South Jersey Republican.

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The Land of Promise.

The question has often been asked me since my sojourn here, "upon what do the people of Hammonton live?" I would fain reply in a few brief lines, that in my opinion at least, an opportunity of making a comfortable living in Hammonton is not excelled by any other place in the range of my knowledge in the State. I have frequently replied to this question in true Yankee style, by asking upon what do people live in other places? We are aware that in large cities people live, so to speak, upon each other; but here they live upon such products of the soil as their industry and inclination may prompt them to cultivate. Any man of enterprise and thrift will not find it difficult to make a living out of the soil, especially when the soil, as here, is adapted to such a variety of products. It is true some men do not succeed here, which might be the case were they elsewhere, but many do remarkably well. Just look at the following facts and see if the far West with its rich and boundless prairies can do better. One man told me his berries netted him over $500; another raised fifty barrels of cranberries on an acre and a quarter, which were worth about $800, and still another sold off his lot, truck amounting to $500 and worked out by the day a great part of the time besides. Of course all cannot equal this, but is it not fair to infer that no man need starve in a land capable of yielding such an abundant harvest? It is not strange that all do not succeed, when we see men coming from all parts of the world, with little or no knowledge of agriculture. All that is necessary here is good farming and plenty of good fertilizing substances. The soil is adapted to grass and grain as well as berries, and it will not be long before these broad acres will be bordered with clover. The next decade of years will doubtless develop its wonderful capabilities.

Hammonton is and a healthy place. Men have come from the chilling regions of the North—from Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont and other places, to find a mild and genial climate here, where they can enjoy life and health and find a pleasant home. It invites the invalid from all parts of the land. Who can visit Hammonton in the spring time when flowers bloom and fragrant blossoms scent the air, and not wish to linger and enjoy its ripening fruit? We must visit and become acquainted with the place to appreciate its advantages.

Judging from the Past, Hammonton bids fair to be one of the garden spots of the State, and we think it well deserves to be called a "Land of Promise!"

J. WHITE.

Hammonton, Jan. 28th, 1869.

Agricultural.

"Apple Trees are Dying."

I am a little surprised to see such dessertation as those following the above caption in last week's *Observer*. Coming too, from men who appear to have been apple growers and fanciers all their lives. Don't they know that nature will not allow her laws to be violated with impunity? Plant *healthy* apple *seeds*, and we will have *healthy* apple *trees*, and need not trouble ourselves any more about it. Ah! but then we may get poor little apples. True enough. But nature never showers unalligated evil upon us; the good and the bad are always providentially mixed in the incidents of life, and we must submit. If let alone, she would always give us as many apples as we deserve, and we can feed our pigs on the rest.

Here is the principle involved. If you plant a seed in its normal condition, you originate a new life with all the vigor incident to it. If you insert a graft you merely continue an old life, with all the growing feebleness of age incident to it; hence blight, disease and decay. Now what can be clearer than this? Is it not strange that people who have known (or ought to have known) it so long in theory, seem to be so ignorant of it in practice? It is as plain, almost, as a mathematical demonstration, and all grafted trees, as well as potatoes and grapes, are in the same category. Some of the potato men seem to have got an inkling of the idea, but fail in completely carrying it far enough. The seed, from a plant which has almost died out, like the potato, (which has now hardly vitality enough to raise its own,) is an epitome of the feebleness of its parent, and its progeny will be only one remove from decay. Ten generations would hardly suffice to bring it up again to its original vigor, and this the speediest plant to put back to where it started.

We must learn something about the compensations of nature. She allows man to thwart her purposes for a time, greatly to his comfort, but what we gain in luxury we lose in vigor; and unless we occasionally return to the fountain head, we lose all. We don't see that we are "killing the goose." Our fine apples and other fruit (when the most favorable combination of circumstances allows us to raise them) bring us such fine prices that we can't take the trouble to hunt up trees whose progenitors have never been grafted, plant their seeds, make selections, and then run on smoothly with the new grafts, for the next fifty years. And yet we must do it with all manner of grafted fruit if we expect our grand-children to enjoy it, for the present race will entirely die out by their time.

This work should be done (as it will take some twenty or thirty years to accomplish it) in the National Garden at Washington, for no private individual will have patriotism or persistence enough to attend to it, seeing that the profits are all to go to the next two or three generations. Now, if any Congressman should see this, I would respectfully ask him to consider for a while whether he has sufficient courage to talk patriotism and appeal before the "collected wisdom of the nation" for here is a matter of immense national importance. Yet such is the tendency of the American mind to see no further than "the end of its nose" in matters affecting the real, solid prosperity of the country, that I suppose its introduction to the notice of Congress would be hailed with jeers and laughter. If he can brave these, let him go ahead and look to the twentieth century for the honors and thanks to which he would be richly entitled.
—*New York Observer.*

EGINUS.

STRAW FOR HORSES.—The value of straw as a feeding substance was never better proved than by the following fact: A firm having a large number of heavy wagon horses, had frequent occasion for the veterinary surgeon, until they were recommended to mix a certain portion of fine cut straw with the clover hay. This has been practiced now for some years, and their bill for horse doctoring is at a minimum. The partner of the firm who told me this, said how advantageous it was not to be deprived, as they formerly were, of the use of several horses—to say nothing of the saving in expense and loss. The fact is, the food was too rich or too mucilaginous, for I have often been told that fine-cut hay, unmixed with straw chaff, balls in the stomach, and thus is, I suppose deprived of the action of the gastric juices. We know that too succulent or rich grasses are injurious, and no doubt straw chaff mixed with it acts mechanically, if not chemically, with advantage. It would be well for our agricultural friends to know that for several thousand horses belonging to the London General Omnibus Company the food is all passed through the chaff cutter with, I believe, a certain proportion of straw. While spring grazing our bullocks on tares, we mix straws with them in their early growth, but as they advance to the flowering and podding, this is not required, because there is much wheat and oats grown with this, which gets intermixed on passing through the chaff machine.

OAT MEAL.—Can any reader of the *Observer* inform me how to make oat meal cakes; also, if it will answer to mix with wheat flour for bread, if made into stirabout, the same way as we use Indian meal; for that purpose. Furthermore, if the heat of summer affects it, or will it keep as well as flour?

I am a Yankee, and have only recently tried its value, thinking it likely, as many others do, that oat meal is an article of diet poverty alone imposes.

Now I would commend its value in every household, particularly where there are children. It is better than our national dish, known by the name of "suppaun," or "hasty pudding," for that has so little nutriment in it, it does not, nor can it, satisfy the appetite.

Oat meal is substantial and satisfactory; nothing better for breakfast can one have of a cold morning, than stirabout, eaten with butter and molasses; only let it be nicely made and free from lumps. For the benefit of learners I will add, stir the meal into boiling water, allowing about three tablespoonfuls more or less to a pint, a little salt; boil half an hour. OAT MEAL.
—*N. Y. Observer.*

HORATIO SEYMOUR ON CHEESE.—Hon. Horatio Seymour has been elected President of the American Dairymen's Association; and in a speech recently delivered before the body, argues that "Cheese ought to be more generally used for food in this country. The American people have lost the cheese-eating propensities of their forefathers. Cheese is the cheapest of all articles of food that can be used. Compared with meat, there are very important economies connected with it. It requires no fuel to prepare it. It is more nutritious, and we must look upon it as a substantial article of food. It is not a 'cheap luxury,' it is a cheap necessity. He hoped steps would be taken to present cheese as an article of common food to the favorable consideration of the poor people of our cities. The attention of our Government should be called to the value of cheese as food for our armies. There is no article so cheap for soldiers' rations; no article so nutritious; no article so easy of transportation."

CASTOR OIL FOR LEATHER.—The Wisconsin *Farmer* says: "We notice in our exchanges numerous recipes for making shoe leather waterproof, most of them compounds, involving considerable trouble in preparation and more or less expense, and none of them half so good as the simple article, castor oil, which can be bought at the drug stores for twenty-five or fifty cents a pint, according to your locality. Apply it to the boot when dry, and soak it by the fire till the leather is saturated. Treat the soles in the same way, being careful to dry in well so that they will not grease the carpets. We once treated a pair of calf boots this way, and a few days after we walked five miles in saturated snow and water from six to ten inches deep at every step, and came out with feet perfectly dry. Castor oil will keep the leather soft, pliable, and black, though not glossy, and quite impervious to water."

Attention was called some months ago to the fact that red-hot cast-iron was permeable to the ordinary products of combustion of coal stoves, so that cylinders and outer envelopes of such stoves, when heated, allowed many noxious gases to pass freely through into the atmosphere of rooms producing a very injurious effect upon the health of the occupant. Recent experiments show that even at ordinary temperatures the pores of cast-iron permit the passage of these gases, especially of hydrogen.

Political.

The New Jersey State Prison.

The following is the report of the Select Committee on the State Prison, noticed last week:

"The Joint Committee of the Senate and House of Assembly, appointed under a concurrent resolution of the last Legislature, passed March, 1868, as follows, viz.: *Resolved*, (Senate concurring), That a committee of three members on the part of the House and two from the Senate be appointed to enquire into and examine the management of the State Prison for the past year, and that said committee have power to send for persons and papers, beg leave to report—

That in pursuance of their appointment, they met in the city of Trenton to investigate certain claims preferred against the Keeper and Inspectors of the State Prison by a shoe manufacturer then working under articles of agreement with the Governor and Inspectors, and employing the convict labor of said Prison, in accordance with his contract. He claimed damages in the sum of ten thousand dollars ($10,000), for alleged losses sustained during the term of said contract, basing his claim upon certain allegations, prominent among which was the want of proper discipline, whereby the work was imperfectly performed, the hours of labor not properly adhered to and enforced, &c. The Committee having power to send for persons and papers, in accordance with the terms of the resolution which created it, proceeded to take sworn testimony, and also documentary evidence bearing upon the case. After a laborious and thorough investigation, they were unanimously of the opinion that there exists no just ground for said claim of damages as preferred by the said claimant, he having failed to establish his case to the satisfaction of the committee. They therefore dismissed the complaint as unjust, and not warranted by the facts brought before them.

During the whole pendency of this investigation, your Committee was deeply and sensibly impressed with the necessity of a thorough and radical reform in our present system of Prison discipline. They are convinced that the most important aim and object of all penal discipline and restraint, the reformation of the offender, and his restoration to society as a useful member thereof, instead of a spoiler and a curse is practically defeated by the fundamental and radical defects inherent in the vicious system that governs and controls our Prison organization. We allude more particularly to the evils consequent upon the intimate connection of the present system, with the varying ascendency of political parties. We believe no intelligent man will deny that the evils, admitted and deplored by all, which underlie and vitate our Prison management, are but the natural and legitimate outgrowth and consequence of that dangerous and fatal connection and control.—Claiming the appointment of the Keeper and chief executive officers as the proper right and inheritance of that political party which the varying passions of the hour have placed in a temporary ascendancy, the selection of those officers upon whose vigilance, fidelity and moral fitness the whole welfare of the institution so largely depends, is but the expression of some real or fancied political necessity, the reward of some mere partizan, whose only merit may be a numerous grog-shop acquaintance, or a peculiar dexterity in the manipulation of fradulent repeaters.

And as with the chief, so it is with the subordinates. The men who have the daily oversight and control of the Prison, whose influence whether for evil or for good is so constant, so direct and so powerful in its every-day economy and government, are, too often the mere annual waifs thrown up by the changing sea of political excitement, without fitness, and careless or ignorant of any moral responsibility. Now, we do not wish to be misunderstood. Your Committee, composed of members of each political organization, distinctly and emphatically deny any personality of allusion, or any animadversion upon the appointees of any political party now or in the past.

We make no such allusion—no such charge. We charge it upon the vicious *system* that has so long controlled our whole Prison organization, and upon which it is, in fact, founded. Its vices and defects are radical and inherent, and in a radical and fundamental change alone can there, in our judgment, be either hope or expectation of reform.

Nor in our State alone has this unwise alliance with politics wrought out and insured its disasterous consequences. In the State of New York and elsewhere, its evils have long been felt and deplored. In the annual report of the Prison Association of New York, an institution chartered by the State, with ample powers, constant reference is had to the baneful influence of party politics upon the whole system of penal administration and reform, and long and strenuous have been the efforts to accomplish a complete and thorough divorce.

Alluding to the great mass of testimony adduced before its Committee, regarding the effects of this great evil upon the good administration and reformatory power of the New York State and County Prisons, the report holds the following language:—If this evidence as summed up by the Commissioners, and spread, *in extenso*, before the public, does not cause this abomination, for it can be regarded as nothing less, to totter to its fall, it will be either because no credit is given to the testimony and opinion of men most competent from long experience and observation to form a correct judgment as to their operation and effect, or because the community will not read what is published on the subject, however weighty and startling it may be, or because the people are indifferent to the gravest abuses in one of the most important departments of the public administration. Nor have these efforts at reform been unavailing. In many of the New York Prisoners, partisan politics are wholly ignored and exercise no control in the appointment of either Inspectors, Wardens or Deputies. In the Erie County Penitentiary, containing an annual average of about 300 convicts, since the year 1863 political considerations have entered but little into the appointments. From even that incomplete emancipation the best results have followed, and, in the language of the report, it may now be classed among "the best penal institutions in the country. In the Monroe County Prison, near Rochester, with an average of 217 convicts, there is a complete freedom from political intermeddling. In the Albany Penitentiary, General Pillsbury, the present incumbent, has held the position of Warden for 23 years, continuously. When he assumed its duties it was upon the distinct understanding that politics should be excluded from any influence upon the Prison management and government. And the understanding has, to quote the words of the report, been faithfully observed ever since by all the parties to it. As a proof, it may be stated that the majority of the appointing Board has been about half of the time of one political party, and half of the time of the other; and yet Mr. Pillsbury has been eight times chosen to the office of Superintendent, by a *unanimous vote*. In appointing his subordinates, the Superintendent never inquires into the party creed of any one who applies for a position in the Prison, and, of course, he never removes an officer on any such grounds. He knows nothing of politics in the administration of the Penitentiary.—There are officers under him who have served eight, ten and twelve years; and he always retains a good officer just as long as he is willing to stay. He avows that, without being a politician, he has his own political views, that he holds them firmly and acts upon them conscientiously in the sphere to which they belong, but he declares as a Prison officer he ignores the whole thing. He attributes the success of the institution, in a great measure, to this utter repudiation of party politics from its government and administration, and believes that its history would have been very different had this influence, healthy and beneficient when confined to its proper sphere, but always pestilent and often disastrous when it reaches beyond that sphere, been permitted to obtain a controling power over its affairs." This Penitentiary is a model institution, and the great and marked success attending its administration is largely owing to the above causes. One remarkable fact may be stated here. The Prison is weak and has no walls, yet, with an average of more than 500 convicts, there have been but two or three attempts at escape in the whole history of the institution. There has never been an escape from the *inside*, the few instances above alluded to being from prisoners engaged on outside work.

Another serious evil resulting from partisan control, as examplified in our present system, is the want of permanence in the appointments. It is almost impossible, as now chosen, that officers can be had possessing the proper and necessary qualifications. The changes are so constant and the tenure of office so precarious that the best men will not suffer themselves to be candidates; and even though they may haply possess the requisite ability, they will lack the necessary experience to render that ability useful and availing.—Indeed, the evil effects of the shortness and insecurity in the tenure by which our Prison officials hold their position, extended through every grade and class.

When the verdict of the November elections has been adverse to that political party to which they owe their appointment, the necessity of some other provision for the future becomes the immediate and constant care of each official. With their attention so naturally and inevitably engrossed by their own personal interests in the near event of their removal, the vigilance and sense of moral responsibility so indispensable to proper discipline, become but of secondary consideration and importance. Nor does the evil end here. The convicts themselves, aware of the coming change, become more difficult to manage, are more prone to acts of insubordination, more eager in determined efforts to escape, and the discipline as an unavoidable consequence becomes relaxed, demoralized and insufficient. Nor is the lowest depth of this thoroughly faulty system yet sounded. The new officers are confronted with the low *morale* in the institution, adding materially to the difficulties attendant upon their want of experience and the grave responsibilities of the management and moral control of more than five hundred convicts.

The question can be asked, and with great pertinence why the beneficial effects that attach to the permanency of appointments in the control of the State *Lunatic Asylum* should be deemed as of slight account or wholly disregarded in the management of the *State Prison?* Or, what would be thought of that Board of Directors who should insist upon a strict accordance with their own political views, as the one essential requisite in the qualifications of a bank president in all other respects incompetent, and who perchance, could with difficulty define the difference between a dividend and a discount, a coupon or a clearing house? Good behavior, and the possession of his faculties in a tolerable state of preservation, as a general rule, alone limit the permanence and continuance in office of the Superintendent and President of a Lunatic Asylum or a Bank.

Now if ability and experience are deemed virtues to be cherished, how much more are they to be prized in those who have to deal with the souls of sinful men, than in the mere profitable investment of money, or even in the care of those unfortunates to whom God has, in His inscrutable wisdom, denied the gift of sound reason, and from whom He, in His mercy, exacts no responsibility.

Indeed the whole system seems to be an unalloyed *parity of evil*. We think it may be set down in all truth and soberness as an undeniable axiom, that politics and prisons are totally incompatible with each other. Whether regard is had to the great end of all prision discipline, the moral training and reformation of the convict, or to mere pecuniary considerations, the appointment to office of Inspectors, Keeper and subordinates, upon merely partisan grounds, and as a source of patronage to a dominant political party, will always and inevitably end in disappointment and disaster.

It is but maintaining a simple proposition to assert that if these institutions are ever to become reformatory and self-sustaining, the management of our prisons, both as regards the welfare of society and the convict, *must* be entrusted to men who have the aptitude and ability for that peculiar trust, who are conscientiously alive to the moral and religious responsibilities of their position, who are to be chosen without reference to their political opinions and who are to be placed on the firm basis of an assured permanence, above the mutations of party.

Another matter of vital importance, in the judgement of your Committee and to which they would respectfully invite the attention of the Legislature, is the limited power of the Inspectors. As now appointed, and as their duties are now construed, they are little more than mere clerks invested with some responsibility, but without the corresponding power to meet that responsibility. Over the heavy expenditure necessary for the proper maintenance of so large an institution they have almost no control. In many other prisons and almshouses in New York, Pennsylvania and elsewhere, the disbursements of money for provisions, coal and other supplies are under the direct control of the Board of Inspectors. We believe that the awarding of the various contracts necessary for the maintenance of the Prison to the lowest bidder, in fair competition, upon previous public notice by the Board would remove a fruitful source of complaint, would insure a bettter performance at less pecuniary cost to the State, and would also enable the Keeper to devote his time and attention more thoroughly and systematically to that close, daily, vigilant oversight and care of the institution which is his peculiar sphere and duty, and upon whose faithful discharge its successful operation so greatly depends. Under the present system the Inspectors power and duties begin and end in the merely clerical office of seeing that the bills incurred without their knowledge or assent, are properly receipted and correctly added up.

Your Committee would also call attention to the crowded condition of the Prison. The want of proper cell accommodations and the enforced and inevitable herding of the convicts incident to that condition, must and will prove destructive to proper reform and discipline. Men harden and grow worse by evil companionship, and young offenders undergoing the penalty of a comparatively slight offense, become by the very means intended for their reformation and restoration, the pupils and victims of men grown grey in every crime of the decalogue. The necessity for prompt action is urgent, and your Committee would specially commend the consideration of increased accommodations, either by a new Prison or by enlargement of the present institution, to the serious and early attention of this Legislature.

Your Committee are aware, that to insure that complete isolation and divorce from politics which is absolutely essential in their judgement to any practical scheme of reform, the cordial and thorough co-operation of both parties is demanded and must be accorded. The Constitution determines the mode and form of the appointment of Keepers and Inspectors. They are to be nominated and voted for by the Legislature in joint meeting assembled. If that nomination be made by the Legislature, it can hardily be hoped or expected that there can be a freedom from partisan bias, or that the usual caucus influences will fail, as they never yet have done, to exert a powerful control and to lay their imperative obligations upon members. If by common consent the selection of the Keeper and five Inspectors was entrusted to the Supreme Court with the distinct understanding that ability, aptitude for the task, and moral qualifications alone should be the governing requsites, to the total exclusion of political partisanship as an element of consideration, who can doubt we should have made most essential progress in that reformation of our present system, which can alone make it subserve the true ends of a wise and Christian penal administration.

Such a selection would in no wise clash with the provisions and letter of the Constitution. The choice of the Supreme Court would supersede that of the caucuses and the Keepers and Inspectors so selected and nominated could then be voted for by joint ballot as at present.

If it were also understood that while in compliance with the requirements of the Constitution, the election of those officers must be annually made, as in the case of a sheriff, yet except in the event of death, resignation, removal, neglect, incapacity or malfeasance, their term of office should be permanent, and last through good behavior or for a specified term of years, then in the opinion of your Committee, the second and almost equally indispensable requisite in the successful management of the State Prison has been secured.

That a reformation of our present system somewhat in the manner indicated will commend itself to every intelligent mind, we cannot permit ourselves to doubt; nor does there exist any insuperable obstacle to its accomplishment.

All that is needed is the earnest co-operation of the good men and true of both parties, who prefer that the penal system of our noble State shall take its stand upon the true basis of an advanced and enlightened Christian sentiment rather than that the pernicious and demoralizing effect of mere political partisanship shall longer be permitted to mar and dwarf its fair proportions and make that a reproach and a failure which should be among the proudest monuments of our age and civilization.

Should legislation be needed to give a legal and permanent embodiment to these or other suggestions of a kindred nature, we would respectfully ask that a proper committee of both Houses be appointed to draft such a bill as may most efficiently carry out the desired end.

Your Committee would ask to be discharged from any further duty under the resolution creating it.

JOHN. H. ANDERSON,
EDWARD BETTLE,
Committee of Senate.
JOHN H. WHELAN,
BALTES PICKEL,
JAMES PECK,
Committee of House of Assembly.

The New Governor.

The following which we take from the Trenton correspondence of the Newark *Courier*, will show somewhat the character of our new governor. His first acts do not promise a brilliant administration:

"TRENTON, *Jan. 27th, 1869.*

"Governor Randolph's first nominations will not strike the public mind with favor. they betray a purely partisan spirit, and are prophetic of a departure, even in the matter of Judicial appointments, from the safe principle pursued for years past by the executives of the State. Hon. Edward W. Scudder, nominated as Supreme Court Justice, in place of Judge Vredenburg, while a man of pure character, has nothing to recommend him for so important a position beyond the fact that he is and has been a Democrat of the most bigoted sort. Judge Vredenburg, on the contrary, has never been a partisan, and it is a significant testimony as to his standing and reputation at home that every member of the bench and bar in Monmouth county, where he resides, (with the exception of ex-Governor Parker, who was himself a candidate,) united in recommending his reappointment as eminently desirable for the interests of the State. Judge Vredenburg has always been fearless and singularly independent in the discharge of his official duties; abhorring crime in all aspects, he has uniformally imposed upon it the severest penalties of the law, achieving in this respect a reputation for severity which no others of our Justices, except, possibly, Judge Haines, has attained. Now, after long years of service, he gives way to a lawyer of moderate abilities, with no reputation outside of his own county, and who, however sincere his purposes, cannot possibly serve the interests of justice as efficiently as one possessing the experience of Judge Vredenburg.

"Mr. Bennett Vansickle, who is appointed in place of Judge Elmer, is a young lawyer of Flemington, Hunterdon county, where he has been prominent and active in political affairs, and has attained some reputation as a Democratic manager. As a lawyer, he is not without ability, united to indefatigable industry and a good degree of self-confidence, and he will perhaps, after he shall become accustomed to the duties of his position, prove generally acceptable in the District (the lower counties of the State), to which he is assigned. It is said that he did not seek the appointment, but this will admit of doubt, since he has known to have been ambitious of promotion and to have directed his studies especially to that end. If his appointment were not so palpably a reward for political services, it would be open to but few objections; as it is, it will depend upon himself whether he shall acquire the fame he covets."

EXECUTIVE APPOINTMENTS.

"Gov. Randolph to-day sent in the nomination of Mr. John Q. Garreston as Prosecutor of the Pleas of Hudson county. There has been a sharp contest for this position, ex-Senator Winfield and Archie K. Brown being regarded as the prominent candidates, but the result has shown that the shrewdest guessers are liable to be mistaken. Mr. Garreston, the winning man, is said to be about twenty-eight years of age having been admitted to the bar four years since. His practice appears to have been very limited, insomuch that, according to report, he has never had a single case, civil or criminal, in any of the courts of Hudson county. His only recommendation is that he is a relative of the wife of the Governor, who stated, only yesterday, that he would be appointed on that account. Indeed, it is said that he was promised the appointment within a week after the election, long before public opinion had any opportunity for expression in reference to the matter. These are certainly singular facts, and will by no means strengthen Gov. Randolph in the estimation of reflecting men: No county in the State has more criminal business than Hudson; being under the eaves of the metropolis, it is flooded with crimes and criminals of every sort, many of whom are able to command the ablest and most expert defenders, and it would seem, in view of these facts, that the County Prosecutor should be prestigious of at least average ability, [illegible] with the peculiarities of the [illegible] Gov. Randolph, however, seems to think otherwise, and by his action practically says that capacity, experience, and character weigh nothing at all against the fact of kinship, even though the kinsman be first cousin to a fool."

CONDUCTORS UNIFORM.—The conductors of New Jersey and Camden and Amboy consolidated companies, have made their appearance in uniform, which is a very neat one, consisting of an English walking coat, vest, pants, and cap with gilt buttons, bearing the initials of the companies. The uniform will enable passengers to readily distinguish the conductors. The practice of wearing uniforms is becoming very general in a number of callings; it is a good one, and if, as in the case of some of the roads, the additional expense is borne by the companies, there can be no hardship.

I would rather have Grant if he's silent and still,
Than an empty declaimer of words;
I would rather have Grant, with his goody honest will,
Than one from noisy, political hordes.
His deeds are all written in the face of the world,
And he who desires can read them afar;
He stands forth to-day with his banner unfurled,
In the light of his acts—Our National Star.

The Boston *Journal* says if the top of a carrot cut off at this season, or later, is placed in a saucer of water with a few bits of charcoal to sweeten it, it will form a radiated feathery plant, by no means unworthy to grace any lady's table.

Odds and Ends.

☞ There are not a dozen Quaker Democrats in Philadelphia.

☞ The best place to perform the "Grecian Bend" is over the wash tub. A little practice will give just the position required.

☞ "Whipping is the best thing to make children enlightened," said old Mrs. Pitterkins, "I never whip mine, but it makes 'emsmart."

☞ Our happy country is catching it all round. A letter passed through our Post Office the other day, in which our beloved land was spelled 'Younighted States.'

☞ An Irishman recently reflected: "What waste o' money to be buying flaze when you know the half of it is bone, while you can spend it for rum that hain't a bone in it."

☞ "Have you seen my black faced antelope?" inquired Mr. Lossenger, who had a collection of animals, of his friend Bottlejack. "No! I haven't. Which did your black faced aunt elope with?"

☞ "did you know," said a running Gentile to a Jew, "That they hang Jews and jackanes together in Portugal?" "Indeed!" replied Solomon, "den it ish vel dat you and I ish not dare."

☞ "Going, going, just going!" cried an auctioneer. "Where are you going?" asked a passer-by. "Well," replied the knight of the hammer, "I'm going to the Zoological Gardens to tell the managers one of their baboons is loose."

☞ "Kisses," says Sam Slick, "are like creation, because they are made out of nothing and are very good."

"They are, also," says the Galaxy, "like sermons, requiring two heads and an application."

☞ A Tennessee editor pitching into a jubilant adversary, declared, "he is so full of hurrah, that he will die hurrahing." His opponent rejoins that "he does not know what his assailant will die of, but that when he dies, he will soon be hurrahing for water."

☞ A lady went out with her little girl and boy, purchased the latter a rubber balloon, which escaped him and went up into the air. The girl seeing the tears in his eyes, said—

"Never mind, Neddie; when you die and go to heaven you'll get it."

☞ The Mormons pique themselves upon being in advance of the age on the question of female suffrage. Women are allowed to vote in the "State of Deseret" at all political meetings; and Brigham Young's paper says: "There has never been a day when there would have been the least fear entertained respecting the votes of men, women or children."

☞ Two young ladies discussing the qualities of some young gentlemen were overheard talking thus:

"Well, I like Charley, [illegible] little girlish; he hasn't got the [illegible] beard."

"I say Charley has got a beard [illegible] shaves it off."

"No, he hasn't any more than I have."

"I say he has, too, and I know it, for he pricked my cheek."

Then's how she knew.

☞ An incident in one of our up-town primary schools, the day before Christmas. "To morrow is Christmas," said the lady, "and there will be no school." Now, you know Christmas is the activity of the day of some one. Who will tell me of whom it is?" Up went a dozen hands. "Well, my little fellow," calling Lincoln by name, "you may tell who it was that was born [illegible] mas." Now, up [illegible] shouted the bright boy, and [illegible] fantile voice echoed "[illegible]"
Boston Daily Advertiser.

South Jersey Republican.

The House has passed this proposed amendment to the Constitution, viz:

"Be it resolved, &c., that the following amendment to the Constitution of the United States be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States, namely:

"Article 11. The right of any citizen of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or any State on account of sex, race, color, or previous condition of slavery of any citizen or class of citizens of the United States.

"Sec. 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce by appropriate legislation the provisions of this article."

The vote on this proposed amendment stood Yeas, 150; All Republicans. Nays, 42; all Democrats, except Hulick of Ohio, Singer of Ohio, Stevenson of Kentucky, and Finkelnburg of Missouri, Republicans. Not voting, 37; 24 Democrats, 13 Republicans.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] New

The New Brunswick Fredonian says: "The gentlemen connected with the Geological Survey of the State have accumulated a great variety of evidence upon the disappearance of the coast, which proves indisputably that a change is going on in the location of the barriers of the land and sea. The observations upon which they establish this conclusion have been drawn in great part from the lower section of the State, and are of a nature worthy the attention of our people. The change to be sure is not rapid, but the fact is at the same time one of considerable interest. One of the first facts established by the observations of these gentlemen is the diminution of efficiency of various mills at or near tide water. The owner of a tide-mill near Beesley's Point, in Cape May county, has attended this mill himself since 1816, and during all the intervening there has been no change in the raceways or the arrangement of the wheel. He is positive that he has lost four inches of head, if not more, by the increasing height of low water. Other instances of a similar nature are adduced to establish this fact, and they show the slow but certain inroads which the sea is making upon the land.

Another class of facts evidences the wearing away of the shores by the action of the waves and the tides. Facts of this character have been observed along the whole coast of New Jersey, and, in fact, upon many other coasts than ours, although to no such marked degree. They have been extensively observed in Monmouth, along the shores of the Raritan Bay. Fields, orchards and groves, which were once familiar to the people, have disappeared under the waters. The dimensions of many a farm have been seriously circumscribed in this way. Men are now living who used to plow lands which now cannot be found. A marked case of the encroachment of the ocean is known at Long Branch.

The Beach House, built in 1803, was well known to the early visitors to that resort until its destruction by fire in 1819. It stood some distance from the shore, and the stables were quite a distance further inland. Years ago the waters prevailed over the ruins of the house, and at length undermined the foundation of the barn and compelled its removal, and for years past the waves of the ocean have rolled over the spot. The high beach, which forms so great an attraction to the numerous visitors of this popular summer resort is perceptibly wearing away. The summer houses which furnish such pleasant look-outs upon the ocean have been several times carried further inland.

A remarkable evidence of the rapid wearing of the bay shore is related. The grandfather of Aaron Leaming was buried in 1694, at Townbank, in a graveyard a short distance inside of the town. In 1734 the graves were about fifty rods from the shore and ruins of the houses were apparent. Now the graveyard has been all washed away, and at dead low water mark, the marks of three wells, remnants of the town built between the shore and the graveyard, can be seen. Mr. Price, a surveyor in the vicinity, says his lines are shorter by forty or fifty rods than they were in 1776.

Dennis creek is said to have lost more than a mile of its length by the wearing away of the marsh at its mouth, within the last seventy years. A single storm will sometimes wash away several rods of the marsh. In 1852, a human body which had washed ashore, was buried forty rods from the shore, near the mouth of Dennis Creek. Three years after the shore was found washed away quite up to the coffin, which was exposed.

Facts like the above are extended in the report of the Geological, by addition of numerous instances. They point to a time, distant perhaps, but none the less to be dreaded, when a great part of the Southern portion of the State will be buried beneath the waves. When it is recollected that the major portion of the Southern counties of the State has but little elevation above the level of the ocean, it will be perceived that immense changes may be wrought in time upon its physical features.

HORACE GREELEY'S MANUSCRIPT.—Horace Greeley's manuscript is notoriously bad, and it is said to require a printer of no ordinary skill to set up his copy if he happens to write it in a hurry. The recent newspaper anecdote of an article headed "Wm. H. Seward," which Mr. Greely had returned to him set up "Richard III," is fresh in the minds of all; but an occurrence still more funny is related which happened in the *Tribune* office, some years [illegible]

A compositor had made so many errors in setting the philosopher's copy, that it irritated him to such a degree that he wrote the typo a letter, discharging him from further duty. The compositor, being unable to decipher the contents of the note on receiving it, took it to the foreman, who explained to him that it expressed that he was "not a careful man, and Mr. Greely dispensed with his services." The man laid down his stick, put on his coat and left. The next day he applied for a situation as assistant foreman in a large printing office in the same street. The proprietor inquired if he could bring a recommendation from his last employer.

"All I have is this letter from Mr. Greeley," said the young man, boldly producing the document.

The worthy job printer scanned it some moments with a perplexed air. "H—m—m—careful man—servicus—signed, H. Greeley—yes, that will do; we will engage you." And he did, and never learned till two years afterward that the "letter from Mr. Greeley" was one of discredit, instead of commendation, as he had supposed.—*Boston Commercial Bulletin.*

"Seventy-five cents per gal!" exclaimed Mrs. Partington, on looking over the price current. "Why, bless me, what is the world coming to, when the gals are valued at seventy-five cents?" The old lady pulled off her spectacles, threw down her paper, and went into a brown study on the want of a proper appreciation of the true value of the feminine gender. She had gone out.

Real Estate.

HAMMONTON!

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 Phiadelphia 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. L. 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 write or address,

R. J. BYRNES,

Hammonton, N. J.

☞ *All letter answered.*

Several very desirable improved fruit farms for sale. 26atf

Philadelphia Advertisements.

NATURES GREAT RESTORER.

SCHEETZ'S

CELEBRATED

BITTER CORDIAL,

This medical preparation is now offered to the public as a reliable substitute for the many worthless compounds which now flood the market. It is purely vegetable, composed of various herbs, gathered from the great storehouse of nature, and selected with the utmost care. It is not recommended as a *cure-all*, but by its direct and salutary influence upon the Heart, Liver, Kidneys, Lungs, Stomach and Bowels, it acts both as a preventive and cure for many of the diseases to which those organs are subject. It is a reliable Family Medicine, and can be taken by either infant or adult with the same beneficial results. It is a certain, prompt and speedy remedy for Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Bowel Complaint, Dyspepsia, Lowness of Spirits, Faintings, Sick-Headache, &c. For Chills and Fevers of all kinds, it is far better and safer than quinine, without any of its pernicious effects. It creates an appetite, proves a powerful digester of food, and will counteract the effects of liquor in a few minutes.

Prepared by

JACOB SCHEETZ, *Sole Proprietor,*

N. W. cor. Fifth & Race sts., Philadelphia.

☞ *Sold by All Druggists.* 6aly

MASON & HAMLIN'S

CELEBRATED

CABINET ORGANS.

Also, Geo. Stock & Co's, Hains Bros., Raven & Bacon's, and other

PIANOS.

MELODEONS of all descriptions.

Prices greatly reduced at the new Warerooms of

J. E. GOULD.

923 Chestnut sts.

35.tf Philadelphia.

WM. & T. HAGARTY,

Tailors,

No. 208 South Ninth Street,

BELOW WALNUT,

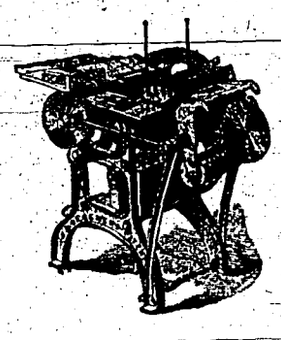
Philadelphia

SOUTH JERSEY

POWER PRESS

JOB PRINTING

ESTABLISHMENT.



Plain & Ornamental Printing

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

At Less Than City Prices.

Orders by Mail promptly filled,

and work returned by MAIL

or EXPRESS.

SNOW & CORDERY,

HAMMONTON, N. J.

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

For sale by,

3a37 WM. A. ELVINS, Hammonton, N. J.

Railroad.

Camden & Atlantic Rail-Road.

ON AND AFTER

Monday, October 26th, 1868.

DOWN TRAINS.

	Mail. A. M.	Accom. P. M.
Vine St. Wharf,	7 30	3 45
Cooper's Point,	7 45	4 00
Haddonfield,	8 15	4 20
Ashland,	8 21	4 30
White Horse,	8 26	4 35
Berlin,	9 04	4 51
Atco,	9 13	4 59
Waterford,	9 41	5 12
Spring Garden,	9 51	5 18
Winslow,	10 05	5 26
Hammonton,	10 20	5 35
DaCosta,	10 32	5 42
Elwood,	10 56	5 55
Egg Harbor,	11 17	6 07
Pomona,	11 43	6 23
Absecon,	12 11	6 39
Atlantic, arrive,	12 30	6 58

UP TRAINS.

LEAVE.	P. M.	A. M.
Atlantic	1 25	6 12
Absecon,	1 50	6 35
Pomona,	2 22	6 49
Egg Harbor,	2 48	7 05
Elwood,	3 07	7 17
DaCosta,	3 26	7 30
Hammonton,	3 40	7 37
Winslow,	3 55	7 48
Spring Garden,	4 08	7 54
Waterford,	4 23	8 02
Atco,	4 41	8 13
Berlin,	4 51	8 21
White Horse,	5 14	8 39
Ashland,	5 26	8 42
Haddonfield,	5 44	8 52
Cooper's Point,	6 10	9 10
Vine street, arrive,	6 25	9 25

HADDONFIELD ACCOMMODATION.

Leave Cooper's Pt. at 10.20 a. m. and 2.15 p. m.

Leave Haddonfield at 1.00 and 3.15 p. m.

☞ Passing points indicated by large figures.

Fertilizers.

BAUGH'S

Commercial Manures.

ON EVERY PACKAGE.

BAUGH & SONS,

PHILADELPHIA,

AND

North Western Fertilizing Co,

CHICAGO,

Sole Proprietors.

PRICES.

BAUGH'S

RAW BONE PHOSPHATE,

Price, $56. ₩ 2000 lbs.

BAUGH'S

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,

PHILADELPHIA.

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

TO FARMERS:

The Lodi Manufacturing Co., invite Farmers and others using manures, to send for a pamphlet descriptive of their Fertilizers. They offer their

Double Refined Poudrette,

equal to the best super-phosphate. They also make superior articles of Nitro-Phosphate and pure Bone Dust.

We ask attention to the following Testimonials

Prof. Geo. H. Cook, of the New Jersey Agricultural College of New-Brunswick, says: "The Double Refined Poudrette and Nitro-Phosphate of Lime, paid us full 100 per cent. above their market value in the increase of crops this year."

B. F. Maul, of Greenwich, New Jersey, says: "I can speak in the highest terms of your Nitro Phosphate; it did admirably—equal to Peruvian Guano at a saving of $2 50 per acre."

H. L. R. VanDyck, Kingston, N. J., says: "I used part of the Double Refined on corn in the hill. I never saw anything equal to it. I got one-third more corn."

Geo. McDowell, of Six Mile run, N. J., says: "I used it on corn: it far exceeded my expectations. I think it will yield more per acre than any corn I ever raised."

Geo. McBride, of Raritan, says: "I used the Double Refined on Corn, Potatoes, Lima Beans, Carrots and Garden Vegetables. I can say it is good and safe to stimulate early growth. I used it on 40 acres with evidence of great benefit."

Joseph P. Beakman, of Raritan, N. J., says: "It has more than doubly paid me for the labor and expense." Address

LODI MANUF'NG CO.,

Office 66 Cortlandt st. Box 3130 New York P. O.

A. G. CLARK, Agent,

25.30 HAMMONTON, N. J.

BOWER'S

Complete Manure,

Manufactured by

HENRY BOWER,

PHILADELPHIA.

MADE FROM

SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME,

AMMONIA AND POTASH.

Warranted free from Adulteration.

This Manure contains all the elements to produce large crops of all kinds, and is highly recommended by all who have used it, also by distinguished Chemists who have, by analysis, tested its qualities.

Packed in bags of 200 pounds each.

DIXON, SHARPLESS & CO.,

(Sole Agents)

19 South Water and 40 South Wharves,

PHILADELPHIA.

For sale by WM. REYNOLDS,

70 South Street,

6a24-1y BALTIMORE, MD.

☞ And by dealers generally throughout the country.

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 do desire.

A FIRST CLASS

Boarding School for Young Ladies

in connection with the State Normal School, Trenton, New Jersey.

Total charges for Board Tuition and Books, $228 a year. Total charges for Normal pupils, $184 a year. For Circular, with full particulars, apply to

22-1y JOHN S. HART, Principal.

New York Advertisements.

The Best and Cheapest

Family Sewing Machine

IN THE WORLD.

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."

From the Liberal Christian, New York, July 18, 1868. "Every family and every seamstress should have one of these admirable machines."

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 as will assure us of their intention to prosecute the business thoroughly, valuable territory will be awarded.

S. E. H. VANDYKE, *General Agent,*

52-1y 615 Broadway, New York

The Last Growth of Success.

Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S

IMPROVED

HAIR RESTORER

FAVORITE

HAIR DRESSING

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.

☞ For Sale by all Druggists.

DEPOT, 198 GREENWICH ST., N. Y.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR.

P. S. TILTON, Agent,

5a45-1y HAMMONTON, N. J.

HERE WE ARE!

PRICES LOWER THAN EVER!

Specially licensed by U. S. Government

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 recieve 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 recieve 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.

Don't fail to send for a circular. Address with stamp enclosed,

A. S. HARDY & CO.

7 & 9 Bromfield St., Boston, Mass.

The Farmers' Book,

740 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. 3.38

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The Advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks, by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a *cure sure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c.* The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable; and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON,

165 South Second St., Williamsburg, Kings County, New York.

New York Advertisements.

THE "OCTAGON"

Family Sewing Machine

IMPROVED AND PERFECTED.

This Machine is now presented to the public with all the improvements that can well contained in a Sewing Machine. 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 cheap machine ever produced. Price $15, $18, $20, 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.

B. T. HILL, Gen. Agent,

¶ 12. 197 Broadway, New York.

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. Manufacture Needles of all kinds, Shuttles, Robbins, 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 $30. A liberal discount to the trade.

FOSTER & RICHARDSON, Gen. Agents,

505 Broadway, New York

151 Washington St. Boston. ¶12-

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,

¶12- Brooklyn, New York.

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 SREET, NEW YORK.

PIANO-FORTES.

The great increase in the demand for our Piano Forte 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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