South Jersey Republican.

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AGRICULTURAL.

IRON IN PEACH AND PEAR CULTURE.—A correspondent of the *American Farmer* says of the virtues of old iron as a tonic for the vegetable system: Our first satisfactory experiments with iron, agriculturally, were upon peach trees. We had a few favorite trees which took on early consumptive habits, blooming full and freshly, but casting their fruit at half growth and their foliage at a period four or five weeks too early.—The trees were undoubtedly in a decline. Arguing in a common sense manner, we decided that our trees had exhausted some element essential to their health and longevity. A chemical analysis of the soil discovered to us a want of iron, and knowing the peach tree to be a great lover of, and rather a greedy feeder upon that mineral, we supplied the deficiency by digging in among the roots of the ailing trees, all the old rusty nails, hoops, and every scrap of old iron we could lay hands on. The iron dose was applied in October, and the following season our consumptives had recovered, and afforded us a full crop of better peaches than they had ever borne before. The editor of the *Farmer* adds: "A gentleman near this city, who grows several varieties of pear trees, some years since got a lot of horse shoe filings and placed them around the roots of one of his dwarf trees, and he states that it is the most thrifty tree he has in his lot, and assigns the only reason to the fact of placing this refuse iron at the root of the tree.

BED YOUR STABLES.—A horse, remarks *The Rural World*, will get tired of treading and stamping on a hard floor; so will a cow, a sheep, a man. A soft bed feels easy—gives rest. And yet we neglect the bedding of our stables to a great extent.—Injured limbs and other ailments, especially of the hoof, are the result often of a neglect here, as has been clearly enough shown and as any man can clearly enough see, if he gives the subject a moments thought.—Bed with straw, which is plenty, or sawdust, or shavings. The dryer these materials the better. Every day remove the moistened bedding and replace with new. Such a floor, well bedded, adds greatly to to the warmth of the stable, and thus becomes a fodder saver. The small holes and crevices in a floor with a good bedding upon them, will let little or no cold through and will drain the stable. Rather have a ground floor than hard, naked plank.

STEAMED APPLE PUDDING.—Make a dough as for biscuit, of one pint flour, one teaspoonful cream tartar, half teaspoonful saleratus; mix with milk, if convenient, or if with water add a little shortning. Divide into three portions. Then take a pint of apples quartered, and lay a layer on the bottom of a pudding boiler, cover them with crust, and put a layer of apples and crust alternately, taking care to have the crust on the top. Steam two hours.

AN OMNIBUS SKETCH.—Let me tell you of something else I saw the other day. I was sitting in a Broadway omnibus, with two other lady passengers, when the coach was hailed by a policeman, followed by a shouting crowd. The object of attraction was a criminal, hand-cuffed, and foot-cuffed—if that last is an admissable expression—who was, to our female consternation, bundled into the omnibus beside us! Whether this thing is allowable by law seems to me a question open to debate. His ashen face, blood-stained linen, and flashing eyes, might well have made us beat a precipitate retreat, had we felt inclined to venture past him to get out, which we did not. There he sat, looking nervously this way and that, as if conscious of our fascinated eyes—plucking, as well as he could, at his handcuffs, and looking wistfully at the door, and defiantly at us, who, I can answer for one, only compassioned him the more, that he had forfeited his own self-respect. Close beside him, bolt upright, sat the rubicund policeman—to whom a fallen man was an every-day affair, looking as stolid and contented as if he had charge of a leg of mutton for dinner—as if the degraded man beside him had not hell raging in his heart, as it was legibly written on a face that must have some time smiled back to a mother's loving kiss. Presently, putting his hand in his pocket, he drew out a quid of tobacco, and, after generously padding his own cheek, he jerked a piece sideways, without word, or comment, or even a turn of his head, into the hand-cuffed man's mouth, then folded his official hands quietly as before, with the consciousness of one who has squared accounts with his brother man! The revulsion was too much for me, as I witnessed the peaceful look that stole gradually over the criminal's face, and I laughed outright. In heaven's name, thought I, for what is *not* tobacco a masculine panacea,—that it should be a "soothing syrup" for shame like that!—that over such a slender bridge good fellowship should cross between a prisoner and his keeper! It was a new phase of human nature. I pulled the strap—I was not afraid of the caged tiger now; and trudged off with my sixpence worth of fun.—*Fanny Fern.*

"Young man, do you believe in a future state?" "In course I dux; and what's more, I intend to enter it as soon as Betsey gets her things ready."

What remark ought a gentleman to make to a friend when showing him a box of imported cigars?—Havana (have any?)

If two hogsheads makd a pipe how many will make a cigar?

Why is a dog's tail a great novelty?—Because no one ever saw it before.

What is the nearest sound to the Isle of Dogs? Barking Creek, we should imagine.

Taking A Whale.

BY ROGER STARBUCK.

Early one morning while we were cruising off the coast of Peru for sperm whales I was dozing on the main-top cross-trees. Suddenly something seemed to go right through my brain. I woke to discover that it was the wild voice of Zadik—the Captain's harpooner—a tall, swarthy, straight-haired youth, half Kanaka, half English. He was very tender-hearted, but an excellent whaleman, whose power of vision was truly remarkable. He stood on the other side of me, shrieking with all the force of his lungs:

"There blows!—there blow-ew-s!—there—there—*there*—blows!"

"Where away!" thundered old Captain Boom, glancing aloft.

"On the weather-bow, four miles off, heading to leeward!"

This answer sent an electric thrill through every vein: the old ship lurched as if she felt it too.

Up came old Boom, with spy-glass slung over his shoulder, mounting two ratlines at a time. When on the cross-trees he just gave one squint with his telescope; then his voice rung through the ship like a great saw going through a board.

"Back the main-yard—clear away the boats!" It would have done you good to see the men jump to falls and braces. The ship came up slowly, and Boom went down like lightning by means of a back-stay.

Zadik, following him, sprung like a deer into the starboard boat.

"Lower away!" growled the Captain. Buz-z-z! buz! buz-z-z! sounded the falls, and swash! went the four boats, almost simultaneously, into the water.

The merry dogs bundled into them, and away they flew, the Captain's taking the lead.

"Snap your oars, ye griffins! Make the fire fly my bull-dogs! Long and strong's the word! Break your backs every mother's son of ye!" gritted the old fellow through his teeth.

In a similar manner the other officers encouraged their crews, until they had proceeded about four miles, when orders were given to stop pulling.

"None of your dare devil pranks, Tom, if you get alongside a whale!" said the skipper to his son, a lad of fifteen, who belonged to the after-thwart in the first mate's boat.

Tom—the ship's favorite—smiled and shook his curly head. At the same moment the water broke into a whirlpool a few fathoms astern.

There was a hurried whispering; then the boats were forced round as a very small whale—a calf—rose to the surface. We perceived at once that the creature had been struck by some other crew, for the shank of an iron protruded from its body. It seemed very weak and in much pain, moving slowly and now and then reeling sideways with sudden plunge. It swam in a circle as if bewildered, and the noise of its spouting somewhat reminded me of the wailing of a child.

"Paddle ahead!" was the order, for every man believed that the mother of the calf—the cow whale—was not far off.

The first mate was soon within darting distance.

"Give it to him!" he shreiked, and whiz, whiz! went the harpooner's irons, one after the other, into the animals body. For a few moments the little whale, as if half stupefied, remained nearly motionless; then, breeching, it came down, writhing and whirling its flukes in great agony, after which it sounded. It was too weak to drag the boat very fast or very far, it soon rose about fifty yards ahead.

"Haul line!" ordered the mate, now in the boat's bow, lance in hand.

As he spoke the water on one side of the calf suddenly parted with a roar like a cataract, and an enormous leviathan—the cow whale—beomed up from the surface, beating the sea with her flukes and spouting thunder.

Round and round her offspring she swam, but soon paused, as if half paralyzed with astonishment and grief at the situation of the sufferer. A moment she remained thus, then moved ahead slowly and gently, occasionally turning, as if to entice the little creature to follow. In fact the calf endeavored to do so, but was too badly crippled to swim; it made a few feeble plunges toward its parent and then began to writhe and wheel in great agony. Perceiving that it was now in its flurry, the mate stopped hauling line, and remained watching the animal until its blood-red spout no longer rose, and it rolled over quite dead.

Now the behaviour of its mother was pitiful to witness. She seemed unwilling to believe that her young one was really dead. Round it she slowly swam, spouting with a noise something between a shriek and a gasp. Then she moved ahead as before, and like one half crazed, seemed not yet to have abandoned the hope of being followed by her offspring.

Meanwhile her enemies were rapidly but stealthily advancing. Soon the Captain, who was foremost, was near enough to dart.

"Let her have it!" he growled. Zadik raised his harpoon; at the same moment the cow gently rubbed its great head against the little whale, as if to ascertain the reason why it would not follow her.

Zadik lowered the point of his weapon; his wild eyes softened.

"That whale's just like a human mother, Captain," said he, "and I haven't the heart to strike it!"

"Dog," hissed Boom, "what ails ye? Dart! dart! I tell ye!"

As he spoke, a sudden change came over the whale, which now, half turning, saw the boat. Wrathful and wild for revenge, she breeched the whole length of her enormous body out of water; then falling back with the din of a hundred thunderbolts, she made straight for the boat, her bristling jaws wide open, her broad flukes beating the sea.

"Starn! starn!" gritted old Boom, and every man of his crew except Zadik turned pale.

The harpooner had changed with the Leviathan. The flush of fight was now on his cheek, and there was fire in his eye.—His dark brow was wrinkled; the ends of his straight black hair bristled like spear points. He motioned to the Captain to keep off a little, and, being obeyed, sent both irons whizzing into the monster's hump!

Maddened with pain, fiercer than ever, the whale made a fierce dash towards the boat which he must have grappled had not the Captain by a dextrous movement, whirled the vessel to one side. Thus baffled, the monster dove, shaking a savage warning with her flukes as she disappeared. Away went the boat swift as a whirlwind, the line humming around the loggerheads, and the crew cheering like wild demons in answer to the cheers of those who were pulling after them.

Zadik and the Captain changed places, and the "old lion" as we called Boom, soon had his lance ready. The whale came up a quarter of an hour later, and "haul line" was ordered. When within darting distance the skipper sent his long weapon quivering into the monster's body. Enraged beyond all bounds, she came booming toward us in a cloud of whirling spray, tossed by her angry flukes.

"Starn! starn!" from the "old lion," and every time he spoke he was either darting his lance into the whale or pulling it back. Thicker and faster flew the spray, almost hiding the animal from us until suddenly its great head, bursting from the white foam, we saw the bristling jaw within six inches of the skipper.

Had the nerves of Zadik failed him, the old man must have perished the next minute. But the voice of the half-breed rang like the clang of a hammer, as with ready steering oar he whirled the boat's broadside toward the monster, and then gave the order to "stern!"

Snap! went the monster's closing jaw, just missing the boat's bow, and whiz went the old lion's lance again into her body along side the hump.

Now, as she dashed furiously toward us, our shipmates arrived to take part in the combat.

The long-limbed first mate who had left the calf to be towed by an extra boat's crew from the ship, attacked the monster on one flank, while the Captain and his second and third mates battled desperately on the other. The cheers of the men, the crashing of the whale's flukes, mingled with such cries as "Lay me on!" "Keep off a little!" "Now then—steady as you are!" "Starn! starn! starn!" "Pull ahead!" "Hoo, hoo! Take that old Queen!" "Mind yourself at that oar!" "Whang! whang! three lances into her that time!" "Now then, Mr. Spooner, there's a good sight!" "Hooray! Hooray!" etc., etc., were heard on all sides, while so thick was the spray that no man could see his neighbor distinctly.

Vigorously pressed—with lance after lance piercing her body—her jaws and flukes avoided by the vigilant harpooners—the whale soon acknowledged the power of her assailants by sending up into the spray cloud a light red fountain of blood. With exultant screams the lancers still attacking, buried their weapons in her writhing body, from which the spout rose darker and lower every moment.

Suddenly with one tremendous whirl of her flukes, she struck the first mate's boat, shivering it to atoms. Then slowly round and round she swam, the dark blood-spout ascending scarcely six inches.

The Captain and his third and second officers churned her with their lances, when turning over, fin out and half lifting her flukes and head in one last spasm of agony she expired.

The first mate's crew being good swimmers, had not yet been picked up; in fact, the Captain had been too busy to notice which vessel had been stoven. Now, as the poor fellows were helped into his boat, he looked in vain for his son.

The sad story was soon told; poor little Tom was far down under the sea, whither his frame, crushed by the whale's flukes had been dragged by sharks.

The Captain groaned and bowed his head. He did not lift it until we were alongside the ship. While we were cutting up the whale we looked in vain for him.

"He is down in the cabin" said the mate, "weeping and sobbing like a child. he will never be a happy man again."

"Ay, ay," said Zadik gloomily. "I felt as if no good would come of our striking that whale. We killed her offspring, and she killed the Captain's son!"

"What's the matte Uncle Jerry?" said Mr. ——, as old Jerry R—— was passing by growling ferociously.

"Matter!" said the old man, stopping short; "why, here I've been lugging water all the morning for Dr. C——'s wife to wash with, and what d'ye s'pose I got for it?"

"Why. I suppose about ten cents," answered Mr. ——.

"Ten cents! She told me the Doctor would pull a tooth for me sometime."

An Irishman once observed that the mile stones were kind enough to answer your questions without giving you the trouble to ask them.

Nightcaps wanted for the sleepers on a railroad.

Special Notice.

THE TERMS of publication of the REPUBLICAN will hereafter be as follows:

$2 00 a year, in advance.
$2 25 if paid during first six months.
$2 50 if paid after six months.

When subscribers request the discontinuance of the paper at the expiration of the time paid for, the request will be complied with.

If all subscribers in arrears will be kept till an explicit order for its discontinuance is received, and all arrearages paid according to law.

DORUS B. SNOW,
Editor and Publisher.

Real Life.

(Scene, Middle street. A carpenter falls and cuts himself terribly. The workmen rush together.)

1st workman—What ho! run for a doctor! Jim's cut his leg off!

2d workman—What doctor? who's yer doctor? hold him up—he's fainting.

Carpenter—Anybody. Quick. Hold up my head! Oh, my wife and children!

3d workman—I'll run for Doctor X.—God's love! Where does he live?

(He runs. Dr. Z's carriage comes driving by.)

Workmen all—Hold on, doctor. Here's a man with his leg cut in two! Lord!—How the blood spurts!

(Dr. gets out of his carriage, ties his horse, and approaches.)

Dr. Z.—Ah! artery severed. I'll apply this tourniquet. Hold his leg up. Profuse hemorrhage. Here, drink a little of this. (Holding a flask of brandy to his lips.)

Carpenter—Oh my children!

(Dr. X. arrives, horse all a panting.)

(Dr. Z.—aside—What's he want here?)

Dr. X.—Ah! then you were summoned, too. I just had a call to this place.

Dr. Z.—This is your patient, then.—Heaven forbid I s'd meddle with. (With great dignity) I'll retire, Dr. X. (Takes off the tourniquet.)

Dr. X.—No, Dr. Z. Manage the case. I'll not interfere. We'll not stand upon punctilios.

Dr. Z.—Impossible, Dr. X. I must retire. The case is beyond question, yours.

(Wounded man groans, and grows very white.)

1st workman—Take hold, you granny punctilios. The man's bleeding to death.

All workmen—He'll die right here!—Why don't you do something?

Dr. X.—You work people don't understand the delicacy of the case. The professional etiquitte is very strict. (He retires stepping very gracefully with polished boots to his carriage.)

Dr. Z.—I cannot with the slightest regard for the profession do anything for this man. What an annoying affair. (Returns to his carriage.)

Workmen—He is dying. Poor Jim!—Leaves a wife and six children.

Dr. X.—(Driving away) That Dr. Z. is always sticking his nose into other people's affairs.

Dr. Z. (In his carriage) That nuisance of a Dr. X. is always thrusting his pestle in other folk's mortars.

Workmen—Take him up. Dead as soon. We'll bring these doctors all in a row.

(Published by request.)

LINES ON THE DEATH OF

Hon. Col. E. D. Baker,

(*Killed at the battle of Ball's Bluff, Oct., 21, '61.*)

BY HIS BROTHER, DR. A. C. BAKER,

Surgeon of the First California Reg't, Vet P. V

'Twas a calm October morning,
Long before the East was gray,
That our chief received the order.
Straight to marshall the array;

Lightly from his narrow war-couch,
Gaily up the hero sprung,
Cheerful as if called to banquet,
Or to join the sportive throng.

Promptly was each order given,
And before the morn was light,
His beloved and own battalion
Proudly marched to find the fight.

As he started I addressed him:
"Brother, brother, mind to-day,
You but do a General's duty,
Do not seek the thickest fray,

Think how much the country needs you,
Think your life is not your own,
Do not seek the hottest battle,
Do not venture forth alone.

"If the day goes lightly with us,
If I deem the field our own,
I'll but do a General's duty,
Wistar leads the column on.

But, if overcome by numbers,
We are like to lose the day,
If my own battalion falters,
Mid the fury of the fray;

Should I lose my valiant right arm,
If by rebel steel or ball
'Mid the smoke and shock of battle,
Gallant Wistar chance to fall—

Then my own, the Senate's honor,
Western Lands and Keystone State,
Tell to me a soldier's duty,
Is to dare a General's fate.

They are trained to move like veterans,
And like veterans they shall fight,
Never while I live to lead them,
Shall they turn their backs in fight.

With the cold and silent bayonet,
I will lead our freemen on,
Others then will tell the story
How the day was lost or won."

Vaulting on his tall bay charger,
With a smile serene and bright,
Thus my gifted, gallant brother
Rode to that unequal fight.

My brother, oh! my brother,
Brother that I loved so well,
Other pens must trace the story,
How you fought and how you fell.

There appeared in a late number of *Harper's* a Christmas story entitled, "What Hops Bell Found in Her Stocking." Thinking to amuse the little ones who were turning the leaves with me, I suggested to the children assembled, that we guess in turn what the contents of said stocking might be. But Jamie, the youngest, not yet four, put an end to all surmising by saying, "She found *her leg!*—what do you s'pose?"

Classical cabman's remark—

Is ab ille, horse ago—
Fortibus es in aro.

(I say, billy, hear's a go
Forty busses in a row.)

At a negro ball, in lieu of "Not transferable" on the tickets, a notice was posted over the door: "No gentleman admittee unless he comes himself."

The Republican.

Hammonton, Atlantic Co., N. J.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1867.

Local and Otherwise.

Elwood.

—The stockholders of the Atlantic Company for the Culture of Cranberries met in persuance of the notice published, on the 5th inst.

A large number of the stockholders were present representing all the various sections in which the stock is held.

The reports of the Board of Directors; of the Secretary, and Treasurer were read and approved.

On motion of Mr. Alexander it was resolved that these reports, together with the proceedings of the meeting, be printed and a copy sent to each stockholder.

The reports disclose a very satisfactory state of affairs. The land of the company is paid for; one hundred and forty acres are ready for planting, and enough money remains to complete that work in the best manner. The opinion was expressed by some of the stockholders that no more stock should be sold as they deemed it most for the interests of those who have invested their money in the first issue of stock, to plant the balance of the tract from the profits of what has been already done. After some discussion, however, this idea was abandoned, and it was agreed that enough more stock should be sold to plant four hundred acres. This will require the sale of 1800 shares, a large portion of which it was thought would be taken by the present stockholders. This is all the stock that will be offered for sale unless the stockholders should hereafter form opinions very different from those expressed at the meeting.

On motion of Mr. C. Lennig, a vote of thanks was passed to the outgoing Board of Directors, and the officers of the company for the fidelity and energy with which they had discharged their respective duties during the past year.

In the absence of Mr. Blackman, President, Mr. Thomas Irving, Vice President, responded to the resolution very happily.

The election for a Board of Directors for the ensuing year was then held.

Mr. D. Somers Risley of May's Landing was chosen judge; J. E. P. Abbott of May's Landing, and George W. Rich of Elwood, clerks; and Charles Lehman and Frederick Cleaver of Egg Harbor City, tellers for the election:

The result was as follows:—Charles Lennig, Philadelphia; Thomas Irving, Elwood; C. J. Fay, Hammonton; D. L. Collins, Smith's Landing; Nicholas F. Smith, Bargaintown; A. Ehlert, Egg Harbor City; I. N. Dickson, Philadelphia; E. Wright, Elwood; S. R. Colwell, Weymouth.

After the meeting of the stockholders, the new Board of Directors met and organized by electing Thos. Irving, President; Charles Lennig, Vice President; Elias Wright, Secretary; S. R. Colwell, Treasurer.

—The schooner *Two Sisters* started from three port of New York on the 7th of January, bound to Smithfield, Va.; on the following day was blown to sea by heavy W. N. W. winds, which continued till Wednesday, still growing more severe. We made the different attempts to reach land by carrying sail as long as was possible, making the fourth attempt on the 16th. Set sail with fair prospects of making Cape Hatteras; so continued until 12 o'clock, when we experienced heavy gales from W to W. N. W., one after another, successively; commenced to scud her at 9 A. M.; she broached to at 11 A. M. We succeeded in getting some of the three reefed mainsail on her, and yet she lay rolling in trough of sea. We immediately lashed spars to kedge, which we had rolled on in the former gales; but as soon as over, this hawser snapped. We then lashed fenders to both anchors and let them go; but still sea kept rising. Each one procured lashing for himself expecting every moment the schooner to capsize. We passed a rope under her bottom to the mainmast; another from aft up to main rigging, to lash ourselves to as soon as she was over.

Considering life and property, although both were very dear, yet in view of there being ninety-nine chances out of one hundred of losing our lives as well property after being knocked down and almost impossible to recover, I concluded the only remedy would be to cut away the masts to save either, which was concluded on by myself and mate. We cut away; the spars falling on deck, the mainmast breaking in three pieces. This was done 17th of January at 8 P. M.; Cape Hatteras bearing W two hundred miles; being out before, we cut away, nine days and nineteen hours, and hove to five days and twenty hours.—Gale continued until Sunday morning, when we went to unlashing spars, stripping rigging and rolled them overboard to lighten ship. Monday, sea running high; gale increasing; showing and hailing. We saw a ship, which proved to be the ship *Neptune*, Captain Peabody, bound to New York, we then raised ensign Union down; the ship hove a way for us; they lowered their boat which was commanded by first mate Edward Lobeck, who exhibited much bravery in rescuing us from the wreck. The sea being high, we were commanded not to save anything but colors, so we succeeded in saving but a very little of our clothing, being very much relieved with the [illegible] but it was with a sad heart that I left her, as my future prospects were relied wholly on her; but I [illegible] of having done my duty in all that could assist the saving the vessel.

When taken off we were in Lat. 37° 37′ [illegible] New York bearing [illegible] 315 miles; Cape Hatteras, [illegible] Through the [illegible] New York [illegible] being on [illegible]

Yours, very respectfully,

JOSEPH A. JOSLIN, Capt.

—The case of Mr. C. Harris of this town, vs. Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, has finally reached its final decision, with a verdict in favor of Mr. Harris, with damages to the amount of $8250. The case is one of more than usual interest, and those familiar with the circumstances of it, are only surprised at the small amount granted as some compensation for the damages received. Mr. Harris was injured by a collision on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, near Mannington station in West Virginia, on the 24th of October, 1864. The injuries he received were of a painful character. Both bones of the right log below the knee were broken, and badly crushed; several bones of the right hand were broken, and the muscles and sinews badly torn and lacerated and the lower part of the spine seriously and permanently injured. He lay in Grafton hospital where he was taken, sixty-seven days without being moved. After eighty days he left the hospital, but so helpless as to require to be carried by four men. After long and tedious confinement he so far recovered as to be able to walk about, but with both constitution and physical system so shattered, that though a young man, it will be impossible for him to engage in any active business, whereby support and independent competency may be secured. He has not been free from pain since the accident. He some time ago brought suit for damages against the company. It has been several times tried, with varying results; the company, of course, using money and influence, and taking advantage of all the crooks and turns of law, to stave off, or avoid a decision, carrying it from one court to another. At one time the jury rendered a verdict of $20,000 in favor of Mr. Harris. The company appealed on the ground of excessive damage, and the result is as stated above. This decision is final so far as the amount is concerned, provided, Mr. Harris accepts it. The company, however, claim now a want of jurisdiction on the part of the court in which the case was tried, and propose to take the case to the Supreme Court of the United States on a writ of error, or by some process that only lawyers can explain. As the question of jurisdiction does not admit of doubt, their only object can be to keep Mr. Harris in waiting another year. They are obliged, however to give bonds for both principle and interest which they must pay in case the decision of the Supreme Court is not in their favor. While we are glad that Mr. Harris has been so far successful with his suit, we are by no means disposed to regard the damages awarded as at all adequate to the case.

—The attention of our readers is called to the advertisement of the New York State Volunteer Institute, in aid of the destitute and orphan sons of our volunteer soldiers and sailors.

These children are sons of patriot sires, who have given their lives in defence of their country. They now appeal to the patriotism of those whose homes have been defended, to assist them to a home and and education.

Splendid inducements are offered to those contributing to this grand charity, in the way of prizes, ranging from Ten Thousand Dollars in Gold downwards; while the array of distinguished names given as references is a sufficient guarantee that the enterprise will be conducted with perfect fairness.—*Every ticket draws a prize.*

—The press of advertisements crowds out reading matter. If our readers will have patience with us a few weeks more, we will give them more reading.

—Mr. John H. Holding, proprietor of the Basin Road Nursery, tells us that while he hopes it may be true, as stated in the REPUBLICAN last week, that in some orchards the peach buds are not killed by the cold weather we have had, in his immediate neighborhood, the live buds are few and far between. He has examined a number of orchards, and cannot find one bud in ten alive. He says, "could we depend upon one bud in ten to fruit we might expect a good crop, but we are yet to have the spring storms, and the curculio. Altogether, the prospect for peaches is rather slim." We presume none of those with whom we conversed last week, have examined so thoroughly as Mr. Holding seems to have done, and we fear he will prove to be correct.

—We are under obligations to Senators Cattell and Frelinghuysen, and Hon. Jno. F. Starr, for Congressional documents; also to Hon. Wm. A. Newell and Hon. Wm. Kelley for copies of speeches.

—A large and new steamer foundered on the Brigantine shoals, on the 5th inst., and will prove a total loss. She was named the *Cassandra*, and was commanded by Captain Daniel McLaughlin, and old and experienced seamen. The vessel belonged to parties in Boston, but was from New Orleans, loaded with cotton, tobacco and some domestic goods, consigned to New York. There were no passengers on board and the crew, thirty in number, were all safely taken off by one of the schooners belonging to the Columbia Coast and Wrecking Company, which was fortunately near at hand. The cargo will be partially saved.

—Senator Blackman and Hon. P. M. Wolsieffer, members of legislature from this county, will please accept our thanks for legislative documents.

—The friends of Rev. and Mrs. Whittlesy, at Elwood, made them a donation visit some weeks ago, with results as creditable to the donors, as flattering and encouraging to the recipients. Some forty dollars and over in cash were given, and articles in value to nearly the same amount. A notice of the event was sent us at the time, but for some cause failed to come to hand.

—Thousands have been Changed by use of the Peruvian Syrup (a protoxide of Iron) from weak, sickly, suffering creatures, to strong, healthy and happy men and women, and invalids cannot reasonably hesitate to give it a trial. For Dyspepsia and Debility it is a specific.

—The Literary Societies of this County, not connected with the New Jersey State Literary Union, (if any such there be,) are requested to send their address to the President, H. C. Terbune, No. 24 Webster street, Newark, N. J., at their earliest convenience.

—We [illegible] from Atlantic City, Feb. 5th, 1867.

MR. SHOW:—When I penned my last epistle from this city, the weather was cold and the ground completely covered with snow. Ice several inches in thickness, made the ponds glaring and inviting to the lovers of "skatorial" fun, while old ocean piled up huge boulders of ice along the beach, form a point far above the United States bath-houses, to North Carolina Avenue, like those we read of in Dr. Kane's voyage to the Arctic Seas. In some places there ice-bergs were from six to eight feet in height, forming one solid mass, and presenting a most grand and singular appearance. Gradually, however, the waves are undermining them, causing them to break and topper over, on which occasions their fall makes a heavy dull sound, resembling that produced by the precipitation of a large rock from the top of a mountain into a chasm beneath. But a great change has come over the spirit of the weather, and we are now enjoying a thaw which has removed all the snow and ice from our streets, leaving us a rather unpleasant admixture of sand and soft mud. The work which the cold weather had suspended, was resumed yesterday, and it was interesting to hear the grating saw, the pounding of hammers, and behold the workmen on their way to and from their labors. How long this weather will continue it is hard to say, for it is a capricious thing, and during this month, is generally known by its large-sized "waterfalls."

The coming season will be characterized by an addition of not less than twenty new buildings to our seaside city. Our friend and staunch Union defender, Jacob Keim, of the popular Chester County House is building a large addition to the front of his establishment, which, when completed, will make it a very commodious house. The public will be glad to learn this, for they know that its courteous and gentlemanly proprietor is a good and profusive feeder, supplying his table with all the luxuries of the season. This is the reason why his house is always crowded—the accommodations being so choice and satisfactory. Mr. Edward Doyle is also putting up a large structure adjoining his hotel. Mr. Godbon, of Philadelphia, will erect seven on Pacific Avenue, which will be imposing edifices. Mr. Souders has nearly completed a splendid residence on Atlantic Avenue, just above the United States' Hotel, three stories in height, and containing fourteen bed-rooms with all the modern conveniences. Adjoining this on the same street, a Mr. Rapp has two very fine and commodicus buildings, designed for boarding houses, well advanced toward completion. Mr. Bye, said to be the richest man on the Island, has been getting out the frame of a large building 90 by 30 ft., which he will raise as soon as the weather is more favorable. This will contain five stores fronting on Atlantic Avenue, with an extensive boarding house extending over the whole, and occupying the upper portion of the building. The addition to Mr. Jones' cottage is getting along with all due despatch, the solitary builder having been encouraged by the fact that workmen have been engaged for six hundred years on the dome of an oriental establishment.

Mr. Claxton of the firm of Lippincott & Co., booksellers, Philadelphia, is putting up a fine cottage, adjoining that of Mr. Sheppard, on Pennsylvania Avenue. This will be really a very splendid affair.—Alloys Schaufler, who keeps the Railroad House, has nearly finished a large addition to his place and it is truly imposing to look at. I understand that Col. Mehler of the Forrest Grove, contemplates soon to commence a large and commodious structure at the corner of Atlantic and North Carolina avenues. Other buildings have been contracted for, which will be commenced in the spring.

Dr. Thomas K. Reed, coroner for this city, is busily engaged in building new salt works, near the Inlet. He seems to be very sanguine that he can make them pay him a handsome percentage on the investment. The water from which he will obtain the salt, contains about 25 per cent. of that article; and the process of evaporation is easy. It is to be hoped that he will succeed. About thirty years ago there were similar works at the same point, which paid well.

Several changes have recently taken place. The Seaside House, kept by David Scattergood, I learn has changed hands, while Dr. Lewis Reed, our gentlemanly postmaster, has just purchased of James B. Dayton, Esq., the Galt House with the view of converting it into a first class boarding house. Of course, he will change its name to something more appropriate.—These circumstances indicate an active future for Atlantic City. B.

Power of Congress.

Constitution of the United States.—Supreme Court an independent arm of the Government.—Beginning of the End.

OLD HAMMONTON, *Jan.* 15, 1867.

MR. EDITOR:—Permit me to say a few words through your valuable columns, as my opinion simply, in regard to the powers of Congress; the Constitution of the United States; the Supreme Court; and of the probability of this, our political troubles, being the beginning of our end as a nation.

In all matters people differ in opinions and differ honestly, too, each believing himself correct; yet this difference of opinions is the great onward progressive spirit of our nation—its safety. Let us then differ, but kindly so, that we may the better reflect, as to what is not only right, but what are constitutionally and legally right.

I trust that, because I give my opinion upon the great passing events of the day, I shall not be meanly told that I am a Johnson man, or anybody else's man. You know, Mr. Editor, that once start the hue and cry of mad dog! mad dog! mostly all join in the cry mad! mad!! mad!!! form into line and give chase to the death. So it is politically with many very many, they join the great throng without knowing why or wherefore and exclaim, right—amen! to all said and done.

Congress as well as the executive part of the government in times of war have the right, according to the usages of the world, as a power outside of the constitution, to adopt and enforce war measures and make these measures obligatory and binding on the enemy. This became the emancipation proclamation of the good and pious Abraham Lincoln, the law of the land. Any other measure adopted during the continuance of or at the close of the conflict or as the terms of peace, become binding on the enemy; but so soon as hostilities cease, the original rights if not extinguished by the terms of peace, belonging to the several States surrendered, return to them in tranquil days. Now the eleven states that foolishly and madly in revolt were fully sovereign states with their status guaranteed by the constitution. Once a state forever a state, so far as any power existing in the constitution to the contrary.—In fact there is no power in the constitution to interfere with state government save an implied power for the general government to take up arms in the defence of its own existence and put down any and all revolts. The constitution of the United States was adopted by the whole population of the then United States, and to alter this instrument, it requires *two thirds of all the States; but all the states must be represented to make the alteration legal.* The constitution as it is, says plainly, there shall be no taxation without representation; how then can it be constitutionally right to alter the constitution without full representation? In no other way can it be done, but by a power exercised by the stronger party over the weaker, but this would not make it legal. The late revolted states once in the enjoyment of civil and constitutional rights are beyond the controlling power of the constitution; and Congress the guardians of this instrument is a body of the representatives of the nation at large with power to enact laws for the general government only.

It is claimed that the states lately in revolt never lost their identity—sovereignty as states; show me then how Congress can by any constitutional means reconstruct them? I opine the effort on your part would be futile; but mark me, sir, I take things as they are, not as I would fondly have them. Congress may pass a constitutional amendment, but, unless the revolted states accept this amenment the whole work on the part of Congress amounts to nothing. It may be said as Congress are the judges of its own members they can legally prevent the admission of members from the revolted states. To this I agree; but claim that Congress cannot by any *power in the constitution pass laws effecting those states without representation*; to excuse them is a violation of the constitution and the rights therein guaranteed to each state.

The Supreme Court, the true exponent of the constitution, is a constitutional independence of the government; nor can this branch of the government be so altered and amended to suit the present reigning political party and their followers without a full representation of all the states in the United States. You, sir, and many others doubtless will disagree with me, but if you or they do, show us your reasons and your logic therefor. The proof of the pudding is in the eating of it. I believe that this principle will soon be set at rest by the only court of resort—the Supreme Court of the United States and if I mistake not, in my construction of the constitution and the power therein given to Congress. I feel satisfied that the Supreme Court will show beyond doubt and cavilling that Congress has no constitutional right in its present effort to legislate upon matters pertaining to the state rights of the lately revolted states, upon the ground that it is too late; peace having been declared and the states have again repossessed their civil and constitutional rights to interfere with which there is no constitutional power, what then is to be done and where is the remedy? Is the nation without means of redress for the great wrong done it in the attempt made to destroy its unity? So far as the constitution is concerned it appears to be devoid of any safe guards against such a contingency. The past must be adjusted in the best way they can by considerable conciliations on the part of the nation. The South has acted badly towards the nation and to itself in particular, and the government can but treat them as very bad children forgiving but never forgetting their conduct, by admitting them once more into common fellowship by promising good behavior in future, and by proper legislation to protect itself against a similar attempt by enacting such laws as will anticipate revolts and make treason perishable by a direct law.

The present attempt on the part of Congress to alter the constitution is fraught with much danger to the people of this great Republic. This instrument should not be meddled with but in a constitutional way and then little as possible. Once begin to trample with this sacred instrument, and there is no knowing where it will end. A strong political party in power, at any time, having the precedent before them, have only to alter this instrument to suit their purposes and carry their ends be they just or unjust. Against this possibility the American people should be careful and ever vigilant. Should many innovations be made as is attempted now, which is the beginning of our national existence either for weal or woe, we may well fear the latter end. We don't see it nor feel it at present, but the day may come, if the constitution of the United States is much tampered with, against which the father of our contry admonishes us, when we may find ourselves deprived of our liberties. But thank God I have no apprehension of the end, for I believe that there is wisdom sufficient in the nation to harmonize all of our present discordant political troubles and to make us a happy united people. May God speed the day.

WINNAMACCA.

[If the above was correct, we should say "the beginning of the end" had come. The absurdities of the article are apparent.]

[Advertisement.]

Concrete Bricks.

We ask attention to the following testimonials as to the value of our concrete brick. They are but a few of the many received.

E. O. SNOW & SONS.

Hammonton N. J., Feb. 5th 1867.

OFFICE OF PIXLEY, HALL & KINSLEY,
(Wool Merchants)
233 *S. Water St.*, CHICAGO, Jan. 9, 1867.

DEAR SIR: In answer to your inquiries respecting my residence, which was built of "Concrete Blocks," made by Roger's Portable Press, I cheerfully give you the following statement. I moved in the building in March, 1866. I find it perfectly impervious to frost and moisture. It is less affected by outside temperature than any building I ever lived in; and requires less fuel to keep it comfortable. The walls are beautifully finished, without furrowing or lathing, affording no harbor for rats. I am fully convinced by my experience, that it is the best building material now in use, and much cheaper than clay brick; while its external apperance is more desirable, from its close resemblance to granite.

Although costing less than clay brick, my preference would lead me to pay more for it rather than use anything else.

Yours Truly,
B. F. PIXLEY.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY,
Div. Engineer's Office—Fourth Div.
CHICAGO, Jan. 5, 1867.

GENTS: I have thoroughly tested, and am now using, the "Concrete Building Blocks," made by "Roger's Portable Concrete Press," and regard them as the best building material known—stone excepted. The buildings, I examined in the North Division, appear impervious to frost and moisture, and I cheerfully recommend them for general use.

Yours Respectfully,
ISAAC L. SCHROEDER.
Architect Ill. Cen. R. R. Co.

[illegible] COOK COUNTY,
Jan. 10, 1866.

DEAR SIR: The Concrete Bricks which were laid in my cellar wall two years ago, have answered as well as any stone wall and better than clay brick in keeping out frost and dampness. I recommend their use, as I believe they will prove a general advantage in building.

Yours Respectfully,
EDWARD MCCONNEL.

PETERSON & PETERSON,
Dealers in Gas Fixtures, Plumbing Material, &c.
83 Washington St.
CHICAGO, Jan. 16, 1867.

GENTS: Having been extensively engaged in contracting for the erection of brick and stone buildings in this city, I do not hesitate to state that the "Concrete Building Blocks," made by "Roger's Portable Concrete Press," are admirably suited for building purposes. During my experience as a builder, I have never met with anything equal to the Concrete buildings for cheapness and durability, while the entire exclusion of frost and dampness secures dry and healthy apartments. The cost of laying wall is materially lessened by their additional size over common brick, and when complete it approaches nearer to a granite building in appearance than any other material.

Yours Respectfully,
N. E. PETERSON.

OFFICE OF JOHN SCANLON,
Felt and Composition Roofer,
Masonic Temple, 85 & 87 Dearborn St.
CHICAGO, Jan. 15, 1867.

GENTS: I intend building four two-story basement houses this season, and to make use of "Concrete Building Blocks." Will you please inform me if I may rely on getting them. I much prefer this material than any clay brick, inasmuch as it is my opinion they are more durable and in every respect desirable. I have regretted exceedingly I did not apply them in the block of nine houses erected last year, and just being finished on Wells Street. I am confident it would have saved me considerable in the cost, and made my property more valuable, as your material much resembles granite. Let me hear from you at once.

Yours, etc.,
JOHN SCANLON.

OFFICE OF LYMAN BRIDGES.
Dealer in Building Material and Ready-Made Houses,
Masonic Temple, 85 Dearbon Street,
CHICAGO, ILL., Dec. 10, 1866.

GENTLEMEN: In compliance with the request of L. J. Magnusson, Esq., I have examined the Patent Concrete Building Block, Roger's Patent, as used in a building on Oak Street, this city, and find it to be a durable and cheap material for building purposes.

I am, gentlemen, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
LYMAN BRIDGES.

OFFICE OF JEWETT & BUTLER,
Importers of Hardware & Cutlery,
18 *Lake Street*,
CHICAGO, Jan. 22, 1867.

DEAR SIR: I have inspected dwellings in the North Division, built of "Roger's Patent Concrete Blocks," and as far as I am able to judge, consider them not only ornamental but thoroughly impervious to the action of the elements.

I should feel sure that a dwelling constructed of this material would be totally free from dampness.

O. R. Butler.

DEAR SIR: Last spring I built a cellar at Lake View, with the bricks made by Roger's Patent Press. The cellar is impervious to frost—gives every satisfaction, and may be seen by any one.

LAKE VIEW, Jan. 1867. C. COOKSON.

CHICAGO, Aug. 10 1866.

This is to certify that I have examined the Concrete Bricks, manufactured by Lewis J. Magnusson, and feel convinced that it is an excellent building material, being both economical and durable. It is not affected by frost or dampness—will stand any pressure, renders buildings warm in winter and cool in summer—requires no lathing—or furrowing and hardens in the wall as it gets older.

Should I build for myself, it would be my choice in preference to any other building material, believing as I do that it possesses all the above named advantages.

WILLIAM WILSON, Contracting Mason & Builder.

OFFICE OF F. E. RIGBY,
Importer and Jobber of Paper Hangings,
Window Shades, &c., 89 *Randolph St.*
CHICAGO, Jan. 12th, 1867.

GENTS: I beg leave to state that the cellar walls of my house at Lake View are composed of concrete, which has proved very durable; the house not showing any symptoms of decay or fracture.

F. E. RIGBY, Sen.

I made the above named Concrete Building Blocks at my yard in this city, last summer, with Roger's Patent Portable Concrete Press.

LEWIS J. MAGNUSSON.

CHICAGO, Jan. 7, 1867.

Important to Young Men and Teachers.

Every young man, whatever may be his future calling in life, will find a thorough and practical business education his greatest aid to success. Such a course may be had by all, as the expense and time necessary for a thorough preparation can readily be spared from the earnings of every industrious youth in the country. Three months only are necessary for a preparation that shall introduce any farmer's son, teacher or mechanic into a business position that shall bring him a good salary, and that may lead him on to a business success. At Philadelphia, Pa., a system of instruction has been introduced into J. C. Mumford's business and Telegraph College that must be thoroughly practical, and work a revolution in commercial instruction in all schools having pupils enough so that it may be introduced. Unfortunately this system of instruction can only be carried out in a few of the larger schools in the United States, as it requires for its successful operation a great number of students in daily attendance. This course is receiving the encouragement and enthusiastic support of the leading business men and educators throughout the country, and is drawing for this College patronage from nearly every State in the Union. The practical arrangement of every department makes it profitable for young men to come hundreds of miles to enjoy its advantages, as at no other school in the country can equal advantages be had for business education.

REV. ALEXANDER CLARK, Editor of *Clark's School Visitor*, in a notice of that institution, said:—"The commercial College of J. C. Mumford combines in its plan more practicalities, and better disciplines its students for successful business than any similar institution with which I am acquainted in the city, and but one in our whole country in any wise compares with it, and that one pursues a method somewhat the same but perhaps not as fully developed."

Such a report from Rev. ALEXANDER CLARK is strong evidence of the character and standing of this School. The College from its plan of instruction, invites the attention of the masses, and as it issues many publications explanatory of its working, which are mailed free of charge, we suggest that those interested in education send an application for circulars as they will no doubt be furnished immediately on receipt of request.

Address J. C. MUMFORD, Philadelphia, Penn.
Jan. 7, 1867 24-6m.

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY

[illegible] sanctioned by the community for its remarkable efficacy in relieving healing and curing the most obstinate, painful and long standing cases of *Cough, Cold, Influenza, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Croup, Asthma, Inflammation of the Lungs;* while even *Consumption* itself has yielded to its magic influence when all other means have failed. Its whole history proves that the past has produced no remedy of equal value as a cure for the numerous and dangerous pulmonary affections which prevail all over the land.

UNSOLICITED TESTIMONY.

From ANDREW ARCHER, Esq., of Fairfield, Me.

"About eight years since, my son, Henry A. Archer, now postmaster at Fairfield, Somerset Co., Me., was attacked with spitting of blood, cough, weakness of Lungs, and general debility, so much so that our family physician declared him to have a "Seated Consumption." He was under medical treatment for a number of months, but received no benefit from it. At length, upon the solicitation of himself and others, I was induced to purchase *one bottle* of WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY, which benefited him so much I obtained another bottle, which in short time restored him to his usual state of health. I think I can safely recommend this remedy to others in like condition, for it is, I think, all it purports to be—THE GREAT LUNG REMEDY FOR THE TIMES!

The above statement, gentlemen, is my voluntary offering to you in favor of your Balsam, and is at your disposal.

Prepared by SETH W. FOWLE & SON, 18 Tremont St., Boston, and for sale by druggists generally.

Scrofula.

The Rev. Geo. Storrs of Brooklyn, N. Y., says in the Bible Examiner, by way of apology for publishing a medical certificate in his Magazine, of the cure of his only son, of Scrofula, after dissolution appeared inevitable: "We publish this statement, not for pay, but in gratitude to God who has thus answered prayer, and in justice to Dr. Anders; being satisfied that there is virtue in the Iodine Water treatment, which the readers of this magazine will thank its Editor for bringing to their notice."

Circulars free.

Dr. H. Anders' Iodine Water is for sale by J. P. DINSMORE, Proprietor, 36 Dey Street, New York, and by all Druggists. 22-28

Marriages.

CLARK—MURDOCK—On January 31st, at Weymouth Works, by Rev. A. H. Brown, WM. J. CLARK of North-east Maryland to HELEN, daughter of James Murdock.

BAILEY—PETERSON—By the same, at May's Landing, Feb. 2d, SAMUEL BAILEY of Hunter's Mills to MISS MARY ANN PETERSON of Tuckahoe.

Deaths.

BROWN—In New York, February 2d, OLIVA, widow of the late Silas Brown, aged 75 years.

Road Petition,

To the town council of Hammonton: The undersigned property holders respectfully ask your body to declare Grand Street, commencing on Twelfth street, at the corner of land of I. M. Moulton, and running through land of Wm. Passmore, as cut out by him, a public street, and petition to have said street continued the same width and in the same direction, to Eleventh street, and if deemed advisable, from Eleventh street in the same direction until it intersects with a sand road running across lands of David Norton.

AN ORDINANCE

to open and make public, Atsion Road. Approved Feb. 4th, 1867.

Be it ordained by the town of Hammonton in Council assembled: That a public road be, and the same is hereby laid out, commencing at the intersection of Causeway road and the centre of Middle Road, and run thence about five and a half miles to Atsion Station, on the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad, through lands of Elwood Matlack and others, the general course of said road to be north 22° east, and of the width of fifty feet.

And be it further ordained, That Geo. F. Miller, Merill Parkhurst and J. R. Conkey be, and the same is hereby appointed commissioners to survey and map the same, and report their proceedings in accordance with the provisions of law.

THOS. S. WETHERBEE,
Attest: Chairman of Council.
EDW'D T. MCKEAN, Clerk. 27

AN ORDINANCE

to open and make public, Union Road. Approved Feb. 4, 1867.

Be it ordained by the town of Hammonton, in council assembled: That a public road be, and the same is hereby opened, commencing at a point on Middle Road between lands of one, Platt and Winslow, thence by the line of said lands and one Somerby, to a point on Columbia road, thence west to Basin road one mile from Main road, thence to Pine road, one mile from Main road, running parallel therewith, to be two rods wide, and known as Union road, the same being hereby dedicated to public use forever. The petitioners agreeing to open the same at their own expense.

And be it further ordained, That P. H. Brown, Lommie Monfort and S. D. Holman be, and they are hereby appointed commissioners to survey and map the same, and report as by law provided.

THOS. S. WETHERBEE,
Attest:— Chairman of council.
EDW'D T. MCKEAN, Clerk.

AN ORDINANCE

to open and make public, Plymouth road. Approved Feb. 4, 1867.

Be it ordained by the town of Hammonton, in council assembled: That Plymouth road commencing at a point on Main road corner to land of one Wetherbee, thence in a general course of north 44° 30′ east thirty-five chains to a point, thence south 75° 30′ east about 10 chains to connect with Bridge avenue as laid down on the Brown Tract, running the latter course to Joy's bridge on the Pleasant Mills road, be and the same is hereby dedicated to the public use forever, of the width of two rods.

And be it further ordained, That Geo. F. Miller, Merill Parkhurst and J. R. Conkey be, and they are hereby appointed commissioners to survey and map the same, and report as by law provided.

THOS. S. WETHERBEE,
Attest:— Chairman of council.
EDW'D T. MCKEAN, Clerk.

AN ORDINANCE

to extend Third Street to the Camden county line. Approved Feb. 4th, 1867.

Be it ordained by the town of Hammonton, in council assembled: That Third street be, and the same is hereby opened and dedicated to public use, from Fairview avenue to the Camden county line, the same to be fifty feet wide.

And be it further ordained, That Geo. F. Miller, Merill Parkhurst and J. R. Conkey be and the same is hereby appointed commissioners to survey and map the same, as provided for by law.

THOS. S. WETHERBEE,
Attest:— Chairman of council.
EDW'D T. MCKEAN, Clerk.

AN ORDINANCE

to extend Third street to the Public Park grounds. Approved Feb. 4th, 1867.

Be it ordained by the town of Hammonton, in council assembled: That Third street be, and the same is hereby opened and extended from its present terminus at the west line of G. F. Saxton's land, diverging easterly, running through lands of said Saxton, H. F. Crowell, R. C. Thayer, O. D. Thayer, James Trafford and D. J. Smith to a point on the Public Park, to be fifty feet wide and dedicated to public use forever.

And be it further ordained, That Geo. F. Miller, Merill Parkhurst, and J. R. Conkey be, and they are hereby appointed commissioners to survey and map the same, as by law provided.

THOS. S. WETHERBEE,
Attest:— Chairman of council.
EDW'D T. MCKEAN, Clerk.

AN ORDINANCE

to open and make public, Lake Street. Approved Feb. 4th, 1867.

Be it ordained by the town of Hammonton in council assembled: That a public street be, and the same is hereby laid out and opened, beginning at a point on Egg Harbor road, corner to lands of Thos. and Crompton, thence, running northeasterly to Third street, to be fifty feet in width and known as Lake street.

And be it further ordained, That Geo. F. Miller, Merrill Parkhurst and J. R. Conkey be, and they are hereby appointed commissioners to survey and map the same, and report as by law provided.

THOS. S. WETHERBEE,
Attest:— Chairman of council.
EDW'D T. MCKEAN, Clerk.

NOTICE.—A public town meeting will be held [illegible] some proposed amendments to the [illegible] charter.

EDW'D T. MCKEAN,
Hammonton, Feb. 5, '67. Town Clerk.

ROAD COMMISSIONERS' REPORT.—Public notice is hereby given, that the Commissioners appointed to appraise and assess damages for laying out Walnut st., Fourth st., and Basin Road, have made their report and filed same in the office of the same [illegible] 18th, at 7 o'clock, at the office of the [illegible] to consider any [illegible] which may be presented in writing.

EDW'D T. MCKEAN,
Hammonton, Jan. 28, 1867. Town Clerk.

STATE OF NEW JERSEY,
Treasury Office,
Trenton, January 31st, 1867.

Notice is hereby given that all the circulating notes of the "National Bank" at Paterson, N. J., must be presented at this office for redemption within six months from the date hereof, after which time the securities deposited here will be surrendered to the association.

HOWARD IVINS,
27-32 State Treasurer.

STATE OF NEW JERSEY,
Treasury Office,
Trenton, Nov. 28th, 1866.

Notice is hereby given that all the circulating notes of the Exchange Bank of New Jersey, at Toms River, N. J., must be presented at this office for redemption within six months from the date hereof. After which time the securities deposited here for the redemption of such notes, will be surrendered to the said association.

HOWARD IVINS,
18-41. State Treasurer.

IN CHANCERY OF NEW JERSEY.—Between Theadore H. Vetterlein, et al. trading &c., compl'ts, and Henry Muller et ux Jacob Schmidt, def'ts. On bill, &c. Order for publication. The complainants have filed their bill in the above cause, and process of subphœna having been issued and returned according to law: And it being made to appear, by affidavit, that Henry Muller and Barbara Muller, his wife, two of the defendants, reside out of the State of New Jersey, and that process could not be served upon them: It is on this Twenty-first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven on motion of C. P. Stratton, solicitor of the complainants, ordered that the said absent defendants do appear, plead, demur, or answer to the complainants' bill, on or before the TWENTY-THIRD day of MARCH next, or that, in default thereof, such decree be made against them as the Chancellor shall think equitable and just. And be it further ordered that this order shall, within twenty days hereafter, be served personally on the said absent defendants by a delivery of a copy thereof to each of them, or be published within the said twenty days in the SOUTH JERSEY REPUBLICAN, a newspaper printed at Hammonton in this state, and continued therein for six weeks successively, at least once in every week.

A. O. ZABRISKIE, C.

A true copy.—E. GUMMERE, Clerk. 25-31

IN CHANCERY OF NEW JERSEY.—Between Theadore H. Vetterlein, et al trading &c. Compl'ts, and Henry Muller and [illegible] On bill, &c. Order for publication. The complainants have filed their bill in the above cause, and process of subphœna having been issued and returned according to law: And it being made to appear, by affidavit, that Henry Muller and Barbara Muller, his wife, defendants reside out of the state of New Jersey, and that process could not be served upon them: It is, on this Eleventh day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty seven, on motion of Charles P. Stratton, solicitor of the complainants, ordered that the said absent defendants do appear, to plead, demur, or answer to the complainants bill, on or before the TWELFTH day of MARCH next, or that in default thereof, such decree be made against them as the Chancellor shall think equitable and just. And it is further orderd, that this order shall, within twenty days hereafter, be served personally on the said Henry Muller and Barbara, his wife, by a delivery of a copy thereof to them, or be published within the said twenty days in the SOUTH JERSEY REPUBLICAN, a newspaper printed at Hammonton, in this state, and continued therein for six weeks successively, at least once in every week.

A. O. ZABRISKIE, C.

A true copy, E. GUMMERE, Clerk. 25-30

Early Vegetables.

Peas, Beans, Tomatoes, Corn and other Vegetables are produced and

READY FOR MARKET

from two to three weeks earlier, by the use of our

AMMONIATED FERTILIZER

The results attending the application of this manure, by market gardeners, is astonishing, and every Trucker knows the importance of getting his produce into City Markets *early in the season*, thereby availing himself of the BEST PRICES. Packed in bags of 150 lbs. each.

Price [illegible] per Bag.

Orders received at our offices, and deliveries made from our Factory or Warehouses in quantities to suit.

ALLEN & NEEDLES,
42 *South Delaware Avenue*, } PHILADELPHIA.
41 " *Water Street*,

Farm at Private Sale.

The subscriber will sell at Private Sale, his farm in Egg Harbor Township [illegible] containing [illegible] acres, a part in a good state of cultivation, the balance unimproved and salt marsh with valuable oyster flats attached. The said Farm will be sold at a bargain as the proprietor has removed. For particulars, inquire of,

JOSEPH SOULL.

Feb. 6, 1867 Near the premises.
[27-31*] S. M'L S. SOMERS.

House and Lot For Sale,
IN ABSECON.

THE Subscriber offers his House and Land attached, for sale. This property is pleasantly located in Absecon village, and a rare opportunity is offered for those desiring to secure a residence here. There is between one and two acres of land, in good condition for Fruit or Truck and fronting on two streets. The house has recently been thoroughly repaired, and is commodious and convenient. There are four rooms on the first floor, four on the second, and four finished chambers in attic. There is a good well of water in the yard.

All inquiries answered, and the premises shown to persons desiring to view the same.

H. SAMPSON,
Absecon, N. J.
Nov. 1st, 1866. 13-tf

For Sale.

A valuable Business Stand and Dwelling, with or without stock. We would also inform the public, that we are selling off our entire stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots, Shoes, Hats and Caps, at cost to close business. For particulars inquire of

M. S. RISLEY & CO, on the premises, or of

E. T. FRAMBES,
No. 103 Vine St., Philadelphia.

This stand is within one hundred yards of the Absecon Depot on the Camden and Atlantic Railroad, fronting on the main street. Any person desiring a good business stand in this village, will do well. Give us a call. 14-tf.

FOR SALE!

A House and Lot or Ground containing half acre, situate in Leedsville about 5 miles below Absecon, near to School and Church; also, within ½ hours reach of the Bay, where every thing that comes from the Bay can be obtained. A good Well of Water by the door, is passed by stage from Absecon to Somers Point every day. Terms reasonable. For particulars apply to

D. SOMERS RISLEY,
Clerk's office, May's Landing, N. J.
or to SAMUEL R. RISLEY,
Somers Point, P. O. 12tf.

[illegible] Advertising Rates [illegible]

Advertisements.

DENTISTRY
In All Its Branches.

Any style of Plate for Artificial Teeth in use, MINERAL, GOLD, SILVER, VULCANITE, &c., made when desired, and at

REASONABLE RATES.

THE PURE

MINERAL PLATE

style of sets of Teeth—a specialty at this office—presents many advantages:—It is one-third lighter than Gold or Silver, and much stronger; it will stand better in service, never get out of repair and can be afforded at a moderate price; it is impervious to moisture and has not the slightest crevice for the accumulation of food.—For fuller information

Send For A Circular.

FILLING and EXTRACTING

in the best manner. *Chloroform, Ether, Laughing Gas, &c.,* when desired. At

DR. M. KEIM'S OFFICE,
(Formerly with Dr. Lukens of Arch Street.)
No. 257 N. NINTH ST. PHILA.

Headquarters N. Y. S. Vol. Institute.

629 BROADWAY, N. Y.

In aid of the destitute and

ORPHAN SONS

OF OUR

Volunteer Soldiers and Sailors,

A GRAND MILITARY

Promenade Concert and Presentation,

Will be given at the N. Y. State Arsenal, corner of 7th avenue and 35th street,

Thursday Evening April 4, '67, at 7 o'clock.

This Institution, founded for the purpose of gratuitously educating the sons of deceased soldiers and seamen of the United States, was removed last spring from Deposit, Delaware, N. Y., to its present location corner Fifth avenue and Seventy-sixth street, N. Y.

This Institute is in the Fourth Year of successful operation. It is not a mere home of the friendless, or ordinary orphan asylum, but a military institute, where the sons of officers and privates shall not feel degraded, but be kept upon the social level their fathers placed them previous to the war.

The N. Y. S. Volunteer Institute, second only to West Point, will be open to the reception of Pupils or Cadets from any State Asylum in the Union, upon complying with the published requirements and constitution of the Institute, making it in fact a National Institute for all deserving its advantages.

Among many others, the cadets have been honored with the following endorsements:

Major General JOSEPH HOOKER,
" " JOHN A DIX,
" " H. E. DAVIES,
Colonel TRAFFORD, 71st regiment,
" COX, 22d "
" MCGREGOR,

250,000 Tickets at One Dollar each and 250,000 Presents, being one to each Ticket Holder.

125,000 Dollars,

PRESENTED AS FOLLOWS:

1	prize $10,000 in Gold,	$13,000
1	" House and Lot on Fulton avenue Brooklyn, free of incumbrance,	12,000
1	" Splendid residence and two lots in Harlem, free of incumbrance,	10,000
50	" Greenbacks, $100 each,	5,000
1	" Cottage House and lot, 30x100, splendid location in Harlem,	5,000
100	" Greenbacks, $10 each,	1,000
1	" City lot in Harlem,	2,000
1	" Painting—David playing the harp before Saul,	1,500
2	" Set Diamonds, ring, ear rings and pin—$500 each,	1,000
1	" Grand Piano, Chickering,	1,200
4	" Fine Pianos, $500,	2,000
1	" Valuable blooded horse,	1,000
1	" Ladies saddle horse,	300
1	" Bay horse, 15 hands,	600
10	" Sets of harness, $80 each,	800
10	" Superior sewing machines, $100 each,	1,000
100	" Family sewing machines, $75 each	7,500
10	" Sets cottage furniture, $60 each	600
15	" Gent's fine lever gold watches, $200 each	3,000
15	" Ladies' fine lever gold watches, $130 each,	1,950
10	" Gent's fine gold guard chains, $100 each,	1,000
5	" Ladies' gold guard chains, $80 each	400
25	" Silver-plated tea sets, $75 each,	1,875
20	" Suits Gent's clothing, to order $50	1,000
20	" Ladies' dress patterns to order, $50	1,000
1	" Gent's saddle and equipments,	100
1	" Ladies saddle and equipments,	150
1	" Handsome top buggy, Brewster's best,	400
200	" Photograph albums,	1,000
700	" Copies Illustrated History of the War, (2 vols) $7 each,	4,000
500	" Gold pens, pencils and sleeve buttons, $6 each,	3,000
500	" Table, tea spoons, and napkin rings, $5 each,	2,500
1000	" Call bells and plated fruit knives, $3 each	3,000

The balance to consist of the following articles, viz: Works of prominent authors, engravings of distinguished personages, musical instruments, work boxes, music boxes, photograph albums, opera glasses, breast pins and finger rings, gent's fob chains, ladies gold watch chains, ladies' and gents' riding whips, emblem cards for parlor amusement, parlor ornaments, pictures, frames, writing cases, &c., &c., amounting to 34,276

Making in the aggregate, 250,000 presents, valued at $125,000

How to Obtain Tickets.

Orders may be sent to us enclosing the money from one to twenty-five dollars in a Registered letter, at our risk, with stamp for return postage. Larger amounts should be sent in drafts, or by express, or at the following club rates. Send by postoffice order if possible.

5	Tickets to one address,	$4 50
10	"	9 00
20	"	[illegible]
30	"	[illegible]
40	"	35 00
50	"	[illegible]
100	"	85 00

Address all orders and communications to

KENNEDY & CO.,
620 Broadway, New York.

Special Notice.—To the Military organization influencing the largest sale of Tickets will be presented a handsome REGIMENTAL STANDARD. Parties purchasing tickets will please advise agents to which regiment, &c., they desire to credit their purchase.

Sale For Taxes,
For the year 1866.

NOTICE is hereby given that by virtue of a warrant issued by Samuel Kimble, Esq., to make the taxes laid on unimproved and untenanted lands, or tenanted by persons not the lawful proprietors, who are unable to pay their tax in the township of Mullica, county of Atlantic. The subscriber, one of the collectors of said county, will on the

16th day of March, next,

between the hours of Twelve and Five o'clock, P. M., on said day at the House of SOOY WILSON, near Pleasant Mills sell the timber, wood, herbage and other vendible property found on the premises, taxed to the undernamed persons to make the taxes and costs annexed to their respective names:

Names.	Tax.	Costs.
Abbott, Thomas	11 70	86
Allen, Rathama	11 20	86
Brown, Peter	23 82	86
Butterhoff, John	27 14	86
Barns, Elizabeth	8 03	86
Basset, Joseph	5 10	86
Bird, Wm., estate	12 12	86
Birch, John	10 20	86
Clement, Samuel E	7 65	86
Craig, Caspor	7 05	86
Curry, Charles	5 10	86
Cattell, A G	38 25	86
Cochen, James D	5 10	86
Clark, John	2 55	86
Conover, John	7 65	86
Collins, James	5 10	86
Daily, Jonathan	5 10	86
Darmstadt, Wm	280 50	86
Door, Louis	7 25	86
Ellis, John	2 55	86
Egg H Association	275 75	86
Foster, Mark	5 60	86
Eller, James S	7 38	86
Fithian & Jones	10 20	86
Frost, Samuel	5 10	86
Faust, R	5 10	86
Genson, John	3 55	86
Goodrich, Harvey	13 75	86
Godfrey, Charles	5 10	86
Halstead, Joseph	20 40	86
Harvey, H H	19 13	86
Hill, Augustus	53 28	86
Hill, Wm F, house and lot	15 30	86
Hill, Wm F, land	5 10	86
Howard, Dean	17 85	86
Hagadon, John	10 20	86
Mensey, Marshall	12 75	86
Horn, George	12 75	86
Jager, W L	2 55	86
Klische, Wm	52 50	86
Kohler, Joseph	6 60	86
Keller, George	5 10	86
Kauffman, Abin	10 20	86
Lippincott, Samuel	5 10	86
Lagrassa, Clementine	5 20	86
Musleck, H	25 50	86
McAnaury, David	5 10	86
Margueret, Fredarik	2 55	86
Morton, Nathaniel	11 48	86
Miller, James	129 00	86
Mansfield, Mariah	2 55	86
Marrott, Samuel	10 20	86
Marrott, Charles	10 20	86
Mensey, James	10 20	86
Mifflin, S W	17 85	86
Michel, James B	5 10	86
Mason, E W	5 10	86
North, J H	15 36	86
Potsum, L	4 83	86
Pusche, Christian	11 70	86
Patton, John	2 55	86
Patterson, Wm C	51 00	86
Peacock, Lesley	3 83	86
Rumsey, Evan	7 88	86
Rowland, Mr	45 90	86
Richards, Jesse, estate	51 00	86
Reeves, John L	2 55	86
Rotenburg, Wm	1 92	86
Rawlens, Pall	2 55	86
Roberts, John K	11 20	86
Scott, Wm R	20 40	86
Sooy, Wm H estate	3 83	86
Stewart, F S	12 75	86
Smith, Mrs Caroline	31 10	86
Shone, B	1 91	86
Seary, Owen	5 10	86
Stillwaggon, Thomas	10 20	86
Sinclair, Thomas	12 75	86
Smallwood, Samuel	10 20	86
Scott, Anderson	10 20	86
Thomas, Wm H	8 02	86
Thornbur, John	2 55	86
Thackary, J W	2 55	86
Veit, Adam	27 00	86
Weichman, Joseph	12 48	86
Walls, Leven	6 38	86
Weeks, James	24 45	86
Wood, Wm jr	8 38	86
Wood, Wm	3 55	86
Weeks, C W	19 35	86
Wood, Charles L	2 55	86
Wickhrm Robt	6 10	86
Wescoat, Charles	7 65	86
Wescoat, Richard C	17 50	86
Wescoat, Richard S	14 03	86
Wescoat, Joseph, dec'd	26 00	86
Wescoat, John	63 98	86
Wentline, David	1 92	86
Walker, John	5 10	86
Warner's Estate	8 93	86
Watson, Robt	3 83	86
Wim, Isaac	2 55	86

Mullica Township, Feb. 7th, 1867.

B. B. DOUGHTY, *Collector.*

THE SPIRITUALISTS will hold Meetings in ELLIS' HALL, every Sunday, 10 A. M., and 7 P. M.—Lyceum at 1 o'clock P. M. 6m. Per Order.

CHEAP LIGHT.

Great Reduction!!

IN THE PRICE OF OIL.

CANNELLINE.

NON-EXPLOSIVE ILLUMINATING OIL.

The Greatest Invention of the day.

Gives a superb light at small expense.

Will burn in Kerosene or Fluid lamps.

This oil is free from greasy matter or sediment, and is clear and clean as water, and will not smoke or smell while burning. It is superior to Kerosene, and at the same time cheaper. All house-keepers are requested to give it a trial.

Manufactured and for Sale, Wholesale and Retail, by

DANIEL WALTERS,
Absecon, N. J.

*** Exclusive agent for Atlantic County.

WAGONS! WAGONS!

The undersigned having fitted up a shop in Elwood, Atlantic County, is now prepared to execute all orders in his line. The patronage of his former customers is earnestly solicited. There is now at the shop Buggies and Carriages for sale.

JOHN H. WILSON.

JOUVEN'S

KID GLOVE CLEANER.

ESTABLISHED 12 YEARS.

This article has been used in Paris for about 25 years, and is what the manufacturers of gloves use to impart to them their delicate finish after they have left the hands of the sewers. It was introduced into this country over 12 years ago, and is at this day the only really good Kid Glove Cleaner. It is perfectly inodorous, and the glove can be cleaned with it while upon the hand, and worn immediately. One bottle costing 25 cents will clean 30 pairs; thus for one cent a pair, any lady can clean her gloves in a few minutes and have them looking like new. Most dealers in Fancy Goods keep it for sale, but when they do not and will not send for it, ladies may club together for a dozen bottles and send us $2 50, and we will send them the dozen packed in a wooden box. This is our lowest wholesale price to dealers. Address,

JOUVEN'S KID GLOVE CLEANER,
Depot, 62 Fulton Street, New York.
17-28

FOR SALE.—A HOUSE and LOT at Leeds Point, N. J. The house is nearly new, well built and conveniently arranged, contains seven rooms and has a good cellar. The Lot contains two acres. Situation is one of the most pleasant in the vicinity. For particulars apply to, or address THOMAS HINES,
26 19 Leeds Point, N. J.

CHEAP STORE!!
AT HAMMONTON!

Cor. Bellevue Av. and Egg Harbor Road.

New Store, and New Goods.

BLACK and DePUY

Have just opened a new stock of

Fresh Groceries,

Consisting of

FLOUR,
CORN, OATS,
MEAL and FEED,
OF ALL KINDS, PORK
BEEF, HAMS, FISH, BUTTER, LARD, SYRUPS, MOLASSES, KEROSENE OIL, SUGARS, TEAS, COFFEE, PURE SPICES, CREAM TARTAR, SODA,
&C., &C.

We have bought our goods at the

LOWEST CASH PRICES,

and will sell them at the same. We hope to receive such encouragement as will warrant us in supplying the citizens of Hammonton and vicinity with goods at

REASONABLE PRICES

BLACK and DePUY.

Hammonton Jan. 10th, 1867. 23 tf

MONEY, FREE AS WATER.—10,000 Active Local and Traveling Agents, Male or Female, of all ages, are wanted to solicit trade in every city, town, village, hamlet, workshop and factory throughout the entire world, for the most saleable novelties ever known.—500 *Per Cent Profit* and ready sale wherever offered!! Smart men and women can make from $5 to $50 per day and no risk of loss! A small capital required of from $20 to $100—the more money invested the greater the profit. *No money required in advance—we first send the articles and receive pay after wards!* If you actually wish to make money rapidly and easily, write for full particulars and address MILNOR & CO. (From Paris)
4n25-1y 210 Broadway, New York City.

FALL AND WINTER

DRY GOODS!

At the cheapest Dry Goods Store in the City.

Sheeting and Shirting MUSLINS,
Red, Grey, White, Plain, and Twilled FLANNELS, Table LINENS, Canton FLANNELS
PRINTS, DeLAINS, POPLINS, PLAIDS,
TABLE COVERS, etc., etc.,
MEN and BOY'S WEAR!

Our motto—"Small Profits and Quick Sales. Give us a call!

No. 7 North SECOND Street, first Dry Goods Store above Market, east side, PHILADELPHIA.

9-30 J. R. GREEN.

STOVES.

A. G. CLARK,

has on hand and for sale at

REASONABLE PRICES,

a lot of

Stoves and Stove Furniture,

of all sorts and descriptions, to which the attention of the public is invited.

Special efforts will be made to accommodate customers.

CALL AND EXAMINE.

Hammonton, *Aug. 7, 1866.*

Clothing! Clothing!!

A good assortment of fashionable ready made Clothing now on hand at

P. S. TILTON'S STORE,

It is made of fashionable colors in the latest styles, and cannot fail to suit purchasers.

THE PUBLIC ARE INVITED TO

CALL AND EXAMINE.

Hammonton, *Sept. 14, 1866.* 6-3m.

LIME and LUMBER!

JUST RECEIVED

300 Bbls of New Rockland Lime

AND 100,000 FEET OF

Framing Lumber

OF ALL DIMENSIONS.

Lime, $2 25 per Barrel.

Smith, Tilton & Co.

Hammonton, Oct. 2, 1866. 9-tf

ATSION MILLS.

The Subscriber having taken the ATSION FLOURING MILLS, is now prepared to furnish

Prime Flour and Feed

of all kinds at

LOWEST CASH PRICES.

B. B. NUTT.

All custom work promptly attended to.

ATSION, Jan. 5, 1866. 23-26

LUMBER!

Pine and Cedar Lumber of every description to order. Best Shingles (of old heart cedar and averaging 7 inches wide,) $20 per 1000.

Second quality shingles (about 1½ inches narrower) $10 per 1000.

Plastering Lath, - - - $4 per 1000.
Shingling Lath, - - - $3 per 1000 ft.

Terms cash on delivery,

S. R. COLWELL,
15-tf. Weymouth, N. J.

Atlantic Co. Marble Yard,
ABSECON, N. J.

The subscribers would respectfully inform the citizens of Atlantic County, that they have opened a Marble Yard at Absecon, where they will make to order, and constantly keep on hand,

MONUMENTS, TOMBS,

And Grave-Work of all Descriptions. Also, Mantels, Shelves, Table Tops, &c. &c.

B. TOMLINSON & BRO.

Any information wanted relative to work, will be promptly attended to by mail.

17-29

31 31

Men's Fine and Coarse Boots

City made—with oil era in great variety.

WOMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S SHOES.

All kinds of Gum Shoes, best quality, also, a good assortment of

TRUNKS,
TRAVELING BAGS, &c., &c.,

at low prices, at

WM. L. GARRETT'S,

No. 31 S. Second street ab. Chestnut, east side

PHILADELPHIA.

A fair trial solicited before purchasing elsewhere, as my prices are guaranteed to be satisfactory.

17 30

HOUSES!!
For The
MILLION!

ROGER'S PATENT

CONCRETE BRICK

MADE UNDER POWERFUL PRESSURE BY

Roger's Patent

Concrete Press

ARE THE BEST AND CHEAPEST BUILDING MATERIAL KNOWN.

They have been used in the West, particularly in Chicago, and wherever used are popular. No other building material is regarded with equal favor. The Illinois Central Railroad Company are using them for building purposes on their road and the attention of the public is invited to the following letter received a few days ago from their architect:

[Copy.]

OFFICE OF THE ILL. CENTRAL RAIL ROAD. }
CHICAGO, Dec. 11th, 1866. }

To Whom it May Concern:

This is to certify that I have tested and am now using the Bricks made by "ROGER'S CONCRETE PRESS," and recommend them to be the *best* Concrete Brick manufactured.

ISAAC L. SCHRIDER,
Architect I. C. R. R. Co.

Parties engaged in the manufacture of these brick in Chicago, under date of Dec. 27, 1866, write as follows:

"The Concrete Brick are daily growing in favor with the building community. We have just sold 9000 to one party at $35 per thousand, and he hauls them 3½ miles. * * * We have compared bricks made by the Roger's machine with the "Concrete Stone" Ransom's patent, also with the production of the American Block Company and find them superior in every respect. Our bricks in the yard are now covered with snow and ice, and they are superb. We brought about 50 down to the office last week and put some on a hot stove, and could perceive no change. Every one who has seen them says they are GOOD and will stand for ages, which we firmly believe." Prof. Silliman of Yale College has examined them and says it is his opinion "they will continue to harden for at least two hundred years."

And whenever these brick have been examined and tested the verdict is invariably favorable.—The value of concrete as a building material when properly made has long been admitted, but so many failures have been made by persons attempting its manufacture while entirely ignorant of the process that in some localities the confidence of the public in its utility has been shaken and yet the common concrete has been repeatedly used with perfect success, and is safe, durable and cheap when properly made, by those who thoroughly understand the art.

The concrete used in the manufacture of these brick is similar to common concrete, but superior in some important respects. The brick are manufactured by an entirely new process, the principles of which, as well as the machine itself, have been protected by letters patent.

The bricks are made in a mold, and each one is subjected to the enormous pressure of

Sixty Thousand Pounds.

This pressure causes a union of the lime and sand that can be effected in no other way, and this is one of the secrets of the superiority of the bricks and is one of the points protected by patent. The bricks are harder than the best of burnt brick, with the corners clean cut. They thus form a handsome wall that does not need to be rough-cast or painted. The appearance of the brick is similar to blocks of granite.

In size the bricks are equal to 3½ common brick. One hundred of them will lay somewhat more than a porch. The bricks are so laid as to form a hollow wall, the space between the two walls being two inches. This makes a building that will be frost proof, if the doors and windows are properly fitted.

The walls being hollow no dampness can penetrate them. It is found that buildings built of these bricks are even dryer than wood buildings, as the most driving storm cannot find a crack or crevice to penetrate.

As the inside wall is perfectly dry, no studding or lathing is required, and the only plastering necessary is the finishing coat, which is put on the brick. Thus, studding, lath, nails and the first coat of plastering are saved.

The partitions can also be made of this brick, without studding or lath.

CELLARS.

The bricks are the best known material for cellar walls. A wall of them is cheaper than a wall of stone and many times better. The cellar walls being laid with an air chamber, will be warm in winter and cool in summer. By the use of double windows and a proper system of ventilation, the cellar can be made proof against frost in winter, and nearly cool enough for an ice house in summer, and all with less expense than ordinary cellars are built for.

They are extensively used for foundations in Chicago, and are being introduced in Washington.

COST.

In Chicago and the West they sell at thirty-five dollars a thousand—and considering their excellence and superiority to both wood and burnt brick, this is not a high price; nor is the profit of the manufacturer at this price greater than the profit at the present prices of other brick and of lumber.

But it is proposed to introduce them into this vicinity by manufacturing them at a small profit. As, when the profit is close and the margin small, the profit must be affected by any change in the cost of material used and the price of labor, the price cannot be definitely stated; but at present, contracts will be made for the bricks at

$20 a thousand

at the yard, or place of manufacture—which, considering their size, is as cheap as $4.75 a thousand for clay brick. At the same time the expense of laying them is less than the expense of laying brick, stone or common bricks.

The manufacture of these bricks will be begun in Hammonton in a few weeks—where the principle office of the company is located.

Orders are solicited. All inquiries by mail or otherwise will be promptly answered.

E. O. SNOW & SONS,
HAMMONTON, N. J.,
Jan. 10th 1867.

E. O. Snow & Sons have the right for the whole State of New Jersey. They propose to sell rights for some portions of the state, either for towns or counties, or sections, either for cash or for saleable property of any kind. Negotiations are solicited.

E. O. SNOW & SONS.

23-tf

Basin-Road Nurseries,
Hammonton, N. J.

Price List for Fall of 1866 and Spring of 1867,

OF FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES AND PLANTS,

Cultivated and for Sale by JOHN H. HOLDING.

APPLES—Standards, first stock, $20 per 100
Dwarf, 30 "
PEARS—Standards, $50 per 100
Dwarf 1 year, 35 "
" 2 " 45 "
PEACHES—1 Year Old, 20 "
" 25 "
Hale's Early, 25 "
PLUM—Trees, 50 "
Grabs, 50 "
Nectarines, 50 "
Apricots, 75 "
Fig Trees, 25 cts each
CHERRIES—Standards, strong large trees, $60 per 100
Dwarf " 40 "
QUINCES—Fine Trees, 25 "
GOOSEBERRIES—Houghton Seedling 8 "
CURRANTS—White Grape 8 "
Cherry 8 "
Red and White Dutch 8 "
RASPBERRIES—Doolittle Black Cap, $3 per 100
$25 per 1000
Philadelphia, $20 per 100
Fastolf, 3 "
Allen, 3 "
Antwerp, 3 "
Purple Cane, 3 "
BLACKBERRIES—Lawton $2 per 100 $15 per 1000
Dorchester 25 "
Wilson's Early, $10 per doz
Kittatinny, 9 "
GRAPES—Catawba, $5 per 100
Isabella, 5
Concord, $10 per 100 $80 per 1000
Clinton, 8 " 70 "
Hartford Prolific, $12 per 100
Delaware, 20 "
STRAWBERRIES—Agriculturist, 10 "
Jersey Scarlet, 10 "
Brooklyn Scarlet 10 "
Monitor, 10 "
Russell Prolific, 8 "
Triomphe de Gand 5 "
Wilson's, 5 "
French, 5 "

SHADE AND ORNAMENTAL TREES,

Such as, Maple, Ash, Horse Chestnut, Elms, Weeping Willow, Sycamore, Tulip Trees from $10@60 per 100.
White Birch, 6@10, $20 per 100

EVERGREEN TREES AND SHRUBS.

Such as Norway Spruce, Arbor Vitæ, Tree Box, Euonymus, American Holly, Kalmia Latifolia, Irish Juniper, Hemlock, &c., from $50 per 100 and upwards.
Arbor Vitæ Hedge Plants, $10 per 100
Dwarf Box, for Borders, 25 cts per yard
Flowering Shrubs in varieties $25@50 per 100
Cosford White Filbert: True Imported Varieties, $4 per doz. Linnæus Rhubarb, Pie or Wine Plant, large roots $25 per 100 small $10 per 100.

Trees and Plants will be carefully packed, for which a charge sufficient to cover cost of boxes and matting will be made. After delivering on the cars or other conveyance all packages will be at the risk of the purchaser. tf.

FAIRVIEW NURSERY!

We invite the attention of Planters and Dealers in Trees, Shrubs and Vines to our Stock now offered for the Fall trade. We have a select list of Apples, Cherries, Peaches, Pears, Apricots, Quinces, Currants, Grapes, Rhubarb, and Strawberries.

RASPBERRIES.

Doolittle, Black Cap, Philadelphia, Duhring.

BLACKBERRIES.

Dorchester, Lawton, Wilson Early, Kittatinny.

Also, Ornamental Trees and Flowering Shrubs Rose Bushes, Honeysuckles, and House Plants. Price list sent on application.

H. F. CROWELL,
Hammonton, Oct. 19th, 1866. 11-tf.

THE Subscriber has for sale and now ready to deliver,

4000 Concord Grape Vines,
500 Strong Delaware Layers,
500 Strong Clinton Layers,
1000 Clinton Cuttings, and Rooted.

All of the above Vines and Layers are from healthy bearing wood.

JOS. H. NORTH.
Hammonton, Dec. 6th, 1866.

Fruit Boxes!

Having been appointed agent for Severns & Sherman's Patent Fruit Box for 1867, Notice is hereby given that we are prepared to receive orders for the same.

Persons in want will please send in their orders without delay.

PRICE LIST.

60 qt. chests and boxes,	-	4,75
48 " " "	-	4,25
36 " " "	-	3,15
Quart Boxes; $4,00 per 100		
Pint " 3,00 per 100		

Five per cent off if paid within 10 days after delivery.

SAMUEL ANDERSON.
Hammonton, Dec. 15th, 1866. 19-tf.

HAMMONTON

COAL YARD!

A. G. CLARK

Would inform the citizens of Hammonton and Atlantic County that he has opened a

COAL YARD,

and is prepared to fill all orders at

LOWER PRICES

than the same can be bought and freighted from Philadelphia.

The Coal was bought by the

HUNDRED TONS,

and consequently at a low price per ton.

The Citizens of Hammonton can now purchase Coal at a great saving of

TIME AND MONEY,

To the people of the County,

GREAT INDUCEMENTS

are offered to

PURCHASE THEIR COAL HERE.

THE PRICE

is the most reasonable that has been offered the public for some years.

NOW IS THE TIME TO GET

YOUR WINTERS SUPPLY OF

First Rate Coal.

Hammonton, June 6th, 1866. 44-tf.

5 and 10 Acre Lots On Main Road,

For Sale by WM. A ELVINS.
Hammonton, April 26th, 1866. 45-tf

STOP AT CLARK'S

AND SEE THE

FINEST LOT OF CLOTHING IN Hammonton.

WHOLE SUITS for $10.

NICE OVERCOATS

for Twelve Dollars.

BUSINESS COATS,

$6 AND UPWARDS.

A. G. CLARK,
Hammonton, N. J.
Nov. 1st, 1866. 13-tf

Restaurant & Oyster Saloon

The subscriber would give notice to the citizens of Hammonton and vicinity, that he has fitted up a Restaurant and Oyster Saloon on

BELLEVUE AVENUE, near the Railroad Station, where

MEALS AT ALL HOURS

can be obtained, and where he is constantly prepared to furnish

OYSTERS *in the Shell or by the Quart,* and also

OYSTERS IN EVERY STYLE,
STEWED,
FRIED,
or RAW,

can be be obtained at all times.

Also, Fruits, Confectioneries, Cakes and Pies of every kind and the best quality, in quantities to suit purchasers.

A liberal patronage is solicited.

A. W. CLOUGH.
Hammonton, Dec. 20th, 1866. 20 tf

C. J. FAY,
DEALER IN
Drugs and Medicines.

N. E. cor. BELLEVEAU and R. R. Ave's.

Paints of all colors ground in oil. Zinc and White Lead, Varnishes, Brushes, Window Glass, Raw and Boiled Linsed Oil, Coal Oil, Neatsfoot Oil, Sewing Machine Oil, Lard Oil, Paragon Oil, Spirits Turpentine, Benzene, &c., &c. Also, Ayres and Jayne's Medicines, Domestic Dyes, and all such articles as are constantly kept in a country Drug Store. 32-tf.

P. S. TILTON,
Hammonton, N. J.
DEALER IN

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES.
FLOUR, and FEED,
BOOTS and SHOES,
PORK, and LARD.
HAMS, and FISH.

And a general assortment of goods usually kept in a *first class* Country Store.

32tf

S. LORE. J. B. BOWYER.

J. W. COMPTON,
MASON,
HAMMONTON, NEW JERSEY.

PLASTERING, BRICKWORK and all kinds of MASONRY executed with Neatness and Dispatch.

Orders left at Tilton's Store will be promptly attended to. tf.

Hammonton Meat Market.

FRESH MEAT of all kinds. Corned Beef constantly on hand.

North cor. of Bellevieu Av. and Egg Harbor road.

S. W. GILBERT,
Hammonton, Feb. 15, 1866. 3x28tf.

BRANDRETH PILLS.

The subscriber is the only authorized agent in this town for the sale of Brandreth U. V. Pills, Allcock's Porous Plasters, and Johnson's Anodyne Liniment. N. E. cor Bellevcau and R. R. Avenues.

32-tf. C. J. FAY.

CARPETINGS, CARPETINGS.

Your attention is invited to my large and elegant stock of Brussels, Three-Ply and Ingrain CARPETINGS, of the best makes and newest designs. Also, Wool Dutch, Cottage, List and Rag Carpets, Oil Cloths, Window Shades, etc.—will be sold low—Wholesale and Retail, for Cash!

J. T. DELACROIX,
No. 37 South SECOND Street above Chestnut
4-16. *Aug. 17th, 1866.* Philadelphia.

FINE CLOTHING!

We have just received our Fall Stock of fine Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, &c., which we will make up to order at short notice.

Also on hand a large assortment of Ready Made Clothing, to which we invite the especial attention of the readers of this paper. We have also a full assortment of Boys Clothing ready made. E. MATLACK & SON,
No. 904 Market St, Philadelphia.

B. LORE & CO.

Wholesale Dealers in

Foreign and Domestic Fruits,
PRODUCE, &c.,

NO. 116 NORTH WHARVES, above Arch St.,
PHILADELPHIA.

All orders for Shipping put up with care and dispatch. All kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE sold on COMMISSION. 40-tf

Rankin, Shellenberger, & Co.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

And Wholesale Dealers in all kinds of

Country Produce,

NO. 12 SPRUCE ST., opposite Delaware Avenue Market, Philadelphia.

All orders for Shipping, will receive prompt attention. 40-tf

A. RANKIN, J. F. SHELLEN BERGER, C. B. FITHIAN.

J. C. CHAMPION, O. A. SOUDER, H. K. VANDUSEN

CHAMPION, SOUDER & CO.,

Commission Merchants,

and dealers in New York, Ohio, and State Packed and Roll Butter, Flour, Grain, Eggs, Lard, Poultry, Cheese, Game, Dried and Green Fruit, and Country Produce.

No. 244 North Wharves, below Vine Street, 41aly. Philadelphia.

Collins, Alderson & Co.,
Seed Growers & Importers,

No. 1111 & 1113 Market St.,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Being practical farmers and having had fifteen years experience in seed growing we are prepared to furnish choice

FIELD, FLOWER AND GARDEN SEEDS,

Warranted to give satisfaction. We can also furnish

AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

Of every kind, and of the most approved make.

BULBOUS ROOTS of best Holland growers.

PURE BRAHMA FOWLS,

11 23 CHESTER CO PIGS, &c., &c.

Consumption curable by Dr. Schenck's Medicines.

To cure consumption, the system must be prepared so that the lungs will heal. To accomplish this, the liver and stomach must first be cleansed and an appetite created for good wholesome food, which by these medicines will be digested properly, and good healthy blood made; thus building up the constitution. Schenck's Mandrake Pills cleanse the stomach of all billious or mucous accumulation; and, by using the Sea Weed Tonic in connection, the appetite is restored.

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup is nutricious as well as medicinal, and by using the three remedies, all impurities are expelled from the system, and good wholesome blood made; which will repel all disease. If patients will take these medicines according to directions, consumption very frequently in its last stage yields readily to their action. Take the pills frequently to cleanse the liver and stomach. It does not follow that because the bowels are not costive they are not required, for sometimes in diarrhœa they are necessary. The stomach must be kept healthy, and an appetite created to allow the Pulmonic Syrup to act on the respiratory organs properly and allay any irritation. Then all that is required to perform a permanent cure is to prevent taking cold. Exercise about the rooms as much as possible, eat all the richest food—fat meat, game, and in fact, anything the appetite craves; but be particular and masticate well.

2d wea m-1y.

For sale by P. S. TILTON.

1867.

ECLECTIC MAGAZINE,

Beautiful Embellishments. Fine Steel Engravings

LITERATURE, SCIENCE, AND ART,

SELECTED FROM

London Quarterly,	Revue de Deux Mondes,
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Popular Science Review,	Cornhill Magazine,
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Westminster Review,	Leisure Hour,
Chambers' Journal,	Temple Bar,
Art Journal,	Temple Bar,
Art Journal,	London Review,
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We have also arranged to secure choice selections from the French, German, and other Continental Periodicals, translated especially for the ECLECTIC, and it is hoped this new feature will add greatly to the variety and value of the work.

New Volume begins January, 1867.

The January Number of the ECLECTIC for 1867 begins the Fifth Volume of the new series, and its proprietor confidently hopes that it will excel any of the preceding volumes. The field of its selection has already been enlarged by several new publications, just begun; and with the great and increasing resources at his command, the Editor hopes to make the ECLECTIC a necessity to every intelligent reader.

Each number is embellished with one or more Fine Steel Engravings—portraits of eminent men or illustrative of important historical events.

Splendid Premium Engraving
OF
GEORGE WASHINGTON,

As "Our First Commander in Chief," engraved in line and stipple from an original drawing by Felix O. C. Darley, Esq., given to each new subscriber to the Eclectic for 1867 who will send his name and the pay for one year, Five Dollars.

TERMS OF THE ECLECTIC.

One Copy, One Year,	$5 00
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And an Extra Copy gratis for every Fifteen Subscribers; or Sixteen Copies for $60. In all cases where Clubs of new subscribers are formed under the above arrangement, the premium will be sent. Address

W. H. BIDWELL,
19 5 Beekman St., New York.

Holland's Life of Lincoln

A few coppies of this admirable work, universally admitted to be the best Life of Lincoln published are for sale at the the

REPUBLICAN OFFICE,
Hammonton.

and by

EVIN M. ADAMS,
Pleasantville,
near Absecon.

Orders for this work in English or German are solicited. The books are on hand and ready for delivery.

Hammonton, Dec. 12th, 1866. 19-tf.

Patent Mica Roofing.

The New York Mica Roofing Company—established 1854—are manufacturing under letters patent The Best Article of Composition Roofing ever offered to the public. It is adapted to every style of Roof, steep or flat, and can be readily applied by any one.

The United States Government after a thorough test of its utility, have adopted its use in the Navy Yards and upon Public Buildings.

The Roofing is put up in rolls and has only to be nailed to the roof to make a durable

FIRE AND WATER-PROOF COVERING.

We particularly recommend its use upon Buildings, Stores, Churches, Factories, Machine Shops, Steamboat Decks, &c.

Mica Roofing Paint.

For coating Tin, Iron or Shingle Roofs. It forms a body equal to Three coats of ordinary paint. No roof can rust under it, and old leaky roofs may be made permanently water-proof and durable by its use.

The paint requires no mixing, but is ready to be applied with the ordinary paint brush.

Price, 1 00 per gallon, which will cover two hundred square feet.

Also manufacturers of

Black Lustre Varnish, Tarred Felt, and Roofing Pitch.

Discount to the Trade. Circulars and Price List furnished. Rights for counties sold at low rates. Address

THE MICA ROOFING CO.,
194 Broadway, New York.

Frank Humphries, 41 Royal st., N. O.; Scofield, Williams & Co., Augusta, Ga.; Baldwin, H. Woods, Montgomery, Ala.; Thomas S. Coats, Raleigh, N. C.; F. A. Tucker, Richmond, Va.; Henry Wilson, Petersburg, Va., Agents.

OUR STARCH GLOSS

Is the only Article used by

First Class Hotels, Laundries, and Thousands of Families.

It gives a beautiful polish, making the iron pass smoothly over the cloth, saving much time and labor. Goods done up with it keep clean much longer consequently will not wear out so soon.

It Makes Old Linen Look Like New.

OUR IMPERIAL BLUE

Is the Best in the World

It is soluble in hard as well as soft water. It is put up in the safest, neatest, and most convenient form of any offered to the public

It is warranted not to streak the clothes.

Agents wanted everywhere, to whom we offer extraordinary inducements. Address,

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7-34 No. 218 Fulton St., New York.

Kerosene & Gas Stoves!

TEA AND COFFEE BOILERS, GLUE POTS, OIL CANS, &c. &c.

All the cooking for a family may be done with [illegible]
Kerosene Oil or Gas, [illegible]
with less trouble and at [illegible]
less expense than by any [illegible]
other fuel.

Each article manufactured by this company is guaranteed to perform all that is claimed for it.

*** Send for a circular. ***

Liberal discount to the Trade.

KEROSENE LAMP HEATER CO.,
3a18-6m] 206 Pearl Street N. Y.

THE TRIBUNE!

For 1867.

The Tribune enters upon the year 1867 more prosperous in business than ever before. The expediency of enlarging our pages—thus making the Tribune the largest and cheapest newspaper in America—was doubted by many. We have found our account in it. The circulation of the Tribune is steadily increasing and our advertising patronage has increased so much that it is more difficult to print our news than when we used a smaller sheet, and this difficulty we can only meet by frequently publishing supplementary pages.

The close of the war has imposed upon the Tribune the discussion of momentous and peculiar problems. We have met them as best we could, laboring with sincerity for Freedom, Social Progress, Political Equality, Impartial Suffrage—All Rights for All. A Republican President became the enemy of Republicanism, and we have been called upon to denounce and expose the treacheries of a degraded Administration. It was not without pain, certainly not without much thinking, that we made an issue with President Johnson. The people approved our course by returning their radical representatives to power. The elections of 1866—as important to the nation as Lee's surrender—make new duties. Reconstruction is now the duty of the country—political reconstruction—reconstruction in finances and tariffs. We are no longer pressed by war necessities, and we must amend our war-experiments. The present condition of the currency is a grevious evil. Trade suffers—our manufacturing interests are in a precarious state. A dollar does not mean a dollar, but its fraction. It may be sixty cents; it may be ten. It is a sentiment, not a fact. When the laborer earns his dollar, he does not know whether he has one loaf of bread or ten. All business is feverish and unsettled. We think this can only be remedied by a wise and intrepid policy at Washington—by reducing the currency to the specie basis. Upon this we shall insist.

The necessity of Protection to Labor again presses upon us. We regret that upon this important measure the Republican party is divided. An honest but mischevous minority in the West, particularly, are endeavoring to create a policy which can only result in the prostration of American Industry—the degration of Labor and the aggrandisement of English capitalists. During the many years of our work we have struggled against this interest. We believe Protection more necessary now than ever before, and we shall insist upon the broadest and wisest legislation for the Rights of Labor.

In the perplexing question of Reconstruction we see no reason to amend the policy which we have asserted since the close of the war. It then seemed to us that Emancipation of the Black should be followed by Suffrage for the Black. We did not see the wisdom of a policy of promiscous confiscation and hanging. We had too much blood in war to ask for blood in peace—even to gratify angry vengeance. It seemed important that the South should concede Suffrage, and that the North should concede Amnesty. Some of our friends disapprove of this; but Congress has followed our advice. Amnesty has been approved by Congress—to a greater extent than claimed in the Tribune. We have held that the men who starved captives in Rebel dungeons, who murdered surrendered prisoners, who violated the rules of war, and aided in the assassination of Mr. Lincoln, should be tried and punished.—Congress and the Administration have agreed that no punishment should be inflicted even upon men who are charged with these crimes, and the only measure looking like punishment is the amendment of disfranchisement from holding office, which is merely a sentimental and not a practical penalty. On the other hand, the passage of the Civil Rights Bill, the Freedman's Bureau Bill, and the Bill for Suffrage in the District of Columbia, show that reconstruction will not be consummated without suffrage and protection for the Blacks. The policy of the Tribune has been practically adopted by those who differed with us during its discussion. We never quarrel with friends who are impatient with us. We do them the justice of believing that they go their way to what is right, just as we trust they will do us the justice of believing we go our way to what is right. We work for the same object but perhaps in different ways. We have no higher aim than to secure peace to this nation and to all nations—liberty, progress, happiness, virtue and the universal brotherhood of man. And for this we shall continue to toil in our best way.

We have reorganized and strengthened every department of the Tribune. We have correspondents in every part of this country and in every country in the world; resident correspondents in every capital and commercial centre of Europe and South America; special corresponds ents who follow important movements in all parts of the earth. This establishment costs a great deal of money, and to organize it we have invested many thousands of dollars. When we state that there are three hundred people directly or indirectly connected with the editorial department of the Tribune, charged, in a greater or less degree, with writing for its columns and giving it news and that for every item of news we pay money, the vast expense of our publication may be imagined. We intend to enlarge these facilities, and not only to gather news from all parts of the world, but to ask the most gifted men of other countries to write for our columns. With many of them we have already entered into negotiations which will result in giving to the readers of the Tribune a series of essays that, both for their intrinsic value and the fame of their illustrious authors, will long be memerable in the history of journalism. We postpone for the present a more definite announcement.

Friends of Impartial Justice and Progress!—we greet you on the bright prospects before us. Friends of the Tribune! we appeal to those who believe that an increased circulation of the Tribune would conduce to the political, intellectual and moral welfare of the Republic, to aid us in effecting such increase.

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Mail subscribers, single copy, 1 year, 52 nos.	$2 00
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Persons remitting for 15 copies $45 will receive an extra copy one year.

For $100 we will send thirty-four copies and the Daily Tribune.

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Ten Dollars per annum.

Terms, cash in advance.

Drafts on New-York, or Post Office orders, payable to the order of The Tribune, being safer, are preferable to any other mode of remittance. Subscribers who send money by Express must prepay Express charges. Address

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CARDS,
POSTERS,
CIRCULARS,
PAMPHLETS,
BILLS OF FARE,
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BILL HEADS,
AND ALL KINDS OF

JOB PRINTING

Done in the BEST STYLE at the
Republican Office,
44-tf. Hammonton, N. J.

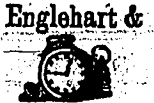
GILLING & SEINE TWINES,

IMPORTED by us and FOR SALE

Wholesale and Retail.

Also, Cotton, Linen and Woolen Carpet Chain.
By E. T. WHITE & CO.
327 Market Street, Philadelphia.
Orders promptly attended to. 21-3t

C. M. Englehart & Son.



Watchmakers and Jewelers.

Manufacturers of

Gold and Silver Ware,

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IMPORTERS OF WATCHES,

No. 254 North Second St., 1st door below Vine.

We have constantly on hand an assortment of

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

BREASTPINS, EAR RINGS, FINGER RINGS, BRACELETS, MEDALLIONS, LOCKETS, NECLACES, PENCILS, THIMBLES, SPECTACLES, SILVER TABLE, DESERT, and TEA SPOONS, EQUAL TO COIN.

MASONIC MARKS and Emblems of all kinds made to order.

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

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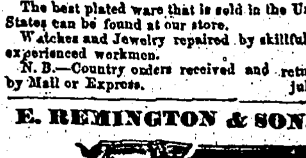

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Revolvers, Rifles, Muskets and Carbines,

For the United States Service. Also,

POCKET AND BELT REVOLVERS,
REPEATING PISTOLS,
RIFLE CANES, REVOLVING RIFLES,

Rifle and Shot Gun Barrels, and Gun Materials sold by Gun Dealers and the Trade Generally.

In these days of Housebreaking and Robbery, every House, Store, Bank and Office, should have one of

Remingtons' Revolvers.

Parties desiring to avail themselves of the last improvements in Pistols, and superior workmanship and form, will find all combined in the

NEW REMINGTON REVOLVERS.

Circulars containing cuts and description of our Arms will be furnished upon application.

E. REMINGTON & SONS, Ilion. N. Y.
Moore & Nichols Agents,
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34-10m.

EMPIRE SHUTTLE

Sewing Machines

Are superior to all others for Family and Manufacturing Purposes. Agents wanted. Address,
EMPIRE S. M. CO., 161 Broadway, N. Y.

EDWARDS & LAWRENCE,

EXCELSIOR

CLOTHING HALL,

S. E. Cor. Second and Market Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.

Clothing for Men and Boys,

Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings.

Department for Custom Work.
Agents for Oiled Clothing.
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Lumber! Brick! Lime! Coal!

ALL KINDS OF

EASTERN, WESTERN AND JERSEY

LUMBER.

CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

And All Kinds of Building Material

SUCH AS

Pine, Cedar and Spruce Shingles.

SIDING,
LATH,
PICKETS,
POSTS,
BOARDS,
PLANK,
JOISTS,
DIMENSION AND BUILDING TIMBER.

BRICKS, LIME, HAIR.

ALSO

COAL, HAY, &c.

Terms:

CASH ON DELIVERY!

SMITH, TILTON & CO.,

Hammonton Station, N. J.

March 6th, 1866. 31-tf

DIXON SHARPLESS & CO'S
BONE

SUPER-PHOSPHATE.

We recommend our Super-Phosphate to the trade, feeling confident that *one trial* will prove its superiority,

It can be had from all regular dealers in Fertilizers. We have our usual stock of Frankfort FINE BONE,
GROUND RAW BONE,
Excelsior POUDRETTE,
LAND PLASTER, &c.

Which we sell at *lowest market rates.*
We make a liberal discount to regular dealers.
DIXON SHARPLESS & CO.,
No. 40 South Wharves, Philada.
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To Farmers and Others.

The East Lake Woolen Mills having become a Stock Manufacturing Company, under a recent act of Incorporation, notice is hereby given that custom work of all kinds will be manufactured as heretofore done by R. & J. Dubois.

Wool will also be received in exchange for goods or manufactured to order into Sattinets, Cassimeres, Blankets, Cloths, Flannels, Balmoral Skirts, Stocking Yarn, Carpet Yarn, &c., &c.

All goods guaranteed to be of the same superior style, finish, and durability as those for which these mills have become so prominent throughout this section of the State.

The highest market cash prices paid for Wool, or goods given in exchange.

ROBT. DuBOIS, President,
J. DuBOIS, Secretary,
CHAS. S. FITHIAN, Treas,
of the East Lake Manufac. Co. 38.

"18 years established in N. Y. City."
"Only infallible remedies known."
"Free from Poisons."
"Not dangerous to the Human Family."
"Rats come out of their holes to die."

"Costars," Rat, Roach &c., Exterminators

Is a paste—used for *Rats, Mice, Roaches, Black and Red Ants, &c., &c.*

"Costar's" Bed-Bug Exterminator

Is a liquid or wast—used to destroy, and also as a preventative for *Bed Bugs*, &c.

"Costar's" Electric Powder for Insects

Is for *Moths, Musquitoes, Fleas, Bed Bugs, Insects on Plants, Fowls, and Animals.*

!!! Beware !!! of all worthless imitations.

See that "Costars" name is on each Box Bottle and Flask, before you buy.

Address, **HENRY R. COSTAR,** 484 Broadway, N. Y.

Sold in Hammonton

By **C. J. FAY,**

And by Druggists and Retailers everywhere.

"COSTAR'S"

CELEBRATED

BUCKTHORN SALVE

For Cuts, Burns, Bruises, Wounds, Boils, Cancers, Broken Breasts, Sore Nipples, Bleeding Blind and Painful Piles; Scrofulous Putrid and Ill-conditioned Sores; Ulcers, Glandular Swellings, Eruptions, Cutaneous Affections, Ringworm, Itch, Corns, Bunions, Chilblains, &c.; Chapped Hands, Lips, &c., Bites of Spiders, Insects, Animals, &c., &c.

⁂ Boxes, 25 cts., 50 cts., and $1. sizes.
⁂ Sold by all Druggists everywhere.
⁂ And by Henry R. Costar, Depot 484 Broadway, N. Y.
⁂ And by C. J. FAY, Hammonton, N. J.

"COSTAR'S"

UNIVERSAL

CORN SOLVENT,

For Corns, Bunions, Warts, &c.
⁂ Boxes, 25 cts., 50 cts., and $1 sizes,
⁂ Sold by Druggists everywhere.
⁂ And by Henry R. Costar, Depot 484 Broadway, N. Y.
⁂ And by C. J. FAY, Hammonton, N. J.

"COSTAR'S"

PREPARATION OF

Bitter Sweet & Orange Blossoms,

For Beautifying the Complexion.

Used to Soften and Beautifying the Skin, remove Freckles, Pimples, Eruptions, &c.

Ladies are now using it in preference to all others.

⁂ Bottles $1.
⁂ Sold by all Druggists everywhere.
⁂ And by Henry R. Costar, Depot 484 Broadway, N. Y.
⁂ And by C. J. FAY, Hammonton, N. J.

"COSTAR'S"

PECTORAL

Cough Remedy,

For Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Croup, Whooping, Cough, Influenza, Asthma, Consumption, Bronchial Affections and all Diseases of the Throat and Lungs.

⁂ Bottles, 25 cents, 50 cts., and $1 size.
⁂ Sold by all Druggists everywhere.
⁂ And by Henry R. Costar, Depot, 484 Broadway, N. Y.
⁂ And by C. J. FAY, Hammonton, N. J.

"COSTAR'S"

CELEBRATED

BISHOP PILLS,

A Universal Dinner Pill.

For Nervous and Sick Headache, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Billiousness, Constipation, Diarrhea, Colics, Chills, Fevers, and general derangement of the Digestive Organs.

⁂ Boxes, 25 cts., 50 cts., and $1 sizes.
⁂ Sold by all Druggists everywhere.
⁂ And by Henry R. Costar, Depot, 484 Broadway, N. J.
⁂ And by C. J. FAY, Hammonton, N. J.
30-31

Railroad,

Camden and Atlantic R. R.

Thursday, November 1, 1866.

DOWN TRAIN.

LEAVE.	Mail & Freight. A. M.	Accom. P. M.
Vine Street,	7.30	3.45
Cooper's Point,	7.45	4.00
Haddonfield,	8.15	4.21
Ashland,	8.31	
White Horse,	8.36	4.34
Long-a-Coming,	9.03	4.44
Junction,	9.17	4.55
Waterford,	9.40	5.06
Spring Garden,	9.49	5.12
Winslow,	10.02	5.20
Hammonton,	10.18	5.29
DaCosta,	10.29	5.36
Elwood,	10.50	5.51
Egg Harbor,	11.09	6.03
Patkonk,	11.35	6.19
Absecon,	12.03	6.36
Atlantic,	12.30	6.55

UP TRAINS.

LEAVE.	Accom. A. M.	Mail & Freight. P. M.
Atlantic,	6.12	1.25
Absecon,	6.37	2.00
Patkonk	6.50	2.20
Egg Harbor,	7.06	2.44
Elwood,	7.18	3.02
DaCosta,	7.30	3.21
Hammonton,	7.37	3.32
Winslow,	7.46	3.46
Spring Garden,	7.54	3.57
Waterford,	8.02	4.11
Junction,	8.13	4.28
Long-a-Coming,	8.21	4.44
White Horse,	8.36	5.04
Ashland,		5.12
Haddonfield,	8.49	5.27
Cooper's Point.	9.05	5.50

RARITAN & DEL. BAY R. R. CO.

On and after September 19th, 1866.

FOR NEW-YORK.

	Express. A. M.	Mail. A. M.	Freight P. M.
Camden,—leave	9.10	2.25	5.10
Jackson,	9.53	3.30	6.37
Atsion,	10.17	4.00	7.19
Manchester,	11.36	5.55	9.35
Red Banks	12.57		11.45
Port Monmouth,	1.19		12 07
New York—arrive	2.50	9.30	5.00 a. m.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

	Express. A. M.	Mail. P. M.	Freight P. M.
New York—leave	11.00	4.00	5.00
Port Monmouth.	12.32		11.15
Red B nk,	12.57		11.45
Manchester,	2.17	7.50	2.03
Atsion,	2.31	9.57	4.00
Jackson,	3.55	9.29	4.44
Camden—arrive	4.39	10.33	6.05

Universal Clothes Wringer.

The most convenient, most durable, and therefore the cheapest Wringer ever made; has taken more first premiums, at State and general Fairs, and is used by more people than *all* other Wringers together.

Housekeepers Consider the Following Facts:

WITHOUT THE WRINGER,

The Clothes are Destroyed,
The Labor is Severe,
Health is Exposed,
Time is Wasted.

WITH THE WRINGER,

The Clothes are Uninjured,
The Labor is Nothing,
The Health is Preserved,
Time is Saved.

"THE BEST IS ALWAYS THE CHEAPEST."

The Universal Clothes Wringer is warranted, with fair usage, to be as good for service after one year's use as when first purchased.

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A. G. CLARK,

Sole Agent for Hammonton, and for Mullica Township.
Hammonton, Aug. 8th 1866. [4x11f,

628, HOOP SKIRTS, 628.

HOPKIN'S "OWN MAKE,"

New Fall Styles!

Are in every respect first class, and embrace a complete assortment for Ladies, Misses, and Children of the newest styles, every length and sizes of waist.

Our Skirts, wherever known, are more universally popular than any others before the public. They retain their shape better, are lighter, more elastic, more durable, and realy Cheaper, than any other Hoop Skirt in the market. The springs and fastenings are warranted perfect. Every Lady should try them! They are now being extensively sold by Merchants, throughout the Country, and at Wholesale and Retail, at Manufactory and Sales Room, No. 628 ARCH Street, below 7th., PHILAD'A.

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It gives a beautiful polish, making the iron pass smoothly over the cloth, saving *much time* and labor. Goods done up with it keep clean much longer consequently will not wear out so soon.

It Makes Old Linen Look Like New.

OUR IMPERIAL BLUE

Is the Best in the World

It is soluble in hard as well as soft water. It is put up in the safest, neatest, and most convenient form of any offered to the public

It is warranted not to streak the clothes.

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TEA AND COFFEE BOILERS, GLUE POTS, OIL CANS, &c., &c.

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From negatives made in the various campaigns and forming a complete Photographic History of the great contest.

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GROVESTEEN & CO.,

Piano-Forte Manufactur's,

499 Broadway, New York.

The attention of the trade is invited to our *New Scale, Seven Octave, Rosewood Piano-Fortes.* which for volume and purity of tone, are unrivaled by any hitherto offered in this market. They contain all the modern improvements, French grand action, harp pedal, iron frame, over-strung bass, etc., and each instrument being made under the personal supervision of *Mr. J. H. Grovesteen*, who has a practical experience of over thirty years in their manufacture, is fully warranted in every particular.

The "Grovesteen Piano-Forte"

Received the highest award of merit at the celebrated World's Fair where were exhibited instruments from the best makers of London, Paris, Germany, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston, and New York; and also at the American Institute for five successive years, the *Gold* and *Silver Medals* from both of which can be seen at our ware-rooms.

By the introduction of improvements we make a still more perfect Piano-forte, and by manufacturing largely, with a strictly cash system, are enabled to offer these instruments at a price that will preclude all competition.

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TERMS.—Net Cash in current funds.

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Great improvement in Sewing Machines. Empire Shuttle, Crank Motion Sewing Machine.—It is thus rendered noiseless in action. Its motion being all positive it is not liable to get out of order. It is the best Family Machine. Notice is called to our new and Improved Manufacturing Machine, for Tailors and Boot and Shoe Fitters. Agents wanted, to whom a liberal discount will be given. No consignments made.

4a23 EMPIRE SEWING MACHINE CO.

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CELEBRATED

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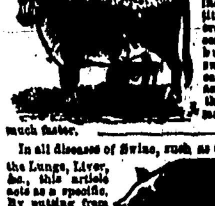
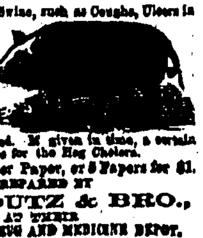
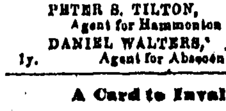


This preparation, long and favorably known, will thoroughly reinvigorate broken-down and low-spirited horses, by strengthening and cleansing the stomach and intestines.

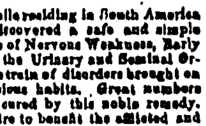
It is a sure preventive of all diseases incident to this animal, such as LUNG FEVER, GLANDERS, YELLOW WATER, HEAVES, COUGHS, DISTEMPER, FEVERS, FOUNDER LOSS OF APPETITE AND VITAL ENERGY, &c. Its use improves the wind, increases the appetite—gives a smooth and glossy skin—and transforms the miserable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



To keepers of Cows this preparation is invaluable. It increases the quantity and improves the quality of the milk. It has been proven by actual experiment to increase the quantity of milk and cream twenty per cent. and make the butter firm and sweet. In fattening cattle, it gives them an appetite, loosens their hide, and makes them thrive much faster.



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



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FOR LIVER COMPLAINT.

A SUBSTITUTE FOR CALOMEL.

If your bowels are costive,
TRY THEM.
If you have worms,
TRY THEM.
If your breath is bad,
TRY THEM.
If you feel drowsy,
TRY THEM.
If you are low-spirited,
TRY THEM.
If you have the headache,
TRY THEM.
If you have taken a drop too much,

TAKE A FULL DOSE.

They only cost 25 cents a box,
TRY THEM.

Blue Mass, and other preparations of Mercury, produce more suffering and death than the diseases which they profess to cure. And yet this corrosive mineral so denounced by all allopathic doctors, is prescribed by them almost universally in Liver Complaint, Consumption of Lungs, &c.

THE MANDRAKE PILLS

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When we reflect that the liver is the largest internal organ of the body, that to it is assigned the important duty of filtering the blood and preparing the bile, that it is subject to many disorders, and that when it is diseased or inactive the whole body suffers sympathetically, it is not surprising that a medicine that can restore the healthy operations of the Liver should produce wonderful changes in the general health, and effect cures that may appear to be almost miraculous. Headache of long continuance, severe pains in the side, breast and shoulders, aching of the limbs a feeling of general weakness and wretchedness, and other alarming and distressing symptoms, indicative of imperfect or disordered action of the liver are speedily removed by the use of SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS.

Costiveness, piles, bitter or sour eructions, and that indescribable feeling of oppression, mental anxiety, languor, lethargy, and depression of spirits which unfit a man for the management of business, and the enjoyment of life, are all relieved by the use of SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS.

Dr. Schenck.—*Dear Sir:* I take pleasure in sending you a certificate in addition to many you have already receiving from suffering humanity. I can scarcely find language sufficiently strong to express my heartfelt gratification of the wonderful cures your MANDRAKE PILLS and SEAWEED TONIC have effected in the cure of one of the most stubborn cases of the affection of the liver. For three years I suffered beyond description; all my friends, as well as myself, came to the conclusion that my time in this life was short. Such was the terrible condition to which I was reduced that life to me had become a burthen; my whole system was in a state of inflamation; I could not eat, I could not sleep; my whole body was filled with pain; swelling would arise in my wrists and ankles, rendering them totally use'ess. On several occasions I was attacked with a rush of blood to the head, which would fell me to the ground, and I would be carried away for dead. I applied to several eminent physicians of our city, who administered all the medicines that they thought would reach my case, but of no avail.

One of them said he could do no more for me, and advised me as a last resort, to drink cod liver oil. Not relishing the horrid trash I declined to take it. Accident put your advertisement in my hands. I called on you; you examined me and told me the nature of my disease. You then ordered me the Pills and Tonic with an observance on diet, pledging your word that in one week I would find myself another man. I followed your advice, and as you predicted, an astonishing cure was effected. I continued your Pills and Tonic for some time, and now thank God for his goodness and your valuable medicine, I am restored to perfect health. I most earnestly recommend those who are suffering from affection of the liver to give your Pills and Tonic a fair trial, and a cure will be effected. I have sent many persons to you and they have all been cured. Any information my fellow-citizens may require will be freely given by the subscriber at his residence, No. 812 Federal street, between 8th street and Passayunk road.

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DR. SCHENCK will be professionally at his principal office, No. 15 North Sixth street, corner of Commerce, Philadelphia, every Saturday, from 9 a. m. until 4 p. m.; No. 32 Bond street, New York, every Tuesday, from 7 to 3; No. 38 Summer street, Boston, Mass., every Wednesday from 9 to 3, and every other Friday at 108 Baltimore, Md. All advice free, but for a thorough examination of the lungs with his Respiometer the charge is three dollars.

Price of the Pulmonic Syrup and Seaweed Tonic, each $1.00 per bottle, or $7.20 per half dozen. Mandrake Pills, 25 cents per box.

For sale by all Druggists and dealers.

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Have now in Store of my own Importation and Manufacture one of the largest and most beautiful selections of

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for Ladies' and Children's Wear in the City. Also, a fine assortment of Gent's Fur Gloves and Collars.

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

Remember the Name, Number and Street!

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No. 718 ARCH St., ab. 7th, south side, Phila.

I have no partner, nor connection with any other Store in Phila. 11-.

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Piano Forte Manufacturers,

499 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

These Pianos received the Highest award of Merit at the World's Fair, over the best makers from London, Paris, Germany, the cities of New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Boston; also the Gold Medal at the American Institute FOR FIVE SUCCESSIVE YEARS!! Our Pianos contain the French Grand Action, Harp Pedal, Overstrung Bass, Full Iron Frame, and all Modern Improvements. Every Instrument warranted FIVE years. Made under the supervision of Mr. J. H. Grovesteen, who has a practical experience of over thirty-five years, and is the maker of Over Eleven Thousand Piano-Fortes. Our facilities for manufacturing enable us to manufacture these instruments from $100 to $200 cheaper than any first class piano forte.
4a23-1y

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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 *sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitas, Coughs, Colds*, and all Throat and Lung Affections. 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, *free*, by return mail, will please address

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3x21-1y.

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THOS. F. CHAPMAN,
1y. 831 Broadway, New York.

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Organized, 1848.

Chartered by the Legislature, Feb. 26, 1853.

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The System of Medicine Taught.—The University is a liberal medical school, in which all branches of medicine and surgery are taught, including the preparatory studies, without regard to any sectarian views. Hence, while they deprecate the exclusiveness of Allopathy, Homeopathy, Eclecticism, Hydropathy, etc., they believe that all principles of cure and therapeutical agents should be taught in all well-regulated medical schools, and that every intelligent, honest, and thorough practitioner is entitled to all the courtesies and privileges of the profession, without regard to his peculiar notions in therapeutics.

Fees.—The fees for all branches, including all the tickets, matriculation, and dissection, are $60 a session, or $120 a year. Those who purchase tickets only have to matriculate once, which makes the second session $55, including demonstrator's fees, or $115 for a full course. *To aid young men of moderate means*, the University has issued *five hundred scholarships*, which are sold to first course students for $75, and to second-course students and clergymen for $50, each constituting the holder a life member, with the perpetual privileges of the lectures, and all the teachings of the school. The only additional fees are a yearly dissecting and matriculating ticket, each of which is $5

The Advantages of Scholarships.—The student holding a scholarship can enter the College at any time during the year, attend as long as he chooses, and re-enter the Institution as frequently as desired.

It requires no previous reading or study to enter the University on Scholarships; hence all private tuition fees are saved.

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The candidate for graduation can present himself at any time, and receive his degree as soon as qualified.

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