 1867, who awarded the Novelty Sewing Machine a medal, in the face of opposition from the established high priced machines:*

"This machine is the very embodiment of simplicity. Ladies will find them useful and convenient."

Reliable Agents wanted everywhere. To such we will assure us of their intention to prosecute the business thoroughly, valuable territory will be awarded.

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Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S
IMPROVED
HAIR RESTORER
FAVORITE
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New Style in one Bottle

will quickly restore Gray Hair to its natural color and beauty, and produce luxuriant growth. It is perfectly harmless, and is preferred over every other preparation by those who have a fine head of hair, as well as those who wish to restore it. The beautiful gloss and perfume imparted to the Hair make it desirable for old and young.

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PRICE ONE DOLLAR.

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PRICES LOWER THAN EVER!

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Fancy Goods, Silver-Plated Ware, Dry Goods, Dress Patterns, Cutlery, Leather Goods &c., &c. at the uniform price of

$1. EACH

The only One Dollar Sale House in the U. S. that import their own goods direct from Europe.

We can, will, and do, sell goods needed and used in every family, cheaper than they can be bought at wholesale in Boston or New York.

With an ample capital, an immense stock, and with shrewd and careful buyers, constantly employed, both in Europe and America, (one of our firm being a permanent resident in Europe,) we are enabled to furnish

BETTER GOODS AT LOWER PRICES

than any other concern in the country.

WE WANT AGENTS

in every city town and village, to assist us in distributing our goods everywhere, at the uniform price of one dollar each. The inducements we offer cannot be equalled by any one. We buy cheaper, and can afford to be more liberal, as our circular to agents will show.

Agents, see these Inducements!

Any one sending us $2 will receive one elegant cloth bound gilt edged copy of Shakespeare's Works complete., and one solid black Walnut Writing-Desk, or any two articles on the Exchange list, and 20 checks describing articles on sale at one Dollar each. For $10 for one hundred checks we present ten articles of the exchange list, or their choice of a lot of articles that sell at retail for from $10 to $15. $50 for Five Hundred Checks receive fifty articles of the exchange list, or a choice out of a lot of articles that sell at retail for from $50 to $75 each.

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Among the many important subjects discussed, are Steam and Mechanical Engineering in all its branches, Chemistry and all its varied Processes and Discoveries, Agriculture and all improved Farm and Household Implements, Architecture and Building, Mining and Metal Working, Fire-arms, Manufacturing, Hydraulics, Railroad Improvements, Photography and the Fine Arts, New Inventions, Scientific Sports and Games, Popular Lectures upon Scientific and Mechanical Subjects, Articles by able Writers, Practical Workshop and Household Receipts, and many other things instructive and useful to all classes of readers.

Each number contains from five to ten Original Engravings of New Machines and Processes, also an official list of Patents granted at the Patent Office, with names of Patentees, together with illustrations and editorial notices of the principal inventions. The numbers of the *Scientific American* for one year makes up two handsome volumes of 416 pages each, full of choice reading and illustrated by hundreds of *Splendid Engravings.*

The new volume commences Jan. 1st, therefore now is the time to send in subscriptions to begin the volume. TERMS—The *Scientific American* is issued every week in 16 large quarto pages at $3. a year; $1 50 for 6 months. Clubs of ten names of upwards $2 50 per annum.

Specimen numbers sent free.

MUNN & CO., Publishers,
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THE "OCTAGON"
Family Sewing Machine.

IMPROVED AND PERFECTED.

This Machine is now presented to the public with all the improvements that experience of its Sewing Making. Great labor and pains have been bestowed upon this machine to bring it to perfection, combining Simplicity, Utility, Elegance of Finish, and Cheapness.

Will *Hem, Fell, Tuck, Quilt, Cord, Bind, Braid, and Embroider* in the most beautiful manner. It is acknowledged by the best judges to stand entirely above and beyond any other sewing machine ever produced. Price $15, $10. additional for Table.

Our machines are manufactured by a collection of the most skillful machinists to be found in the United States, and we

Challenge the World!

to produce their equal for the price. *Warranted to run five years.*

AGENTS wanted in every town and city in the United States.

The "Common Sense" Family Sewing Machine also supplied to Agents from this office at the trade price.

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Florence Sewing Machine.

All parties in want of a good Sewing Machine for family use or cloth work of every kind, will please examine the Florence before purchasing elsewhere. We claim that the Florence is an improvement over all others, the stitch is more elastic, alike on both sides of the fabric, almost noiseless, simple in construction, is not liable to get out of repair. Having a reversible feed enabling the operator, to stitch, either to the right or left, at pleasure.

MAKING FOUR DIFFERENT STITCHES,

Lock, Knot, Double Lock and Double Knot.

Easy to operate and will do a larger range of work than can be done by any other Sewing Machine.

The Florence is Licensed, and parties purchasing of us, or our agents need not have any doubts in regard to using them. All machines sold are warranted, in every particular, and kept in repair for one year free of charge, and any one purchasing of us and not satisfied, can return them by allowing $5 per month for the use of them. Machine Needles of all kinds, Shuttles, Bobbins, Oil, Silk, Cotton, Machine Trimmings, constantly on hand.

Agents Wanted for the sale of the Bickford Family Knitting Machine, an improvement over all others. Price $50. A liberal discount to the trade.

FOSTER & RICHARDSON, Gen. Agents,
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AGENTS WANTED. Our agents are making from $4 to $5 for every hour's service, and from $60 to $1,20 per day. We will employ a few more, with energy and $5 capital. Every one is adapted for the business, that wants to make money easily. Address at once,

WILLIAM & CO., 12 Furman Street,
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J. H. GROVESTEEN, founder of the old and favorably known house of Grovesteen & Co.

Grovesteen, Fuller & Co.,

Have removed to their

New Warerooms,
No. 55 MERCER STREET, NEW YORK.

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The great increase in the demand for our Piano Fortes throughout the country, have compelled us to extend our manufacturing facilities to three times their former size, and having added many new improvements in Manufacturing, we shall continue to keep our prices the same as they always have been, the lowest of any First-class Piano-Forte Maker by at least one-third, and we respectfully solicit, by parties about purchasing, to a comparison with other makers. ¶12-tf

Established in 1832.

STODART

New Scale, Overstrung, Full Iron Frame,

PIANO-FORTES.

STODART & MORRIS, Manuf'rs of Grand, Square and Upright Piano-Fortes.

Our new scale Piano-Fortes, in addition to their peculiar merits, contain every really valuable modern improvement, rendering them the most complete and perfect instrument ever offered to the public, and for purity of Tone, delicacy of Touch, Durability, and also standing the test of severe climates, the New Scale Stodart Piano-Forte stands unrivaled.

The Pianos of this manufacture have stood the test of more than a quarter of a century, and the manufacturers are at liberty to refer to over *twenty-five thousand* families who have had them in use in nearly every part of the civilized world. All letters will be promptly answered by

STODART & MORRIS, 684 Broadway,
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Important to Housekeepers and Manufacturers.

ELASTIC SPONGE.

For Beds, Pillows, Cushions, &c. More elastic, more durable, and

CHEAPER

Than the Best Curled Hair or Feathers.

SEND FOR A PAMPHLET

containing full description of collection and manufacture of Elastic Sponge.

See editorial New York Daily Tribune, July 22d, 1868, and endorsements by eminent physicians, Manufacturers, Upholsterers, &c., including:

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Chas. T. Jackson, Boston State Assayer and Consulting Chemist.
Prof. Jas. Z. Blanes, Prof. of Chemistry in Rush Medical College Chicago.
Col. T. S. Cowen, M. D. Surgeon U. S. Navy.
Horace Greely.
Broadway and Fifth Avenue Stage Line (after two years continuous use in cushions).
New Jersey Insane Asylum.
Samuel N. Pike (after use in cushions of Pike's Opera House)

Also large number of Church Upholsterers, Railroads, Carriage makers, &c.

NEW YORK SALESROOM OF THE
Elastic Sponge Co,
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A WATCH FOR $2.

Sale Immense! How could it be otherwise! A time-keeper and compass combined, handsome case, glass crystal, white enameled dial, steel and metal works, usual watch size, and warranted to keep in order for years, sent by mail for only $2—or 3 for 5—satisfaction guaranteed. They may be returned to us at any time, in part payment for a higher priced watch.—Send for one, and be no longer without a time-keeper. Address,

WILLIAM & CO.,
¶12- 12 Furman St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

WANTED—AGENTS, Seventy-five to two hundred dollars per month, everywhere, male and female, to introduce the Genuine Improved Common Sense Family Sewing-Machine. This machine will stitch, hem, fell, tuck, quilt, cord, bind, braid, and embroider in a most superior manner. Price only $15. Fully warranted for five years. We will pay $1,000 for any machine that will sew a stronger, more beautiful, or more elastic seam than ours. It makes the "Elastic Lock Stitch." Every second stitch can be cut, and still the cloth cannot be pulled apart without tearing it. We pay Agents from $72 to $200 per month and expenses, or a commission from which twice that amount can be made. Address, SECOMB & CO., Pittsburg, Pa., or Boston, Mass.

CAUTION.—Do not be imposed upon by other parties palming off worthless cast-iron machines, under the same name or otherwise. Ours is the only genuine and really practical sheep machine manufactured. ¶18

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