South Jersey Republican.

THE TERMS of subscription to the REPUBLICAN will hereafter be as follows: TWO DOLLARS a year, in advance; [illegible] if payment be delayed six months; [illegible] if payment be delayed for nine months; and [illegible] if payment be delayed for nine months or longer. No paper will be sent out of the State, unless in advance, or to responsible parties. No paper will be sent out of the County, unless in advance, or to responsible parties, or to those who have been long and favorably known to the Publisher. No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the option of the Publisher, and all arrearages paid, be the time long or short.

J. SOMERVILLE BOWKER, Editor and Publisher.
J. SOMERVILLE BOWKER, JR., Associate and Manager.

VOL. 5.—NO. 28. HAMMONTON, N. J., SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1868. 2.00 PER YEAR

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Having lately obtained one of the Best Styles of IMPROVED POWER JOB PRESSES, and added to our assortment of JOB TYPE, we are now prepared to do all kinds of

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July 15, 1867.

JOS. E. P. ABBOTT.
Attorney at Law, Master & Examiner in Chancery,
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Collecting and Business in Justice Court promptly attended to.

DR. D. C. STOCKING,
DENTIST,
Hammonton, N. J
OFFICE—COR. BELLEVUE AV. & 3d ST.
September, 1867. 5-tf

CONVEYANCING DONE,
AND
Acknowledgements of Deeds Taken.
At the County Clerk's Office, by
D. SOMERS RISLEY,
40-1y. County Clerk.
U. S. Revenue Stamps For Sale.

M. D. DePUY,
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REAL ESTATE AGENT,
For the sale of Improved Lands, Village Lots, &c.
November 23, 1867. 5a17-tf

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Coffins of every description, from the plainest to the highest finish, will be furnished at call by the subscriber at as low prices as can be found elsewhere.

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

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

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TREATED with the utmost success by Dr. J. ISAACS, Oculist and Aurist (formerly of Leyden, Holland) No. 805 Arch St., Philadelphia. Testimonials from the most reliable sources in the City and Country can be seen at his office. The medical faculty are invited to accompany their patients as he has no secret in his practice. ARTIFICIAL EYES inserted without pain. No charge made for examination. 5a9-1y.

EMPIRE SEWING MACHINE CO.,

Have reduced the price of their improved machine to 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. 15-40

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Photographs from Carte de Visite to Life Size, Plain, in Color, or India Ink. Also the new Imperial Carte size, and Photo-Miniatures.

Frames of various patterns, &c., &c. Work done with promptness. Satisfaction given.—Prices moderate.
August 3, 1867. 4x2-1y

Hammonton Land Office.

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

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

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(Formerly with Dr. Lukens of Arch Street.)
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It was autum, and all nature was clad in gorgeous robes of scarlet, brown and gold. Trees, that a few weeks before had worn their dress of living green, now stood out clear against the bright sky, clothed in robes of brightest hues. Ralph was an early riser, and the next morning he stood upon the piazza, watching the sun as it rose from behind the mountain, flooding the bright world with its golden light until every leaf and blade of grass quivered in its glad joy. It was very quiet; not a sound to be heard about the house; and Ralph thought, "Well, I shall at least be free from my tormenter for a few hours each day; for I dare say she would not leave her comfortable bed for a thousand such sights as this. I hope not at least."

Suddenly he descried a little brown figure down by the hedge, leaning carelessly upon her arms, her black curls dancing in the morning breeze, her gray eyes all aglow with the beauty before her, and not having the will to resist, in a moment he was by her side.

"You are an early riser, I see, Letty."

"Yes, I would not miss the glorious sunrise for a good deal. It is my life. Don't you love it?"

"Yes, and this is the first American sunrise I have seen for many a year."

"You have been traveling a long while, have you not?"

"Yes."

"O, I would have given so much to have been with you. The world is so full of beauty!" And Letty drew a long breath, and the gray eyes lighted with a brilliancy that caused Ralph to gaze with wonder and admiration.

"Do you play, Letty?"

"Yes. What made you ask?"

"Because I saw worlds of music in your eyes then. Will you come in and play for me?"

"Yes."

And she followed him up to the House. Ralph threw open the window, and let in the warm sunlight, and then opened the piano for her, and sat down and waited for her to begin. It was a treat, even for a refined ear like his, to listen to the soul music she drew from the instrument; music like herself; like the bright morning; and he listened entranced until she ceased.

"There, the inspiration's flown. I can play no more now. If I did, you would not like it."

"How do you know I like it any way?"

"As *you* learned of my playing. I see it in your eyes."

Ralph called back all the hard words he had spoken concerning the sex, and resolved to tolerate them in future, if only for the sake of Miss Letty King.

Agnes Calvert, in her dainty muslins and golden ringlets, fluttered about Ralph with a will, and he talked soft nonsense to her until she fancied he was in love with her, and she laughingly declared the same to Letty.

"Poh! It seems to me you are very conceited. I declare, I should as soon expect a king to fall in love with me as Ralph Ingraham."

"With you, child, it is a different thing. You and I are not the same person."

"O, I am very well aware of that, but I do not believe Ralph Ingraham means to fall in love with any one."

"Wait patiently and see. You shall be here visiting Mrs. Agnes Ingraham in less than a year's time."

Lettie laughed—a very doubtful laugh it was, too—and she turned away, thinking that if she did not visit Ingraham Hall again until she visited Agnes Ingraham, it would be a long while before she visited it. So she said nothing, but kept on in her quiet way, yet carefully watching their every movement.

Florence was very unlike her brother, and her perception was anything but sharp, so she took it into her head to imagine that he had a fancy for her friend Agnes. Now Agnes, in her eyes, was a very good friend, but she could not bear to think of her as a sister. She came to this hasty conclusion all of a sudden, and burst upon Letty, who sat in the summer house one afternoon, with, "Letty, Ralph and Agnes are engaged!" and then left as suddenly as she came.

"Ralph and Agnes are engaged! How strange!" Letty wondered, and somehow the red lips grew white at the thought, and she leaned back with a strange heaviness in her heart.

"So you have succeeded, have you?" said she, as she sat upon the piazza with Agnes an hour later.

"Of course. Did I ever undertake anything and fail?"

"O, I suppose not. But I doubted it in this case, it seems so strange!"

"Letty, between ourselves, I can bring most any of them to my feet if I choose."

"Well, what good does that do? You cannot marry them all."

"O, of course not, but it shows my power. I don't care to marry."

"Do you mean to flirt with Ralph?"

"Perhaps so. It is just as I take a notion."

Letty King was on her feet in an instant, her little form towering a full inch above her usual height, her gray eyes flashing, her lip curling, and her hand playing nervously with her jetty curs.

"Contemptible!" she muttered through her teeth.

"Who is contemptible?" asked Agnes carelessly.

"You, Agnes Calvert, or any woman who would trifle with the heart of a man like Ralph Ingraham. It is vile—it is wicked! I hate a coquette!"

"What a firebrand you are to be sure!"

Letty looked charming standing there looking at Agnes, with indignation stamped upon every feature; and so thought Ralph, who seated in the shadow of the rose-bushes, had been an unwilling listener to their conversation. A look of admiration crossed his face for a moment; then it gradually grew into a perfect picture of contempt and disgust, as his eye rested on the insipid beauty near her. Had Miss Calvert seen the withering glances that proceeded from the shadow of the rose-bush, she would never have mentioned the name of Ralph Ingraham again. But she did not; consequently she was ready to talk of him whenever she found a listener.

Letty watched her as she sauntered down toward the arbor, her dress trailing behind her in its soft, graceful folds, lending an air of perfect grace to her tall, elegant figure, and thought, "Well, she is beautiful!" and Ralph, from his hiding place, saw the bright face grow sad, and something like a tear dimming the dark eyes, and he felt a strange desire to rush out and tell her how falsely Miss Calvert had spoken, and that he had in his heart a place for but one, and that one was sweet Letty King.

"Thank you, Florence, I had much rather ride on horseback. I do not like the carriage," said Letty, one morning, as they all stood ready for a ride in the cool morning air, only waiting for Agnes. "But there is no need of Mr. Ingraham's going on horseback."

"I had rather; that is all."

"But Agnes will not enjoy the ride one bit."

Ralph lashed poor "Blucher" with his whip by way of reply.

"Let Ralph have his own way, Letty. I always do," said Florence from the carriage.

Agnes came down then, dressed in a style better fitting a drive in Central Park than through the woods, and so it occurred to all; but Florence made room for her, and said:

"You look splendidly this morning, Agnes."

"Thank you. Do you go on horseback, Mr. Ingraham?"

"Yes. I feel like enjoying the air this morning, and I am quite sure I would not in the carriage."

She could say nothing, chagrinned as she might feel at thus losing his company; so she leant back, determined to enjoy herself at all events.

"This is real pleasure, Letty," said Ralph, as they rode along. "The air, the scenery, and the lively state of Blucher, and your company, make me feel happier and more at liberty than I have felt since I came home. I dote on freedom."

"So do I: I cannot bear to be pampered or fettered in any way. Now, I could not live as Agnes does, although I know it is very ladylike and proper. But I can't bear to be fixed up."

"God grant that you may never like it, but still be the same free happy girl that you are now! Take care, Bessie is full of her pranks this morning."

Letty's horse seemed to feel the influence of the bracing morning air, and pranced and tossed her head, showing an unusual amount of spirit. Ralph noticed it and so spoke, for Letty, fearless and skillful as she was, aimed very careless of her antics. All at once, something startled her, and with a bound she was off, leaving Ralph and the carriage far behind.

"Good heavens! she will be dashed to pieces!" And putting the whip to his animal, they clattered after her.

Lettie was a brave little girl, and she pulled hard upon the reins, saying, "Be quiet, Bessie, good Bessie." But Bessie would not listen to the sweet voice, but kept on, until Ralph, on his powerful Blucher, reached her, and grasping her by the bridle, drew her up with a jerk. Then springing to the ground, he fastened her to a tree near by, and turned to the white, trembling little Letty.

"Poor child! you are as weak as an infant," said he, as he lifted her from the saddle.

And Letty could only say, "O, Mr. Ingraham!" and then her white lips quivered, and she sank half-fainting to the ground.

"Letty, Letty, my darling, are you hurt?"

She had not lost consciousness; was only weak and exhausted, and those words sent the warm blood back to her cheek and lip, and she struggled to release herself from his encircling arms.

"No, I am not hurt."

"Are you afraid of me, Letty?"

"No."

"Then will you hear what I have to say?"

"Yes."

"Will you contradict Miss Calvert's wicked stories concerning me?"

"What do you mean? How can I?"

"By telling her that it is false; that I never profaned the sacred word love by uttering it in her presence, and that I love you, and you are to be my wife."

"O, Mr. Ingraham!"

"Will you not tell her so for me, Letty?"

"Do you really wish it?"

"Yes, darling. Or let Florence, who I know would tell her gladly."

"Then I will."

Ralph drew her little form close to his heart, and kissed the blushing face, and gazed fondly into the clear gray eyes, which henceforth were to brighten for him alone.

By the time the carriage came up, they were ready for their return, and they rode home quietly.

"Dear Agnes," said Florence, that afternoon, "don't you think them a handsome couple?"

"Who, Pray?"

"Why Ralph and Letty. They are engaged."

"Engaged!"

"Yes. Isn't it delightful?"

"O yes, very," replied Agnes. "I am so happy. It all happened this morning; but I have been expecting it."

"Wicked Florence!" She was as much surprised as Agnes herself, but she knew she was tormenting the lady beyond measure.

Agnes, strange to say, received a letter that night summoning her home at least, she said so, and of course no one doubted her. At any rate, Martin drove her to the depot the next morning.

Ralph and Letty were married, and receive yearly, at their splendid residence, crowds of friends, but among them they have never welcomed Agnes Calvert.

REMARKABLE FEATS OF TELEGRAPHING.—The Journal of the Telegraph, of February 1, says:—At an early hour this morning the wires of the Western Union Telegraph Company, from San Francisco to Plaister Cove, Cape Breton, and the wires of the New York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company, from Plaister Cove to Heart's Content, were connected, and a brisk conversation commenced between these two continental extremes.—Compliments were then passed between San Francisco and Valentia, Ireland, when the latter announced that a message was just then being received from London direct. This was said at twenty minutes past 7 A. M., Valentia time, Feb. 1. At twenty-one minutes past 7 A. M., Valentia time, the London message was started from Valentia for San Francisco; passed through New York at thirty-five minutes past 2 A. M., New York time; was received in San Francisco at twenty-one minuts past 11 P. M., San Francisco time, Jan. 31, and was at once acknowledged, the whole process occupying ten minutes actual time, and the distance traversed about 14,000 miles.

Immediately after the transmission of the message referred to, the operator at San Francisco sent an eighty word message to Heart's Content in three minutes, which the operater at Heart's Content repeated back in two minutes and fifty seconds.—Distance about 5000 miles.

LIFE AT SITKA.—SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 22.—Late letters from Sitka give the following account of the progress of settling that country. The interference of the American authorities with the customs of the Indians has created discontent among them. Many strange Indians are constantly appearing and disappearing. Notwithstanding the rigors of the winter season, some come from Victoria, and others from other places, but for what purpose is not known.

It is expected that, as the population becomes Americanized, affairs will change for the better. Game was held at exorbitant prices, and the Indians sold it surreptitously for liquor. General Davis, therefore, issued an order, requiring whatever articles the Indians wished to sell to be disposed of in the market-place. Indians detected in violating the order have been arrested and the liquor confiscated. Snow and hail have prevailed for days at a time. Thermometer reported at eight degrees below zero.

Some buildings are being erected in the city, but the unfavorable weather interferes with these designs. A billiard saloon and restaurants are soon to be opened. A number of burglaries have been committed. The ship Scaritza, with a cargo of furs and two hundred and ten passengers for Russia sailed December 17. A parting salute of twenty one guns was given her, by order of General Davis.

ADVERTISING IN DULL TIMES.—The *Tribune*, referring to the dull condition of trade, and to the fact that heavy profits in business, the past year, have been the exception and not the rule, holds this sensible language:

"In the meantime, how are business men to keep afloat? Prudence and economy, of course, are the two great lessons to be learned, but there is one part of these lessons which, in dull times, is especially apt to be forgotten. Be sure of one thing—whatever you have to sell, there are many people ready to buy, even in the most depressed season. Find them out; show them your wares; persuade them to buy of you rather than another. When buyers are reluctant, sellers must be active. It is neither cheap nor sensible to sit behind your counter and wait for the bustle of trade to revive. When business is dull, that is the very time to advertise. In the first place, that is when you most need to advertise; and in the second, that is when people devote most time to reading the newspapers, and when your advertisement consequently is most seen."

A SPONGE FLEET.—The collection of sponge among the Bahama Islands for conversion into bedding, cushions, &c., or for use in general upholstery, is becoming a business of much magnitude. The Nassau Herald speaks of no less than fifty seven vessels engaged in this trade, viz: At Green Turtle Bay, 25; Great Harbor, 15; Cherokee Sound, 12, and Marsh Harbor, 5; total, 57. There had been recent sales of 12,000 strands of sheep-wool sponge at $1 per strand. The trade originates in the success of a new American patent, and the growth would be still more rapid if adequate machinery for manufacturing were in readiness.

General Wiswell was nominated for Commissioner of Internal Revenue, in place of Mr. Rollins, yesterday.

How to Keep Singin Skewl.

Singin skewls cant be teeched without sumbuddy to teech em, and when I quit the bizniss my mantlepiece kant fall on everybuddy. konsekwense I giv instruxyens whereby tendin to whitch ennybuddy ken teech singin skewl if thay sukseed well at it.

If your hair or wiskers is gray you ken kuller em black unlest you wood rether have em gray. If you hev no hair onto your hed its moast likely bekos you air bawled, and then its no yuse to kullor it.

Hwen you go into a singin skewl olwaze enter with a smile onto your countenants and saloot the gurls with a cheerfool pensivness like your mouth was fool of molasses kandy. Shak hands with the yung men wich is on the kommittee & ask them is thare muther well. Maik a bough to the fitch men's suns and remark in a patternizin manner that its a fine day to-nite. Before you open the dore to go in, olwaze run your finger along the partin of your hair to see if its parted strate. If you aint hired yet and there is anuther candyd8 into the feeld, you ken offer to teech for dubble the price the uther feller asks, and they wil think you twicet as good as the uther feller if you ask twicet as much, and thay will undoubtedly hire you; or if thay kant raze mutch munny tell them you'l go for ½ as mutch as the uther feller and thale be shure to hire you so thay ken save the munny.

The 1st nite of singin skewl, if nobuddy invights you to go home all nite with them you ken go of your oan akoard along with the richest skollar and stay all nite, and after that thay wil oll invight you. Sing a solow every nite of singin skewl oll by yourself without ennybuddy else singin with you, sayin that its by request. Sing it with your ize moastly shut and a smile onto your mouth

Doant let the boys sit onto the gurl's side unlest they are a rich man's sun. But if enny poor kuss tries to set with the gurls tell him its agin the rools.

If ennybuddy asks you a question about mewsick that you doant kno, tell him that subjeck will cum up in futer and moastly heal forget it befour the futer cums.

By atendin to theas rools and a phue uther little eyetems you ken git along 1st rate.

If you cood cum to singin skewl to me a quarter I cood lurn you a goodeal that would be usephool to you.

P BENSON, SR.
whitch the Sr. it stans for singger.

A Pen Picture of Brick Pomeroy.

The editor of the Corry (Penn.) Republican, who claims to be personally acquainted with Brick Pomeroy, gives his readers the extracts from the La Crosse Democrat on General Sherman and the clergy, and then proceeds to paint "Brick" thus:

"The author of the above outrage was born minus the moral attributes of a manly character. He is a thief, liar, drunkard and wife-beater, to our personal knowledge. We have known him to beat his wife and children unmercifully without the show of provocation, and forbid the merchants to trust them for the necessaries of life while carousing in dens of prostitution. And such a *thing* the leader of the Democratic party! We have known him to sing bawdy songs and crack obscene jokes over the dead remains of his friend and companion who was strangled to death in an attempt to drink a gallon of whisky on a wager, in the city of Milwaukee. And we have heard him curse the sun and defy the power that sustained it. We could chronicle a thousand other instances, but it is useless, as the extract we present delineates the moral degradation of the wretch better than we are able to do.

"In personal appearance, Pomeroy is just what the imagination of a decent man naturally pictures after reading the above characteristic of his polluted mind. He has red bushy hair (wears it long to hide his horns) a whisky-bloated face, and a red rum-blossom nose, in short, he looks like the personification of sin puked out, red hot, from the bowels of hell. He is a sweet-scented japonica to prate of the imperfections of the church, whose mind never entertained a Christian thought, and has no conception of virtue; he talk of a damnable dream; he, Mark M. Pomeroy, the personification of the displeasure of heaven, and glory of hell, wrapped in a nigger's stolen overcoat, who was seen, sluggishly dragging himself over the hallowed sepulchres of our brave soldiers, recently, to deliver pusillanimous and inhuman lectures to Southern traitors, eulogizing "the lost c-a-u-s-e."

"And such a man the leaders of a great party of the North, and a moral reformer!

"Great Jehovah, blot him out!"

TIT FOR TAT.—The following scene occurred lately at the Etampes station on the Orleans line. The train stops there ten minutes. As it started a gentleman jumped into a carriage occupied by a lady, at whose feet lay a mastiff of most ferocious aspect. The gentleman touched his hat, and was about to replace in its case an unlighted cigar he had in his mouth, when the dog not only growled, but made a dash at him, and the lady, whose countenance bore a strong resemblance to that of her dog, started from her seat, seized the cigar out of the gentleman's mouth, and threw it out of the window, remarking as she did so, "I dislike smokers, they make me ill," on which the gentleman, politely taking his hat off, and remarking, "I dislike mastiffs—they annoy me," took the dog by the back of his neck, and pitched him out, by the same route his cigar had taken.

The Road to Ruin.

T. B. Oke, of Canada asks us to publish the following. It is a very truthful and humorous description of the Road to Ruin.

The directors take pleasure in re-assuring their numerous friends and patrons that the Road to Ruin is now in good order. Within the last three months it has carried more than three hundred thousand passengers from the town of Temperance to the city of Destruction, while the number of way passengers is encouraging. An enormous amount of freight, such as mechanics' tools, household furniture, and even whole farms have gone forward, and the receipts for the year have been so large that the directors have resolved to declare a dividend of five hundred per cent. The track has been improved and relaid with Messrs. Diabolus & Co.'s patent rail. The grades are reduced to a dead level, and the switches brought to such perfection all along the route as to jerk the cars in a moment from the main track to avoid collision with the Total Abstinence engine and the Temperance trains which have recently occasioned so much trouble. In short, we have spared no expense to make it superior to any Road to Ruin ever established. It gives us great pleasure to call the attention of the public to the improvements in our engines and cars. The old favorite engine Alcohol has a fire chamber of double capacity and patent driving wheels after the fashion of old Juggernaut. Our wine cars are models of luxurious conveyance, after the pattern of the far-famed London gin palaces, where ladies and children and gentlemen of the first water can have all attention.

To keep up with the spirit of the times, our whisky, rum, and brandy cars have been greatly enlarged, and fare reduced to half price. Our cider, porter, and beer cars are exciting great attention among the children. Our experienced engineer, Mr. Belial, and our polite, gentlemanly conductor, Mr. Mix, have been to long known to the traveling public to need any commendation. Indeed, so swift and sparkling are our trains through some towns and villages that some have called it "the flying artillery of hell let loose on earth." Tickets must always be procured of Mr. Mix, at the Drinker's Hotel, where you may see the following extract from our charter from Government:

"Licensed to make a strong man weak,
Licensed to lay a wise man low;
Licensed a wife's fond heart to break,
And make her children's tears to flow.

"Licensed to do thy neighbor harm,
Licensed to hate and strife,
Licensed to nerve the robber's arm;
Licensed to whet the murderous knife,

"Licensed, where peace and quiet dwell,
To bring disease, and want, and woe,
Licensed to make this world a hell,
And fit man for a hell below.

"REGULATIONS.—The down train leaves Ciderville at 6 A.M., Portertown 7 A. M., Beerville at 8 A. M., Wineville at 6 P. M., Brandyborough at 10 P. M., and Whisky City at 12 P. M.

"The speed of the train will be greatly increased as it proceeds, stopping however, to land passengers at Poorhouseville, Hospitaltown, Prisonburg, Gallowsville, etc.

On Sundays, cars will be ready as usual, especially for way passengers, until further notice."—*Herald of Health.*

"Revolut'nary Schemes."

That pure and undefiled political organization known as the Democratic party is forever harping on the "revolutionary schemes" of the Republicans, and like the troubled waters of the sea appears to know no rest. Just now the Democratic press is busy telling its readers all about "the next revolutionary scheme of the Radicals." Ever since the rebellion broke out the people have been familiar with this language. Here are some of the specifications:

When Mr. Lincoln called for 75,000 men it was denounced as a "revolutionary scheme."

When Congress passed the conscription act, it was called a "revolutionary scheme"

When the confiscation bill was enacted it was claimed to be a "revolutionary homes."

When Lincoln issued his emancipation proclamation, louder still rose the din against "revolutionary schemes."

When West Virginia was made a State, we heard about "revolutionary schemes."

When slavery was abolished in the District of Columbia, the Democracy lifted up their hands in holy horror against "revolutionary schemes."

When the abolition amendment was proposed, it was a "revolutionary scheme."

When the Freedmen's Bureau bill was under consideration it was a "revolutionary scheme."

When the Civil Rights bill was proposed, behold what a "revolutionary scheme" it was.

When the second Constitutional Amendment came up, certainly the revolution was being consumated.

When the Reconstruction acts were passed, each in its order, was a "revolutionary scheme."

When the tenure of office bill was proposed, there was another "revolutionary scheme."

And now the judiciary act, the supplemental bill, &c., &c., are "revolutionary schemes," and they are telling us what the next "revolutionary scheme" will be.

What is very extraordinary in all this, is that these Democrats never spoke of nor thought of a single movement of the rebels from the time the first act of secession was passed, as a "revolutionary scheme." Their career was constitutional, honorable and glorious, while everything on the Union side was "revolutionary."

Advertisements.

Advertisements inserted at the following rates

	1w.	1m.	3m.	6m.	12m.
1 square,	75	$1.50	$2.25	$3.	$4.	$6.
½ col.	[illegible]	5.	8.	12.	20.	30.
¼ col.	5.	8.	10.	15.	25.	40.
1 col.	8.	15.	25.	37.	45.	60.

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

October 1st, 1867.

"I'll give that girl a piece of my mind," exclaimed a certain young fellow. "I would not, I would not," replied his uncle, "you've none to spare."

A greenhorn sat a long time very attentive, musing upon a cane-bottom chair. At length he said: "I wonder what fellow took the trouble to find all them ar holes, and put straws around 'em."

There is an amusing anecdote current about Lord Derby. It is said that some wine merchant persecuted the Premier into testing a sample of wine which was to keep off the gout, and that he got the reply, "I have tasted your wine, but I prefer the gout."

"Is Miss Blindkins at home?" asked Mr. Janders of the Irish girl who answered his ring at the door. "Yes, I b'lave she is, sir." "Is she engaged?" "An' is it engaged, ye say?—Faith, an' I can't tell you, sir, but she kissed Mr. Vincent last evening, as if she had never seen the like of him, an' it's engaged I b'lave they are, sir."

CHEATING THE DOCTOR.—An Edinburg physician, having ordered a blister to be put on a patient's chest, called to inquire what had been the effect.

"Oh" replied the brother of the invalid, "we had na chist, to put the blister on; but we put it on a bandbox, and George is weel enough."

"Well, well," answered the doctor, with a grin, "that's all right, if he's better."

THE CRAFT.—Concerning the typographical appearance of two of its exchanges, the New York *Evening Mail* says:

There seems to be a rivalry between the Trenton (N. J.) *Gazette*, and the Evansville (Ind.) *Journal*, as to which can print the worse-looking paper. One seems to be printed with the aid of lampblack and a worn out broom, and the other with a soot-bag and a cider press. At last accounts the *Journal* was a trifle ahead.

AS OUR MOTHERS DO.—An exchange says: "We were considerably amused the other evening, at three little girls playing among the sage brush in the back yard. Two of them were 'making believe keep house' a few yards distant from each other—neighbors as it were. One of them says to the third little girl: 'There now, Nelly, you go to Sarah's house and stop a little while and talk, and then you come back and tell me what she says about me; and then I'll talk about her; then you go and tell her all I say, then we'll get mad and won't speak to each other, just like our mothers do, you know. O! that'll be such fun.'"

Dr. Beecher and his daughter Catherine being on a visit to the Connecticut homestead, took occasion to go fishing together. After whipping the brook awhile, they became separated, and the daughter returned home without any fish. Leaving her fishing tackle in the yard, a hungry fowl spied the baited hook, and incontinently swallowed it, which of course cost biddy her life. The doctor having been unsuccessful as a sportsman, was about this time returning home when he found that the horse, which he had left by the roadside, had broken loose, (as was apt to be the case when fastened by his master,) and it was only by some effort that the animal was captured again. As the doctor entered the house Miss Catherine said:—"Well, father, what have you caught?" "A horse!" said the doctor a little gruffly.—"What have you caught?" "A hen!" was the equally brief reply.

JUST LIKE ITS PAPA.—On the birth day of the seventh child, all the women came rushing to see the dear infant, and congratulate the happy parents upon the event. Our Cix anticipated the visit, and, instead of having the child prepared for it, made a servant bring in a sucking pig and dressed it up in swaddling clothes, and covering up his head laid it in the place which the real child should have occupied. The ladies were introduced into the apartment, and gently approached the bed; the coverings were turned down, and a portion of the little *grunter* was exposed. "Bless my stars!" cried one of the ladies, "what a remarkable child!" "So very interesting," said a second one. "And so good natured!" observed a third, as she commenced toying with it. "And how very like," a fourth remarked, "how very like his papa!" They were all immediately struck with the observation, and exclaimed: "The very image of his papa!" The flattered parent rushed out of the room, convulsed with laughter, leaving the old ladies to discover their mistake.

MACHINE FOR FINDING WATER.—Mr. Norton's marvellous invention for discovering the existence of water on the most arid land, is attracting immense attention in Paris and experiments are daily made with it in the neighborhood of Paris. The Emperor Napoleon has purchased the machine, and personaly superintends the experiments going on in the Park of St. Cloud. The instrument consists of a long iron tube, terminating in a sharp point, which, forced into the ground, has never failed within twenty-two minutes to bring water to the surface.

This "machine" is now extensively used throughout the United States. It is simply a series of cylinders with valves in it, fitting it for pumping. Wherever there is water at a depth of less than 33 feet and no rock intervenes, the cylinders, when driven down to the water, will from a connected tube, through which the fluid can be drawn up. It takes but a few minutes to put one of these pumps down and the only wonder is that the invention was not thought of years before it was.

The Republican.

Hammonton, Atlantic Co., N. J.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1868.

Alabama.

There seems no doubt that the new Constitution in Alabama has been defeated, and the restoration of that state to its "practical relations" in the general government, indefinitely postponed, unless Congress takes the matter into its own hands, as it has an undoubted right to do, and as we hardly hope it will do. The question naturally arising is, why is it and why is it state so needing peace and some settled policy, deliberately prefers anarchy and confusion and military rule, under which her business interest must lie in ruin, and poverty and starvation prowl, notwithstanding the possession of valuable resources easily developed. The answer must be that rebel hate is stronger than everything else. The people of the North little understand what this hate is. It is a deep devilish revenge that has no counterpart this side of the bottomless pit. It is also very much out of diabolism; a combination of spite, wrong passions of human nature, exaggerated and intensified. The persons and or its influence are very fiends incarnate. Towards and traitors by nature, they are nevertheless unstable in their love of revenge, and they care not what rule comes upon them, if revenge can be fed. This is the how of it. The rebels are blind to any consideration but revenge. The interests of the state of Alabama, and the interests of every resident and property holder in the state required the adoption of Constitution. But to a rebel these rebels admit these other considerations are of no moment, compared with an opportunity for revenge. True, the curse falls on Alabama, the consequences of the defeat to the Union as a whole, and the individual states of the Union being an insignificant trifle, compared with the weight of the curse on Alabama. The land of promise lay before them, but they preferred the desert, and we sincerely hope that they may dig there, and the sooner the better. But the "why" of it, is a different story. The great "why" is the Democratic party acting Southern through and with that accoudred for whom there are no fitting epithets, so rank is he in all that is damnable and base. This party, through that great drunkard and scoundrel, Andrew Johnson, as the ignorant but rampant rebels of the South, "Delest reconstruction now by fair means or foul. In the fall we shall carry all the elections in your favor, and then when we have full control of the government, you shall have all you would have had, had you been successful in your late war upon the government." This is the "why." The Democratic party of the North is acting in full sympathy with the rebels of the South, and hold out to them hopes of the fulfillment of all their desires. The mass of the Rebels at the South as fully believe that democratic victories will be followed by the restoration of slavery, as they now believed anything, and it is because they believe this that they act as they do. We of the North know this cannot be, and that the Democrats are holding out hopes that can never be realized. But it cuts the South to be deceived; and deceived they are.

In order to defeat this Constitution, it was only necessary for a majority of the registered voters to refuse to vote. But as a majority of the registered voters are Radicals, it would seem impossible to defeat it in this way. But a single dispatch to the *New York World*, taken from many of similar import, will perhaps help explain the mystery:

MONTGOMERY, ALA., Feb. 7, 1868.—General Meade has extended the election another day, to include Sunday, in the hope that probably before the Constitution will be declared anything. Little more than half the voters have been to the polls. *Hundreds are being discharged by the employers who nevertheless then vote.* Terror prevails more than a riot occurred yesterday in Tuskegee, in which several were killed. *White citizens here are very bitter against all who vote.*

By "white citizens" are meant rebels, the term being synonymous with "white man's party" at the South.

We must not fail to state that Andrew Johnson is unpleasantly mixed up with this mess. There is good authority to believe he has sent secret agents and large sums of money throughout the South for the purpose of defeating reconstruction. The unmanable scoundrel is doing a work that no other traitor in all the land would be low enough and mean enough to undertake, and any person who does not condemn him as his crimes deserve, is not fit to be an American citizen.

The Truth Once.

Democratic papers some times hit the truth, though so far as our observation goes, they seldom aim at it. As an instance of blind truth telling, we quote the following from the New York *World* published in 1865, a few days after the re-inauguration of Mr. Lincoln. The *World* is now a very zealous supporter of Johnson, and has of course; ceased its truth telling.

"The pity of it, the pity of it," the life of this Chief Magistrate [Lincoln] should be made powerless to act by the thought that he at least includes from the most august station in the land, the humblest [Andrew Johnson] who has filled the highest council chamber with the language of a drunken jester. * * * Since the exhibition of drunken impertinence by which Mr. Johnson's disgrace himself and forfeited the National and the Diplomatic Corps, and afficted his friends * * * * * * * * * * * * * * [the Tribune's friends] by this *unofficial, drunken speech*, in comparison with which, even *Gulliver's Yahoo was unexceptable*, and to which not only our frail human life stands before us this evening, *blanched, bewildered, dismayed*. May God bless and spare Abraham Lincoln! *Should Andrew Johnson become the successor*, the decline and fall of the American Republic would seem to be inevitable or at least the Russian Empire under such attractive monsters in the human shape as Peter and Catherine. What a front of brass and impudence he must have to come again in sight of the people he has betrayed by his drunken behavior, and his *boorish* mind. * * * * He is reported to be on another debauch. *Nothing better is to be expected of him. These are the habits of his lifetime.* * * * It is ridiculous to suppose that *he ever had any political principle.*

We are not sorry that the Dickins force has run itself out. The fuss that has been made over him is discreditable to this country. He is nowise worthy of the honor he has received.

Grant vs. Johnson.

There is likely to be a mass in Washington, a resolution of the House has adopted the correspondence between Johnson and Grant, relative to the reinstatement of Mr. Stanton. The correspondence is somewhat spicy, the he being given and received in a high language as the utmost stretch of official courtesy would permit. There is a decided and bitter quarrel between Grant and Johnson, in which the latter to say the least does not rise in public estimation.

The correspondence is opened by a letter from Grant to Johnson commencing thus:

Headquarters Army of the United States, Washington, D. C., Jan. 28, 1868. His Excellency, A. Johnson, President of the United States—Sir: On the 14th inst. I responded yes to give me in writing the instruction which you had previously given me verbally not to obey any order from Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War, unless I knew it came from you personally. To this request I received a message that has left doubt on my mind as to your intention. To prevent any possible misunderstanding I therefore resume the request that you will give me a written instruction and until they are received will suspend action on your verbal one.

Then follows a lengthy history and vindication of his action in giving up the war office to Mr. Stanton and a denial of the charge made by the President's friends, that he had promised to hold on or resign at the time for the appointment of a successor, exaggerated and intensified. The persons and or its influence are very fiends incarnate. Towards and traitors by nature, they are nevertheless unstable in their love of revenge, and they care not what rule comes upon them, if revenge can be fed. This is the how of it. The rebels are blind to any consideration but revenge. The interests of the state of Alabama, and the interests of every resident and property holder in the state required the adoption of Constitution. But to a rebel these rebels admit these other considerations are of no moment, compared with an opportunity for revenge. True, the curse falls on Alabama, the consequences of the defeat to the Union as a whole, and the individual states of the Union being an insignificant trifle, compared with the weight of the curse on Alabama. The land of promise lay before them, but they preferred the desert, and we sincerely hope that they may dig there, and the sooner the better. But the "why" of it, is a different story. The great "why" is the Democratic party acting Southern through and with that accoudred for whom there are no fitting epithets, so rank is he in all that is damnable and base. This party, through that great drunkard and scoundrel, Andrew Johnson, as the ignorant but rampant rebels of the South, "Delest reconstruction now by fair means or foul. In the fall we shall carry all the elections in your favor, and then when we have full control of the government, you shall have all you would have had, had you been successful in your late war upon the government." This is the "why." The Democratic party of the North is acting in full sympathy with the rebels of the South, and hold out to them hopes of the fulfillment of all their desires. The mass of the Rebels at the South as fully believe that democratic victories will be followed by the restoration of slavery, as they now believed anything, and it is because they believe this that they act as they do. We of the North know this cannot be, and that the Democrats are holding out hopes that can never be realized. But it cuts the South to be deceived; and deceived they are.

National Banks.

Instead of abolishing the National Banks as many at one time feared Congress might be inclined to do, some improvements have been proposed, which will add to the safety of the banks, which are already more reliable than the old State institutions could ever be. In which language as the utmost stretch of official courtesy would permit. There is a decided and bitter quarrel between Grant and Johnson, in which the latter to say the least does not rise in public estimation.

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Then follows a lengthy history and vindication of his action in giving up the war office to Mr. Stanton and a denial of the charge made by the President's friends, that he had promised to hold on or resign at the time for the appointment of a successor. This letter Johnson returned with this endorsement on the back:

As expressed in the communication, Gen. Grant is instructed in writing not to obey any order from the War Department, assumed to be issued by the authority of the President, unless such order is known by the General commanding the armies of the United States to have been authorized by the Executive. ANDREW JOHNSON.

January 27, 1868.

To this Grant replied that so long as Mr. Stanton remained in the office with his authority not officially countermanded by the President, he (Grant) would regard the presentation of an order from the War office as evidence that it was issued by the direction of the President.

To this Johnson sends a long reply in which he charges Grant with having deceived him and violated a positive pledge, and adds that the members of the cabinet say so too.

To this Grant rejoins that the charge made against him is without foundation, and again reviews his conduct, concluding as follows:

And now Mr. President, when my honor as a soldier and gentleman has been assailed in the most bitter manner, I feel no inclination to stop to plead in my behalf. I have served my country as well and as attempt to involve me in the resistance of law, for which you hesitated to assume the responsibility in orders, and then destroy my character before the country.

I am in a measure confirmed in this conclusion by your persistent refusal to furnish me with orders from the Secretary of War; my superior and your subordinate, without having countermanded his authority.

Here the matter rested for some days, rumors being current, in the meantime, that Johnson would reply, reiterating his charges against Grant, and supporting them by the testimony of the Cabinet. On Monday last the reply was sent to Grant, and on Tuesday was presented to the House, in response to a resolution offered by Brooks, with reply of Grant to it. The testimony of five of the Cabinet Ministers, Messrs. McCulloch, Randall, Browning and Seward, substantially confirms the charge of the President against Grant. Taking all the circumstances into consideration, the correspondence is little more creditable to Grant than to Johnson, and shows that the former is safest when he is silent; a fact he doubtless very well understands himself. The people will, however, sympathize with Grant, because his action has been on their side of the question, and they care not a fig about his treatment of the President, except that the more shabby it is, the better they like it. And when Johnson charges that Grant "deceived him" he is in favor of Congress and Stanton, he only increases Grant's popularity.

But while Johnson and Grant are engaged in settling the question of veracity, Congress is addressing itself to more important work which this correspondence makes necessary. It is the general belief that in ordering Grant to disregard the orders of the War Department, Johnson has failed to make himself liable to impeachment, and a movement in the matter is already initiated. It is possible that the result will be the impeachment of Johnson.

The United States Musical Review, published by J. L. Peters, 200 Broadway, New York, is before us, and merits the attention of all lovers of music. It is a monthly magazine, sheet-musicalze, containing over seventeen pages of musical news, reviews, and choice art items of value and interest to musicians. This alone is well worth a year's subscription, which is only $2.—In addition to the above, each number contains *four pieces of new music* by popular writers.

The music in the *Review is of the best*, as the following select list will testify, all of which has appeared within its pages during the last six months: "Nora O'Neal," "Katy McFerran," "You've been a friend to me," and "Kiss me good-by, darling," by Will. S. Hays; "Good-by, but come again," and "Do you think the time would have seen us?" by J. R. Thomas; "Ally Hay," and "Little Brown Church," by William S. Pitz; "Marbell," by Danks; "Let the dead and the beautiful rest," Break, break, O sea," etc.

Also Kinkel's "Heavenly Thoughts" and "Maidens Blush—Schottische—Dedicated to Dannah Rose," and "White Rose March," and several other choice pieces, amounting in all to $9 at retail prices.

The *U. S. Musical Review* is published at $2 per year; single copies, 20 cents.

A private letter gives some information about Hon. Anson Burlingame, our minister to China. It appears that he had made known his intention, at Pekin, to resign in the spring, and go to California, where he has a law office, in San Francisco. Government, upon learning this intention, tendered him the position of "Ambassador from China to all the Treaty Powers," which, after consultation with other foreign representatives in that city, he decided to accept. He is now on his way to San Francisco, and will visit Washington before going to Europe. The mission with which he is invested is a most important one, the purpose being to bring about a more friendly and intimate connection between China and Europe.

Letters from the People.

Mr. Editor.—Do the people of Atlantic County know what sort of piece their "Poor House" is? A more decidedly cold, cheerless, comfortless institution of the kind can not be found. It is a perfect picture of poverty and dilapidation. A peep behind closed doors reveals a sitting room, which is the dining room, and also contains but one old broken chair and several benches. The young and old, the feeble and decrepid crowd around the fire or sit on the benches. The place is so decrepid as to make the place of warmth and the weaker shivering in the background. These unfortunate persons are given two meals a day, of boiled food, which varied "only this and nothing more." Some are not decently or comfortably clad. This dreary untidy abode with its miserable inmates presents a scene which to look upon, first excites pity, then indignation and disgust. Such is the character, that no one who has ever enjoyed the slightest share of the comforts of social life, can be induced to stay there without an overwhelming sense of discomfort and degradation.

The singular policy of "the powers that be" in reference to the poor house appears to have been, merely to obtain a support for one dimbry there twice a year. The abuse of public property, and the maltreatment of the inmates of it, appears to be of little moment. Their only injunction: "Take especial care to make this a snugger," lest the despised creatures should be contented and too many others apply for admission.

The meagre sum paid the steward is not sufficient to place him above the temptation of peculation; and if, as it is believed, it proves a profitable position, does not that result should go to the pauper, instead of another channel and reach a less commendable goal? But I do not censure the keeper or any one else as the board of management for poor-house committee. They are responsible to the people, and should be responsive to our County from the careless disbursement of the public alms. It is very evident that our funds were never properly expended, they would give both cheer and comfort to the poor of the "County House." It is not the duty of the citizens of Atlantic County to pay "poor tax," but neighbors and friends, in the hour of need, money is disbursed as christian benevolence would dictate. We listen with tearful eyes and agitated hearts to eloquent appeals made in aid to those who have crossed wrathful seas to escape the Barbarian, and rightly; but here is barbarism within the shadow of our doors, and all our sympathy and benevolence, from high to low, is dumb to hear. We cannot boast of our civilization until we correct this evil, for no community is civilized or christianized while the poor are, with generous solicitude, for those who are thrown upon its bounty.

Our Poor House should be improved, probably enlarged, and then kept *clean*, and furnished little after the manner of the age in which we live. Let us give those who have been driven by stress of weather or adverse tides, to find shelter here, some plain clothing—a few chairs, benches, and tables, and food such as the boys of our grove will not rise as it;" in a word, make the place decent and put it under the proper superintendence.

"When the icicles hang at the door,
Then is the time to remember the poor."

Yours, R.

HAMMONTON, Feb. 10, 1868.

Mr. Editor: I see you have a column for the people, where they can discuss all sorts of subjects, and I should like to have a little space in it.

There is just now some talk in our town, about the division of the town, and about change in the charter, and so forth—and these are matters that interest us, because they affect the town more or less. I don't want to see that done that will be the best for all hands, if we can find out what that is. I have been looking for some time that our charter organization might not be the best after all. It seems to me there is too much power in allegating to the Trustees of this little town, to manage the affairs of the whole town, and I believe if we had been made a township, like our neighbors around us in the county, we should have been better off than we are now. If any change at all is made in our charter, I go in for being made over into a township, whether we can't get the law, being with less fuss, and may be with less fees.

About the division of the town the other side of the railroad, all I have to say is that it there is any way to get rid of these two fellows, who call themselves "white men," but are a pesky mean sort of men, who have made so much fuss about paying their honest taxes, trying to cheat and defraud the town, I shall go in for adopting it. The town is better off without them. We don't want any Jackson men to run mean to pay their honest taxes. That's what I say. TAXPAYER.

PARIS, Feb. 8.—The actual diplomatic relations existing between the Emperor Napoleon III, and His Holiness Pio Nono IX., have suddenly assumed a much cooler aspect, and the correspondence between Paris and Rome is to-day regarded as a far less cordial character on the part of the Emperor than what it was even a few days ago. It is said that the cause of this unknown for change in the imperial policy is to be found in the fact that His Holiness has become convinced or the existence of Bourbon intrigues against his throne, and that these intrigues are for the most part hatched in Rome, and receive from the Eternal City aid and the great encouragement of the Legitimist party in France and other countries of Europe. As a royal act of to this state of affairs, and it may be to confirm the Pope and his prudential advisers, the King of Naples, is the power, Napoleon has resolved to withdraw his French troops by some and assurance toward united Italy, and has just forwarded a special order to his representatives, the French Minister in Florence, to that effect, and also enjoining them to shape his diplomacy with that object.

OUTRAGE IN THE NEW JERSEY RAILROAD.—On Friday, 7.30 Washington train from New York on Friday evening was thrown from the track when opposite the Elm House on the Jersey meadows, an axle of one of the sleeping cars having broken. The child saw from the cars was thrown directly across so as to block up both tracks. The passengers, some of whom had been aroused from their sleep, came and before reaching Newark the train was again thrown off the track. Unmarkable, the 8.30 train from New York came up, and was kept on the track until nearly 9 o'clock, on Saturday night, and the thermometer down to eight degrees below zero. One of the employes informed the passengers that cars were to be sent to take them home; but when the patience of the travelers had been pretty well exhausted, he informed them that probably no go to Newark detrain the responsibility of sending one, so their left. At 1 A. M., a mother, who remarked that her children needed her at home, quit the train and started on a cold walk to Newark.

Legal Notices.

SALE FOR TAXES,

For the Year 1867.

NOTICE is hereby given, that by virtue of a Warrant issued to me by GEORGE KRIMBLE, Esq., Collector of State Taxes in and for said County, and to me directed, I shall sell at public vendue, at the house of Rosy Wilson, in the town of Hammonton, in said County, on the 16th day of March, 1868, at the hours of 10 o'clock A. M., and 4 o'clock P. M., all the Timber, Wood, Herbage and other vendable property, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to pay the Taxes and Costs hereinafter set forth to their respective names for the year 1867.

NAMES.	Tax.	Cost.
Adams, Lewis	$12 77	$0 50
Allen, Bethuel	24 32	86
Bird, Wm. Estate	22 09	86
Brooker, Reuben	20 00	86
Brown, Peter	21 04	86
Brown, Joseph	8 00	86
Brewbeck, William	30 76	86
Bedford, John	8 00	86
Bates, Thomas	12 00	86
Bates Trust, R J Byrne	112 00	86
Bates, Joseph	43 55	86
Cole, Joseph	9 47	86
Cox, Charles	9 47	86
Copp, Dr	14 18	86
Cordery, Charles	9 47	86
Cochen, James D	7 10	86
Cochran, Thomas	8 00	86
Clark, John	3 55	86
Dealy, Louisa	8 00	86
Dean, Joseph	8 00	86
Dean, Thomas	8 00	86
Egg Harbor Association	94 54	86
Fitch, Euston	3 55	86
Fitch, James	3 55	86
Foster, Elmer	10 38	86
Foster, Samuel	10 38	86
Forrest, R	7 10	86
Fowler, Joseph	7 10	86
Gentin, John	4 55	86
Gaskill, Jonathan	10 65	86
Ganey Henry	23 32	86
Ganey, Wm.	14 20	86
Grimwold, J P	14 66	86
Hawkins, Wm. Estate	2 25	86
Hartley, Alfred	17 06	86
Haines, Julius	17 06	86
Hill, Augustus	14 20	86
Hepner, Peter	7 10	86
Hand, Samuel	7 10	86
Hess, Christopher	19 53	86
Hall, Joseph	10 65	86
Hain, John	47 69	86
Hallstine, Joseph	7 10	86
Harvey, H H	26 65	86
Hewitt, Joseph	7 10	86
Hall, William T	7 10	86
Hall, Marshall	17 76	86
Irvin, R W	7 10	86
Jervey, George	8 10	86
Jones, E	7 10	86
Kaufman, A	14 21	86
Kelley, William	14 21	86
Keller, Henry	7 10	86
Kaskadon, Joseph	47 38	86
Kastler, Frederick	5 60	86
Lamson, Peter	8 00	86
Lancaster, E M	23 11	86
Lewis, Thomas	7 10	86
Miller, George W	7 10	86
Miller, Jacob	7 10	86
Miller, James	125 17	86
McAncy, Darbi	8 10	86
McCullough, A	14 21	86
Mick, Archibald	7 10	86
Morris, Frederick	7 10	86
Molers, G H	29 15	86
Mathis, Samuel	29 15	86
Marsh, Thomas	7 10	86
Marsh, Thomas	7 10	86
Marsh, Thomas	7 10	86
McGreary, James	14 21	86
Mills, Wm.	14 21	86
Manes, James	7 10	86
Mitchel, James B	7 10	86
Mason, Wm.	7 10	86
Marott, William, sen	7 10	86
Marott, William, jun	7 10	86
North, J H	14 42	86
Nelson, Thomas G	7 10	86
Plum, John S	7 10	86
Poole, John S	7 10	86

Legal Notices.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, to me directed, issued out of the court of Chancery, will be sold at public vendue, on MONDAY, the

15th Day of March, 1868,

AT ONE O'CLOCK in the afternoon of said day, at the Sheriff's Office, in the City of Atlantic county, Hammonton, and will be sold the following land and premises, viz:

All the defendant's right, title and interest of Hank Leeds (sailor), in and to the following land, viz: Beginning at a stake and stones, in the line of Lewis Lewis, thence (1) North 30 degrees, East 18 chains to a stake, thence (2) North 60 degrees, West 5 chains (3) North 30 degrees, East 30 chains to a stake, thence (4) North 60 degrees, West 10 chains to a stake, thence (5) South 30 degrees, West 48 chains to a stake, thence (6) South 60 degrees, East 15 chains to a stake, thence (7) South 30 degrees, West 30 chains to a stake, thence (8) South 60 degrees, East 5 chains to the place of beginning, containing 60 acres, more or less.

Also, all the defendant's right, title and interest in and to the following land, viz: Beginning at a stake and stones, in the line of Lewis Lewis, thence (1) North 30 degrees, East 30 chains to a stake, thence (2) South 60 degrees, East 10 chains to a stake, thence (3) South 30 degrees, West 30 chains to a stake, thence (4) North 60 degrees, West 10 chains to the place of beginning, containing 30

Real Estate.

HAMMONTON!

Rare Opportunity to Secure

A HOME

To All Wanting Farms.

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

The Soil

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

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

Hammonton is already celebrated for its fine fruits and wine.

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

The Market

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

The Climate

is mild and delightful the winters being short and open, out-door work can be carried on nearly all winter, whilst the summer is no warmer than in the north. Persons wanting a change for health will be satisfied here—the mildness of the climate is soon beneficially felt by delicate persons and those suffering from Dyspepsia, Pulmonary affections, or General Debility, as hundreds here will testify. This section has long been known for its health, and during the summer months tens of thousands flock for health. No Miasma, Chills and Fevers in this section.

The Water

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

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

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

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

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

R. J. BYRNES,

Hammonton, N. J.

All letters answered.

Several very desirable improved fruit farms for sale. 2Catf

Real Estate.

ELWOOD!

NEW JERSEY LANDS

FOR SALE,

IN TRACTS TO SUIT PURCHASERS.

21,000 Acres

Of Superior Soil

on Camden & Atlantic Rail Road,

IN ONE BODY.

IN THE BEST LOCATION

IN SOUTH-JERSEY.

LANDS SHOWN FREE OF EXPENSE.

Apply to

E. WRIGHT,
ELWOOD,
Atlantic Co., N. J.

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

ALL Business in Real Estate belonging to Stephen Colwell in the Weymouth tract, will be executed by,

E. WRIGHT,
29a6m. Elwood, N. J.

Miscellaneous.

200,000 FEET

White Pine Flooring,

For sale at the Lumber Yard of
JOHN F. STARR, Jr. & Co.,
Cooper Street Wharf,
5a21-1y Camden, N. J.

TIME IS MONEY!

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

To all who may need

GOOD RELIABLE WEARING APPAREL,

such as

Cassimeres, Satinets, Flannels, Blankets, Jeans, Stocking and Carpet Yarns,

BE CAREFUL AND PURCHASE THOSE MADE BY THE

EAST LAKE Woolen Manufacturing Co.

BRIDGETON, N. J.

For Sale by all the Principal Stores in this State.

We believe our goods to be SUPERIOR IN DURABILITY TO ANY they are manufactured from the best of

Wool, and Wool Only.

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

ROBERT DUBOIS, President.
CHAS. S. FITHIAN, Treasurer.
J. DUBOIS, Secretary.

Ready-Made Clothing.

A good assortment on hand at our mills, or to be had from the wagon, made entirely from our own goods, on which a liberal discount will be made to merchants.
42-1y.

150,000 FEET

Spruce Frame Stuff,

Of various sizes and lengths,
For sale *Cheap*, at the Lumber Yard of
JOHN F. STARR, Jr. & Co.,
Cooper Street Wharf,
5a21-1y Camden, N. J.

MILLVILLE

Mutual Marine & Fire Insurance Company.

Millville, N. J.

For the purpose of insuring

Vessels, Cargoes, &c., Against Marine Losses,

DWELLING HOUSES, STORES, and OTHER BUILDINGS,

Household Furniture, Merchandise, and other property,

Against loss or damage by fire.

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

DIRECTORS.

Hon. Wm. Moore, May's Landing; John M. Moore, Fishersville; Lenman Blew, Bridgeton; Seth Bowen, Maurice town; Nathaniel Stratton, Millville; Furman L. Mulford, do.; Isaac B. Mulford, do.; John L. Sharp, do.; Francis Reeves, do.

NATHANIEL STRATTON, Pres.
SAMUEL F. FRIES, Sec'y.
FURMAN L. MULFORD, Treas.

Application for insurance can be made to any of the following agents and surveyors:

Wm. Moore, Jr., May's Landing.
Lowe & Sickler, 112 Federal st., Camden.
Alfred W. Clement, Haddonfield.
Walter K. Thomas, Williamstown
Henry W. Doughty, Moorestown.
4a10-1y

TURNER'S TIC DOULOUREUX OR Universal Neuralgia PILL.

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

Its Effects are Magical.

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

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

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

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

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

Sent by mail on receipt of price of postage.

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

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

Turner & Co., Sole Propr's.
120 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.
9 34

Fertilizers.

Complete Manure,

Manufactured by
HENRY BOWER,
PHILADELPHIA,
FROM SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME, AMMONIA AND POTASH.

Warranted free from Adulteration.

PACKED IN BAGS 175 LBS. EACH.

Has raised good crops of Wheat, Corn, Potatoes, Grass, Cotton, Tobacco and Vegetables of all kinds. Farmers would do well to inquire of their nearest dealer in fertilizers as to the results obtained from the use of Complete Manure. The growing crops of Wheat at this time, freely attest its virtues.

Recommended by

BOOTH & GARRETT, Chemists, Philada.
WILLIAMS & MOSS, Chemists, do.
C. ELTON BUCK, Chemist, New York,

And by all who have used it up to this time.

We have numerous testimonials to the effect that it is an invaluable Fertilizer, and we recommend it highly as a top dressing for Wheat and Grass.

DIXON, SHARPLESS & CO.,
(Sole Agents)
39 South Water and 40 South Wharves,
PHILADELPHIA.
For sale by WM. REYNOLDS,
69 South Street,
5x22-1y BALTIMORE, MD.

BAUGH'S

Commercial Manures.

We announce to farmers and dealers in Fertilizers, that the following prices have been adopted for the present spring season:

BAUGH'S

RAW BONE PHOSPHATE,

Price, **$56** per **2000** lbs.

BAUGH'S

Chicago Bone Fertilizer.

Price, **$46** per **2000** lbs.

BAUGH'S

CHICAGO BLOOD MANURE

Price, **$50** per **2000** lbs.

This well known and popular trade-mark will be found on every package of the above manures.

TRADE MARK

The high estimation in which BAUGH'S BONE MANURES have been held, during the fourteen years past, we shall fully sustain in the future. Having now the entire control of the great resources of Chicago, for furnishing Ammonia and Phosphate yielding material, viz:—Bones, Dried Flesh, Blood, &c., we have, in connection with our works in Philadelphia, the largest facilities for furnishing these manures, at the above low prices.

BAUGH & SONS,
PHILADELPHIA.

NORTH-WESTERN FERTILIZING CO.,
Chicago.

JOHN RALSTON & CO.,
Gen'l Agents, New York.

GEORGE W. KIRKE & CO.
Gen'l Agents, Boston.

GEORGE DUGDALE,
Wholesale Agent BALTIMORE.

For all information respecting the above Manures, address either of the above houses.
4a50 1y

ALLEN & NEEDLES,

Sole Manufacturers and Proprietors of their

IMPROVED

Super Phosphate of Lime.

Also, the

AMMONIATED

FERTILIZER.

PURE GROUND BONE,

At Lowest Market Rates.

Peruvian Guano.

We sell only No. 1—received direct from the Government.

SUPER PHOSPHATE, in Bags, 200 lbs. each,
Price **$50** per **2000** lbs.

Ammoniated FERTILIZER in bags, 150 lbs each,
Price **$35** per **2000** lbs.

A Discount to Dealers on above Prices.

Agricultural Works, Beach and Plum Streets, Offices and Stores, 41 S. Water St., and 42 S. Delaware Av.

DEALERS IN OILS, CANDLES, AND
General Commission Merchants,
25-37 PHILADELPHIA.

MASON & HAMLIN'S
CELEBRATED
CABINET ORGANS.

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

PIANOS.

MELODEONS of all descriptions.

Prices greatly reduced at the new Warerooms of
J. E. GOULD.
923 Chestnut sts.
25 tf. Philadelphia.

Legal Notices.

WARRANT

TO SELL LAND FOR TAXES,

Remaining in the office of Two Years, Namely, 1865 and 1866.

ATLANTIC CO., HAMILTON T'W'P., SS.

To JACOB G. CAMPBELL, Collector of said Township:

WHEREAS, It appears to the subscribers, the Township Committee of the said township of Hamilton, that the sum of Sterling on account of present tax warrants will be added to the costs of this warrant annexed to this proceedings.

	Tax 1865	Tax 1866	No. and location of Lots.
Achiff Charles.....		3 91	160
Albright John.....	2 50		931
do do		2 54	931
Anderson John...	2 87		1002
do do ...		2 36	"
Allen Hannah.....	5 04		794
Able Peter E.....	5 04		
do do		4 04	
Atkinson H H...	1 33		
Anderson George	6 16		
Allen Clayton.....	12 72		
do do		1 68	

The above properties are situated in the tract belonging to the Weymouth Ag. Association.

Abrams Thomas..	11 85		

The following lands are also in the Weymouth Asso'tn tract:

Brand A Y.....	4 60		147 and 169
do do		3 69	" "
Butterworth Jno.	2 35		140
Bates Reuben C..	2 35		167
do do		2 35	"
Brown Lewis E..	2 86		882
do do		2 36	"
Bacon Joseph....		2 36	908
do do	2 86		"
Bowers Sarah C	7 66		588, 589, 539
do do		8 25	" " "
Baker Thos W...		2 36	555
Bermer Wm B....	2 86		613
do do		2 35	"
Batchelor Wm....		5 08	614, 615
do do	4 04		" "
Bockinger, Wm...	2 90		611
do do		2 54	"
Burns, Rob't MD	2 84		651
do do		2 36	"
Beamer, Dewit C	2 90		660
do do		2 36	"
Beck, Julia.....		1 75	½ of 673
Beck, George.....		2 36	677
Bolton, Joshua...	1 77		282
do do		2 36	"
Beamish, Esther..	5 04		318
do do		2 36	"
Bennett, Maris...		1 79	½ 317
Benda Fred'k A..	2 86		370
do do		2 36	"
Bosdelena, Jno A	7 96		½ 457
do do		2 01	" "
Benyard, E C.....	2 92		1194
Bentus, Jacob.....	5 00		1149
Bolton, Samuel...	1 57		1224
do do		2 36	"
Bradshaw, Jos....	4 60		864 and 865
do do		6 06	" "
Black, James.....		2 36	
Burk, James.....	3 42		
Branch, A F.....		2 32	
Brown John A...	1 35		
Bertholette, J S..		2 36	
Boyd & Hogan...		5 68	
Brognes, Geo.....		1 01	
Brown, C A.....	6 10		
Burlett, Geo.....		14 39	
Blecker, J J.....		5 41	
Bingham, Jno....		4 69	
Blecker, J A L...	6 38		Near Buena Vista, in Landis' Im. & Ag. C.
Cole, Jos.....		3 19	1128 and 1129
Boggins, Jona'n		3 20	½ 662, 609, 663
do do	5 00		" " "
Coggins, Lydia..	2 92		908
do do		2 36	"
Carlton, Mary...		1 49	½ 676
Cox, Chas.....	1 80		759
do do		2 36	"
Clark, B F.....	1 80		260
do do		1 49	"
Cox, Samuel....	2 30		259
do do		1 93	"
Campbell, L & T	3 92		½ 853 and 852.
do do		3 19	" "
Clark, Elizab'h	2 41		874
do do		2 36	"
Carland, Jos....	4 47		877 and 878.
do do	4 47		" "
Caughlin, S B..	3 40		
do do		2 81	
Crossman, Jos..		2 36	
Curry, Chas.....		4 95	
Channan, H'ry..	2 36		½ 127
Cettinger, R'b't		1 49	
Cains' Mill Co..		4 04	
Catham James..	2 41		975
do do		2 67	"
Chism, Jno D...		29 49	
Crozier, And'w.		4 02	
Close, Dan'l....	3 92		In Wooley'ld Settle't
Chase, B. jr...	20 82		In Vineland Imp'nt.
Dickerson S W.	43 74		1075, 1074, 1073, 1206, 1199 1188, 1253, 1252, 1249, 1197, 1255, 1254, 1111, 1110, 1109, 1072, 1046. ½ 1046, ½ 1089, 235, 234, 266, 265, 264, 574, 573, 572, ½ 575, 1171, 1203, 1234, 1232, 1233, 1231, 1230, 1226, 1225.
do do	41 84		" " "
Doughty, Rob't.	3 09		540
do do		3 43	" "
Duval, J C A....		2 36	665
Dickerson, Jacob	2 87		499
do do		2 36	"
Devine, Peter.....	2 87		819
do do		2 36	"
Derbershire, H...	2 87		830
do do		2 36	"
Dorton, Elizab'th	4 98		831 and 832
do do		2 36	" "
Dole, Thos.....	2 34		1012 South.
do do		2 43	" "
Dorman, James..	2 86		164
do do		2 36	"
Dowrick, Nic'las		3 59	120
Donahue, Thos...		1 61	
Durnelley, Isaac	3 90		320 and 280
do do		5 04	" "
Dalzel, Samuel...		1 11	½ 365
Dalzel, Ellen....	1 21		½ 365
do do		1 11	"
Dounhour, C R..	7 21		355, 356, 357.
do do		5 64	" " "
Davidson, Jno....	2 86		
do do		2 36	
Dunn, J or I.....		5 26	
Derbyshire, Jas..		1 65	
England, Colin T		3 62	118
Hildridge, Jno....		2 36	366
Ewing, Han'h A.	5 59		1148 and 1149
do do		5 29	" "
Eastwood, A B...		3 19	½ 565 and 566
Earl, Jno.....		5 48	½ 816 and 815
Earl, Jas., sen...		1 11	½ 816
Estell, Dan'l E..	32 55		
do do		28 10	
Err, Edw'd G.....		1 91	
Endriss Gollip...	9 23		
Elliott, Henry....		1 49	
Emmerton, E. C.	5 19		
Erickson	7 20		Near Wooleyfield, now owned by A. K. Hay.
do		6 55	" " "
Fink, Geo.....		3 63	119
do do	3 53		"
Flinn, Dan'l.....	2 76		257
do do		2 36	"
Fenton, A & J...	1 80		220 and 219
do do ...		2 92	" "
Fairbanks, D....	4 20		276 and 297
do do		2 65	" "
Frank, Fries.....	1 80		400
do do		2 36	"
Fisher, H J.....		2 36	463
Fowler, Cath....	5 92		459 and 460
do do		4 04	" "
Fulton, M & J H	1 74		½ 636
do do.		1 66	"
Fitzgerald, M...	2 86		447
do do ...		2 36	"
Fisher Jno.....	2 36		
Frock Emma.....	1 99		½ 649 and 648
do do		1 96	" "
Fisher, W C.....		2 36	765
Fable, W L.....	3 40		N'th 1010, 1011.
do do		3 13	" " "
Fenton, Rob't...	1 55		1006
do do ...		3 98	"
Fenley, Geo.....	2 36		793
do do		2 21	"
Flassburg, Gar.	16 36		In Vineland Im.
Free, Conrad....		6 28	" " "
Forbet, Wm I...		3 92	
Freed, Jac M...	1 85		
Gof, Wm C.....	1 53		½ 503
do. do.		1 35	"
Galland Ralph..	2 92		854
do. do.		2 36	"

Legal Notices.

	Tax 1865	Tax 1866	No. and location of Lots.
Goodkneckt J M	2 52		½ 708
do. do.		1 58	"
Griffith, J J.....	2 96		252, 253
do.		3 19	do.
Garwood, John....	2 36		149
do. do.....		2 36	"
Garwood, W D....	2 36		412
Gibbs, Ridgeway..	3 96		947, 899
Harrison, John....		5 70	
Golden, Michael...		1 49	
Graham, W H.....	4 91		
do. do.		4 04	
Green, Henry.....		2 36	
Goodell, Chas H...		24 47	Jas H Abbott place—in Vineland Improv'mt
Gaskill, Jona(est)		2 36	Buena Vista
Grice, Henry.....	6 09		
Gogen, Patrick,...		1 65	
Griffith Martha....		3 46	
Gratham, Jacob...		13 00	
Graham, Joseph...	10 75		
Gonersol, Wm.....	5 01		
Gortin, Hosea.....	5 01		
do, do, ...		4 04	
Hanley, Wm B.....	2 77		567
do. do.....		2 36	"
Holght, Joseph....		3 98	561, 562
Hart, Thomas.....		2 36	597
Ham, Charles.....		2 36	612
Hickson, Charles..	2 46		650
do do ..		2 36	"
House, Geo.....	9 91		1104
do do		2 36	"
Harter, Abrah'm C	5 01		711, 712
do do		4 04	"
Harberger, A J....	5 07		½ 719, 720
do do		4 04	"
Hans, John M.....	3 51		½ 724, 723
do do		3 19	"
Henderson, A F...	2 61		303
do do ...		2 36	"
Hyde, Eli.....		3 50	214, 186
Hankins, D T.....	2 05		½ 317
do do.....		1 54	"
Hurolmus, C T....		3 24	348
Hossefross, Jacob	1 54		½ 396
do do		1 45	"
Hogan & Boyd.....	7 25		218, 217, 216
Haus, A T.....	6 66		582, 583
Hasket, Wm.....	2 82		843
Haws, George.....	6 78		636, 637
Hance, Wm.....		2 50	858
do do	1 38		"
Hynes, John.....	6 75		743, 744
Hart, David.....	3 95		823
Harding, Robert..	1 55		993
Hingham Ct'hrine	5 59		1035, 1036
Haslett, Wm.....		2 36	
Ham, S H.....		5 83	
Holester, Wm.....		8 85	Vineland Impv't near Grav'ly run
Hoopy Dan'l(est)	8 10		
do do		7 20	"
Hill, Daniel H.....		27 27	
Hubbard, J W.....		1 44	
do do	2 62		
Huber, P A.....	3 94		
do		3 19	
Howell, Wm.....		6 28	
Herman, George...		5 65	
Hopkins, Elijah,..	1 72		
Henshaw, James..	1 70		
Harlan, James.....	4 58		
Hemphill, Marg't	1 65		295
do do		1 74	"
Ingraham, Joseph	9 91		
Johnson, George..	3 89		148
Jenkins, W W.....		4 04	5 98, 599
James, Matilda....	2 46		866
do do		2 36	"
James, Joel E.....	2 36		971
do do		2 01	"
Joice, Samuel B...	5 54		
do do ...		7 14	
Jones, Alfred T...	2 46		
do do ...		2 36	
Jones, Jacob (est)	5 01		near Dutch Mills
do do		404	" "
Johnson, Chas F...	17 15		Vineland Imp't
Knox, Abagail.....	1 80		½ 708 "
do do		1 49	" "
Kelly, Adam,.....	2 01		333
do do		1 65	"
Kramer, Fred'k...		2 01	417
Kennedy, R C.....	5 08		420, 421
do do.....		4 04	" "
Kerby, Margaret..	5 08		941, 742 "
Kile, Samuel.....	2 92		992
Kooper, Stanley...	4 58		
do do ...		2 36	
Kirkham & Risley	2 01		
Kates, Horace M..		1 80	
Kates, Sarah A....		2 01	
Kuse, Lewis.....	4 15		
Lagrasse, Peter....	1 80		256, 257
do do		1 42	"
Litch, Sarah B....	1 54		258
" "		1 38	
Little, John.....		2 35	275
Lees, Edward G...		1 65	781
Logan, Esther S...		1 65	½ 380
Langham, Patrick		3 08	
Lake, Elizabeth...		4 04	392, 393
Lawson, Joseph...	2 01		468
do do ...		1 65	"
Dessering, H G....		3 13	989
Landale, James...		2 23	990
Link, Mary.....		1 54	½ 675
Landreth, Oliver..		2 61	1100
Lees, David.....	3 80		1019
do do		2 36	"
Lees, Robert.....	4 63		563, 564
do do		4 04	"
Lalament, Win...	1 80		½ 603
do do ...		1 54	"
Lane, Sarah.....	2 92		1150
do do		2 36	"
Lamb, Thomas....	1 80		
do do		1 65	
Lenly, George.....		2 36	
Leverment, Albert	5 99		
Lamb, H R.....	7 44		Vineland Imp't
Lippincott, Sam'l..	4 63		
Lewis, Roberts....	2 84		
do do		2 36	
Livisey, John.....		2 36	
Levis, Dr.....		34 06	
Lovel, S O.....		17 12	Vineland Imp't
Mason, Ruth A....	4 58		143
do do		3 57	"
Mitchel, James....	4 58		139
do do ...		1 65	
Miller, Cath'rne C	1 54		166
do do		1 65	"
Morah, Charles H	5 07		200, 210
McAlister, M.....	2 86		907
McPherson, Alex..	2 36		978
Murley, W D.....	2 86		1176
do do		2 36	"
McNeal, Robert...	1 49		488
Millett, Wm.....	2 92		554
McNicholes, Wm..	3 95		½ 653
do do		3 19	"
McGarvey, Sam'l.	1 22		½ 655
McIntyre, Peter...	1 76		½ 673
Metchner, Elis'th		1 49	½ 674
McMurtre, Mary..	1 98		263
do do ..		2 36	"
McMurtie, Arch...		2 36	262
Macklin, James...		1 35	244
Miflin, S W.....	7 76		238, 239, 240, 241 242
do do		3 57	" "
McCam, Charles...	2 92		285
do do ...		2 36	"
McFeters, Robert	1 80		294
do do ..		2 36	"
Melvin, S P.....	2 92		280
do do		1 30	"
Minch, George C..	2 01		405
do do ..		1 61	"
May, Sarah.....	2 23		½ 457
do do		1 90	"
Morgan, R.....	1 30		½ 457
do		1 17	"
McCromie, Cath...	1 78		½ 1170
do do ...		1 75	"
McIlteynolds, Arth	2 84		1158
do do		3 08	"
Miller, Abraham..	5 01		1146
do do		3 62	"
Martin, Hugo.....		4 04	776, 777
do do	5 08		"
Myers, Wm.....		2 36	967
McKee, Wm.....	4 47		
do do		3 57	
McNeal, Martha...		3 23	
do do ...	3 14		
Mather, ...	22 20		
Mendenbeck, Geo.	14 93		
Manuel, John.....	2 95		
McCurd, Geo. A...	1 80		
Meridath, D.....		7 94	
Middleton, Ver'nd		7 09	
Morris, George....		3 62	
Moats, Chas.....		14 44	
Noon, John.....	1 80		½ 913
do do		1 49	"
Nicholson, Thos..	2 29		657
do do ...		2 76	"
Neff, Jacob A.....	4 96		667, 668
do do		4 04	"
Neff, S G & M A..	2 92		668
do do ..		2 36	"
Neal, Samuel.....	1 80		669
do do		2 36	"
Oliver, Henry.....	2 92		991
O'Neal, Samuel....		2 36	594
Ottenger, Robert ..	1 80		½ 811

Legal Notices.

	Tax 1865	Tax 1866	No. and location of Lots.
Odel, W G.....		4 75	
O'Neal, Wm H....		5 27	"
Peniston, Thos.....	2 90		192
do do		2 36	"
Philip, Thos	2 90		185
do do		2 36	"
Phalin, E.....	1 82		½ 552
Pidson, B F.....	3 42		½ 821, 822
do do		3 24	" "
Picket, Joseph....	1 11		½ 821
do do		1 35	"
Pratt, Wm L.....	6 22		
do do		5 26	
Painter, Christian	3 78		
Pike, N T.....		12 74	
Quinn, Francis....	3 85		512
do do		3 24	
Quilman, H.....		2 61	
Rea, Wm.....		2 39	144
do	2 90		"
Raper, Stanley...	4 44		138
Rottenberg, Wm..		2 36	158, 159
Readstreak, E. S..	2 92		1016
do do ..		2 36	"
Robert, M. (est)			
Harlan, Ch. dec	25 32		1144, 1105, 1140, 1098, 1196, 1095, 1135, 1134, 1132, 1169, 1168, 1167, 1095, 1094, 1093, 1170, 1137, 1197, 1166, 1165, 1164, 1103
Richardson, Wm..	4 20		1092
do do...		5 83	"
Richards, Sarah A	1 80		½ 656
do do		1 64	"
Ronte, Chas.....	2 92		½ 662, 661
do do.....		2 36	"
Riley, Samuel.....		3 55	283
Ryon, Timothy....	1 78		½ 853
do do		1 54	"
Reeves, Avon.....		2 36	
Rimmington Thos		6 28	
Raith, Gottelib....	2 36		
do do		2 36	
Rouley, J.....		3 02	
Richmond, Calvin	6 55		
Reed, Mathis.....	8 21		
Raphan, C. C. see Wm. Conner.....	3 31		
do do		1 63	
Robbins, Walter...	10 76		
Reed, Eliza A.....		1 54	
Reck, David.....	7 61		
Smith, Wm B.....		5 32	126
do do	3 13		"
Shone, Bernard....		2 90	183
Sturges, James....	2 90		492
do do		2 36	"
Stephens, John,...	2 90		536
do do ...		2 36	"
Surgerson, Robert	2 90		613
do do		2 36	"
Suke, Scott.....	1 54		506
do do.....		2 36	"
Simmons, Chas....		2 36	672
do do	2 92		"
Snyder, Maris.....		1 54	½ 674
Smith, Catherine..		2 36	676
Shorte, Chas.....	7 25		752, 753, 754
do do		5 70	"
Sewell, George.....	1 33		½ 758
do do		1 33	
Stanley, Jesse.....	1 65		246
Schm'dt. John.....		7 94	½ 371
Selmon, Benjamin	3 99		½ 441, 440
do do		4 04	"
Slater, Sarah.....	1 80		½ 508
do do		1 49	"
Silliman, Smiley..		2 36	802
Smith, Sam'l.....	11 30		Wey. Farm Aso
do		4 04	" "
Shee, Margaret....	1 22		
Smith, Wm.....		6 28	
Souders & Co.....	11 57		
do do.....		8 95	
Steel, Robert.....		11 30	
Seabrook, Samuel	4 53		
Smith, Wm.....	6 44		
Smith, Jos. E, or A'L Izzard,.....	1 61		
do		1 80	
Sedon, George.....		2 36	
Scott, Amacol.....		2 01	
Smith, Thomas B		2 73	
Stull, Jer'mh (est)	2 36		
do do do		2 46	
Seyborte, Sarah...		2 36	
Shroder, John....	10 31		
do do		8 79	
Stevenson, Edw'd		1 28	
Sharker, Chas....	12 31		In Vineland Im.
Serrement, H P...	2 90		988, 989
Tourlet, Clara E..	