South Jersey Republican.

VOL. 3.—NO. 28. HAMMONTON, N. J., SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1866. $2.00 PER YEAR.

Agricultural.

[Reported for the Republican.]

HAMMONTON POMOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

President, ASHER MOORE,
Secretary, G. VALENTINE.
Saturday, Feb. 3d.

Subject, Peach Growing.

Mr. S. B. Nichols stated that an interesting paper on this subject had lately been read before the American Institute Farmers' Club; that he had made a copy of the paper for the benefit of this society, and would read it. We give the paper entire.

How to Grow Peaches in Cold Climates.

The following directions are adapted to any section of country where the season is long enough to ripen the full grown fruit sufficiently for packing purposes. Of course no one will expect to raise peaches in Labrador by this plan, but they can be thus grown in nearly all parts of the Eastern and North Western States, I am positive from my own experiments in both sections. On the vast elevated table lands of Western Asia, subject to great extremes of heat cold and the natural habitat of the peach, travellers tell us that the plant that produces this fruit is of a low, spreading, bushy form, while with us as an exotic, it has persistently been pruned into a tree with its lowest branches 3 to 6 feet from the ground and its top reaching an altitude of 25 or 30 feet.

This unnatural forcing of the sap to such a height in cold climates has gradually killed off more of the trees and is killing off others by the yellows engendered thereby.

Early next spring select the North or West side of a hill, especially for early varieties, or high dry lands; plow it deeply; then take your trees, low-budded or seedlings (the latter are the best) not more than an inch in diameter, and with a sharp knife, at one cut, as smoothly as possible, behead the trees 12 to 15 inches from the collar or surface line as they stood in the nursery. Have ready a varnish of one fourth pound of gum shellac, dissolved in one pint of alcohol and apply a coating to the cut surface. This is very necessary to prevent the exudation of gum and sap, which are needed to develop new buds. Set up sticks 20 feet apart each way, 200 to the acre; dig a hole at each and set in a peach stump. Fill in the original soil nicely around the roots, using no water nor manure until the earth reaches an inch above its former mark on the tree, after which, if the land is poor, a little well rotted compost may be spread upon the surface around each tree. Proceed now to sow broadcast a barrel of salt to every acre so set out, letting the principle part fall within six feet of the trees.

As new limbs begin to grow out, care must be taken to keep them parallel with the surface of the earth; on no account allow them to grow upwards. If on a hill side, train as many down hill as you can. As soon as the limbs are two feet long, provide small sharpened sticks, six inches long, with strings attached, drive one under each limb that tends upwards, pass the string over the limb, drawing it down quite near the ground, then tie to the stake, forming a loop in which the limb can grow without injury. Do not suffer any limb to grow higher than its point of origin at the trunk of the tree. During the summer, you have choice of two forms which you can give the future tree, accordingly as you train the growing limbs. The limbs may be trained horizontally; diverging from the body of the tree like the spokes of a wheel from its hub when lying upon the ground, allowing side branches from these main limbs till the spaces between are filled. Second, by training on opposite sides, ten large lines, each ten feet long, with many parallel side lines from these two and at right angles with them, all together in form somewhat resembling the revolving portion of a wooden horse rake. These should remain permanent. From these parallel limbs grows the wood every year which is to bear fruit the following year.

In mid-summer this new growth should be cut back one half, which will cause larger and better fruit. Along the Atlantic coast, sea weed may be spread over the trees in the fall, or straw, as a protection against severe cold, and will form an admirable mulch in the summer, also keeping the fruit from contact with the dirt. Do not remove this covering in spring until the buds begin to swell and open underneath. If there are indications of frost after the trees are in blossom, they should be covered with old blankets, quilts, bagging &c., every night until the danger is past. Every two years the orchard should receive a dressing of salt in the spring as directed above, and every fall a good supply of well rotted manure, that prepared with lime slacked with salt water is best. Apply all manures upon the surface, and keep clear of weeds with the hoe. Never use the plow after the trees are set. It is designed that the trees should cover all the ground except such narrow paths as may be necessary for supplying manure and gathering fruit, which may be done with wheel barrows. Wherever the saline properties of the soil have been exhausted the peach tree will not fruit. Salt must be supplied either in the soil or by the atmosphere, through the sea breese. Very fine fruit is reported as grown near Great Salt Lake in Utah.

Peach trees trained in this manner present the following advantages. First. They will bear much quicker—younger than as ordinarily grown.

Second. They will bear fruit for a longer period of years, if properly cared for, and in much colder climates. Third. The fruit is very much larger and finer and ripens easier. Specimens thus grown at Portsmouth N. H., measured over a foot in circumference; the limbs were loaded with fruit and rested upon edges of narrow boards laid beneath.

Fourth. As the system of yearly pruning is somewhat similar to that now generally used for the grape, women can soon learn it and from the lowness of the trees take the entire care of them. as also the gathering of the fruit, thus affording out door occupation pleasure and profit, so much needed by many of their sex at the present day. An acre of such trees well cared-for, will yield 500 bushels or 1000 baskets worth $3 to 4, the basket. Reckoning but half this yield, an acre or two around any town or village in the North world pay handsomely better than flowers I think. Again, do you want to grow plums? Pursue the same treatment with your trees and you will have plenty. Early in the spring fence your hens in with the trees. Get up some morning at day light, go out and see what is going on. You will discover Mr. and Mrs. Shanghai and family running around, tumbling over the plum tree limbs and breakfasting upon every little insect they can find. If you see them picking into any ripe fruit, do not hurry to twist their heads off; they are only after a worm—for wormy fruit is first to ripen. You will shortly find the curculio has left the premises for loftier trees, out of reach of the hens. Then remove the hens, select full grown fruit as soon as it begins to ripen and keep it in a dark room or lend to market at once.

This method of growing the peach, I discovered many years ago, and have since kept secret, while experimenting. It costs the public nothing, hence many will say poh! poh! until their mouths are stopped with their neighbor's peaches. Those who try this method and succeed, I hope will report and give credit, and let those who do not succeed, try again. It has been done and can be again, but like any thing of value, requires pains, patience and practice.

I. H. SANBORN.

Vandalia, Ill., Jan. 17 1866.

The President said he had tried the system recommended in this article in Maine without success.

Mr. Crowell thought peaches will not bear so low temperature here as in a colder climate, and thought the fruit buds will kill at three or four degrees below zero. Most of the buds here seem to have been killed by the severe cold of the first of January.

Mr. Brown asked if any one had tried coal tar to kill and prevent borers.

Mr. Nichols had tried it, and thinks it effectual. He advised the growing of peaches as a profitable crop. He asked whether any one had tried salt among peach trees.

Mr. Taylor had tried it and with good success. He recommends seedlings as the best to grow and as more certainly productive than nursery varieties.

Mr. Conkey tried salt last year, sowing it broad cast, and thinks it was of great benefit to his trees. They were thrifty, the foliage dark green, and the crop of peaches much improved. He thinks it the effect of the salt. He thinks six to eight bushels to the acre a proper quantity.

Mr. Parkhurst had grown peaches to some extent, and found that light soil was better than heavy. He stated that Mr. Bisbee, of Waterford, had used salt to a good advantage among his trees.

Mr. Bassett thought early peaches will not be as profitable as late, as Delaware peaches come into market with the earliest. By growing the later varieties, competition with the southern growers, who depend almost entirely upon the early peaches, is in a measure avoided. He recommends the "Late Crawford," the "Old Nixon," and has a nameless variety that he regards as valuable. Thinks covering the trees might save the buds from early frost, and so save the fruit.

Mr. Crowell thought the killing of the fruit buds this year, an advantage rather than otherwise. It will give the trees a chance to rest. We shall get a good crop of thrifty wood this year. He recommends thinning fruit. He has not had good success with seedlings. Thinks the old Crawford not the best, and recommends the "stump of the World" "Old Nixon" and several others.

Mr. Valentine cultivates seedlings mainly, and has had good success with them, many good peaches, and good crops.

Mr. Conkey gave a statement from a fruit grower in New York, in relation to growing trees that sustained Mr. Taylor's theory respecting seedlings. The grower plants in rows where the trees are wanted, thus avoiding the necessity of removal. He recommends the destruction of all fruit that falls from the trees to prevent the increase of insects.

Mr. Nichols recommends picking of damaged fruit, and putting where curculio cannot hatch. He also spoke of fruit preserving houses, and of the importance of forming a company for the establishment of one here.

Mr. Parkhurst had not seen any advantage in shaking the trees to get rid of the curculio. He argued that it would not pay to raise peaches to any great extent, for market. *His success with seedlings*, has not been good. Does not consider them worth raising.

Mr. Hill has had some acquaintance with the peach trade, and believes they might be sent North and so made a profitable crop.

The President had not met with good success in growing seedlings. Thinks the late peach the best variety for a crop. Thinks yellow fleshed peaches the most likely to give satisfaction as a seedling.

FRIDAY, FEB. 9th.

Subject, Running Vines, Mellons, Cucumbers, Sweet Potatoes, &c.

Mr. Pressey, when first trying to raise mellons in this soil, had failed. The vines at first looked thrifty, and the fruit promising, but when half grown the vines were struck with blight, and the fruit rotted. He was told by experienced growers that he must ma n u r e em. The method recommended to him was to dig a deep hole, put in coarse manure, cover and plant seeds. When the plants were of some size tread down the earth around them. He had not been very successful with any method, and could not have a favorible opinion of them as a profitable crop. Some years ago his brother had a large crop, and sent three two horse loads of water mellons and one two horse load of cantelopes to Philadelphia. His nett profit on the whole was sixteen cents.

Mr. Bassett had never raised mellons on a large scale, but was of oppion, they could be raised without difficulty. On a small scale, he thought the following plan as good as any, and possessed of some advantages. Take a barrel, knock the heads out, set it on the ground and fill it half full of common, coarse manure. Throw the earth up around it for a distance say of eight feet from the barrel, making a circular mound half the height of the barrel, more or less. Plant the seeds around and close to the barrel. Lay a board or plank on which to walk to the barrel, and in dry weather pour two or three buckets of water into the barrel every day. In this way cucumbers of the finest quality can be rais d in great abundance; also mellons, if not too many are planted. Another method is to clear off new ground in the fall and sow winter rye. In spring turn furrows together and plant, and continue to occasionally turn in the rye for nourishment for the plant as needed till all is used. For cucumbers he also recommends deep cultivation and abundance of manure.

Mr. Nichols inquired if marl had been tried. He had raised fine mellons, but found difficulty. They were liable to be struck with blight in August. The leaves would turn brown and wither, and the mellons stop growing and rot. Had entirely failed to raise pumpkins or winter squash. Would also like to know if mulching had been tried.

Mr. Brown had found blight and rot a serious difficulty. In New York had been troubled to ripen mellons before frost, but was otherwise successful there. His method was to dig a hole the size of a bushel baskot, fill half full of coarse manure, cover, and on the top plant the mellons. Bugs sometimes cut the vines partially off. When this was done, he covered the vine where out. It would take new root and do well.

Mr. Elvins did not think marl worth much. Thinks well rotted manure and plenty of it, all that is requisite.

Mr. Nichols thought New York preferable as a market for mellons. He had been told by persons who raised mellons for the New York Market that they could be made to yield $500 to the acre.

Mr. Brown had bought good mellons raised in this vicinity on the New York plan.

Mr. Prasey enquired whether pie mellons were good for stock.

Mr. Brown had tried, but stock would not eat them.

Mr. Nichols had fed them to cows, but would eat them once or twice only.

Mr. Valentine had found cattle would eat them if cooked, but did not consider them worth much.

Mr. Crowel had good success with mellons the first year. Planted new ground, used stable manure, made the hills small, and covered the manure before putting on seeds; thinks new ground the best; thinks if manure is put deep enough, say from a foot and a half to two feet, they will grow well; thinks cheese pumpkins as good as any for pies, and that they can be well grown.

Mr. Pressey lets tomatoes take care of themselves, and always has enough for his family use; does not think them profitable here.

Mr. Nichols thinks the early and late crops will pay. The smooth kinds are best for market, but not the best for eating.

Mr. Valentine had generally failed in growing squashes. Last year he tried a new plan with some success. He got what is known in this vicinity as cheese pumpkin, but which is a squash, as the seeds show. He planted the seeds of this, and from the vines, got three or four Boston Marrow weighing 14 or 15 pounds, and crooked necked squashes, of all imaginable kinds, and all good eating, though not fully equal to the Hubbard. He has seeds from these squashes which he will furnish. Had tried melons on new ground. They set thick, but the blight and rot struck them. Thought they might have been planted too thick. He tried raising them among sweet potatoes, putting one seed once in six or eight hills, and without much cultivation, had a good crop. Did not think the potatoes were injured. He universally failed when trying the hill system.

Mr. Elvins had forwarded tomato plants with great care and effort, was satisfied that they could not here be ripened earlier, but the market was supplied two weeks before his was ready. Did not believe they could be grown profitably here.

Mr. Basset thought ground could not be made too rich for tomatoes. Did not regard them as profitable for market.

Interesting statements concerning sweet potatoes were made by Mr. Elvins and others, but as the subject for the next discussion is sweet and Irish potatoes, we defer a report till then.

It was generally admitted that much is yet to be learned concerning mellon culture. We hope to receive communications for the REPUBLICAN from those who have had experience in growing them.

Miscellaneous.

[For the Republican.]

HOME LETTERS.

NUMBER I.

Dear A:—

Do you remember the little red school house on the top of one of the bleakest of New England hills which was the Mecca of our daily pilgrimage in the days of our childhood? Do you recollect the presiding genius of that temple; the lank, bleareyed school-master who swayed the sceptre of authority for several successive seasons, and who dealt out to his hapless pupils, science and hard knocks in about equal proportions? Have you forgotten how, when his attention was absorbed by some knotty problem in Adam's Arithmetic, we would improve the opportunity to "make faces" at those big boys who used to hide our bonnets and rob our dinner pails, while at the same time we would manage to carry on a telegraphic communication with the two bright-eyed little lads who sat in the seat opposite? How they used to bring us the largest red-cheeked apples and the nicest parched corn, which we would graciously accept and then, true to our feminine instincts, bestow our favor and smiles upon some other aspiring urchin "just to see John and Joe draw on such long faces?" But that is years ago, and "Joe" upon the judge's bench ignores such childish follies, while the absorbing whirl of political life leaves John but little time or thought for the past, and you and I in our maturer wisdom have almost forgotten that a flirtation can be carried on in jackets and pantalets as well as in straight coats and long garments. The incipient coquette can find no better field of operation than the district school as we knew it, and full many a lesson is learned there not set down in books, and much progress made in studies not prescribed by the committee, or taught by their authority.

Don't you remember the time when we arrived at the dignity of having a set copy of "pot-hooks and trammels," and how your unsoiled sheet with its straight lines and smooth curves shamed my blotted exercise, which resembled nothing so much as a cornfield after a gale, with my straight marks all leaning, and what should have been "lines of beauty" as sharp as the corners of a Virginia rail fence? Well, I think that the luckless printer who is doomed to translate my scrawling characters into fair copy, will bear me witness that in this report I have maintained a consistent position.

Have you forgotten the day that in poring over our geography lesson we came to the State of New Jersey, and what air-castles we built about "Great Egg Harbor" and "Little Egg Harbor?" such funny names, like those we had read about in fairy tales. We were certain they must be wonderful places, and thought we should like to live near them. To be sure the geography said that the southern portion of New Jersey was low, sandy and barren; but as we had never been taught to associate ideas with the words we committed to memory, this description was about as suggestive to us as it would have been to a native of Japan.

Had I taken equal interest in the geographical statement regarding the face of the country, and accepted it as authority, several years residence in this locality would have very essentially modified my views in that particular, for, although this part of Jersey may be low and *is a trifle sandy*, facts have proved that the soil with proper cultivation is anything but barren. Hundreds of acres in this settlement, which eight years ago formed part and parcel of an apparently sandy desert, have been "made to blossom as the rose," and the stunted pines and unsightly oak bushes with which they were covered have given place to thriving vineyards, well cultivated orchards, strawberry patches and blackberry fields which it would do you good to look at, to say nothing of the watermelons, sweet potatoes and numerous other vegetables which seem to grow here as "naturally as a duck takes to the mud."

Not only has yankee industry and tact accomplished this change externally, but they have acquired for this settlement the reputation of growing some of the best fruits ever sent to the New York markets, and the city dailies mentioned this fact and commented upon it, until we Hammontonians "awoke one morning and found ourselves famous." Still it was so difficult for the Gothamites to believe that any good thing could come out of the State of Camden and Amboy that they sent a committee here to spy out the land, consisting of Solon Robinson, Dr. Trimble and several other gentlemen, who having their prejudices removed, have, with commendable frankness, made a public acknowledgment, and have endorsed Hammonton so heartily that we find ourselves so exceedingly popular that we have serious ideas of petitioning Congress to remove the "hub of the universe" from its present situation and locate it here in the Jersey sands. But I have extended this letter to such a length that I must reserve farther details until my next.

Yours, C——.

[For the Republican.]

THE STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

Extract from a letter to a teacher in the West.

I must not omit, my dear C., to speak of my visit to the Normal School at Trenton, N. J. The annual winter examination took place on Tuesday evening, the 30th ult., and the afternoon and evening of the next day, closing, as I have been informed, with a reunion. To my regret I was not able to be present except on Tuesday—but with the exercises of that evening, I can truly say I was highly delighted. We so often hear the remark "the pupils did great credit, both to themselves and their instructors," that it seems like commonplace praise; but of the pupils both of the Normal and Model Schools, it can most emphatically be said. As we had gone some distance purposely to be present at the examination, we started for the Hall at an early hour, that we might "get a good place" and be able to see and hear to advantage—but early as we were, we found the room already half-filled with visitors, members of the Legislature, invited guests, friends of the pupils, &c. The number steadily increased, till the room was filled to over-flowing—many not being able to procure seats, were compelled to stand during the whole evening. The exercises commenced with singing by the pupils of the model school under the direction of the accomplished Professor of Music, Mr. Harden. Though not competent to judge critically either of the music or singing, it exactly suited my simple taste, I have rarely heard anything more melodious than some of those sweet youthful voices.

Several of the scholars displayed wonderful aptitude for map-drawing: describ- the triangulation, coast-line, capes, rivers, mountains, &c, as they drew them—and in so short a space of time that I would have thought it next to impossible if I had not witnessed it. I cannot pass from this subject, without saying a word to you, as a teacher deeply interested in all that relates to education, respecting these new charts of E. & A. Apgar, for drawing maps by triangulating the counties. They seem to me a wonderful improvement upon the old plan and I think that they ought to find an honored place in every schoolroom.

But the chief attraction of the evening for me, were the exercises in Elocution. Several of the young ladies both of the Normal and Model schools, particularly distinguished themselves by their manner of reading the poems, essays, &c., assigned them. I was also very much interested with the concert reading by several classes composed of the younger pupils of the Model School. Seldom have I heard anywhere, even in classes trained by some of the best Professors of Elocution, a style of reading that pleased me better, simple, easy—every word distinctly enunciated, the accent and emphasis placed so as to give the meaning of the writer, without bordering upon an affected, theatrical style, which so often spoils for my ear, what is called "good reading."

Altogether, my dear C. the evening was a pleasant one, a time long to be remembered; there was only one thing that I regretted—that was, that I could not have the pleasure of hearing, at least, a short address from Dr. Hart, to his graduating class, ere they passed away from those stately halls of learning to their humble school rooms.

But perhaps they do not need it—for enjoying the high privilege of associating day after day, with so faithful, earnest a teacher, the store house of whose mind is so well filled with rich treasure—that they become insensibly imbued, in a measure, with his spirit and go forth, ready to labor faithfully in the field assigned them.

The new boarding arrangement is giving great satisfaction. All the female pupils and teachers live in the house lately erected for this purpose on the premises, and fitted up especially for their convenience. The pupils have here a comfortable and pleasant home, under the immediate superintendence of their teachers, and the opportunities for uninterrupted study are much greater than when the pupils were scattered about the town. The cost for board, room rent, fuel, light and washing, is only $3.50 a week. As there is no charge for tuition, the whole expense of a residence at the school for the school year (40 weeks) is thus reduced to $150, even in these times of high prices. Full particulars in regard to this point are given in the annual report of the Trustees.

Selected.

Be Kind to Each Other.

Be kind to each other!—
The night's coming on,
When friend and when brother
Perchance may be gone!—
Then midst our dejection
How sweet to have earned
The blest recollection
Of kindness returned!—
When the day has departed,
And memory keeps
Her watch broken-hearted,
Where all she loved sleeps!

Let falsehood assail not,
Nor envy disprove,—
Let trifles prevail not
Against those ye love!—
Nor change with to-morrow,
Should fortune take wing;
But the deeper the sorrow
The closer still cling!
Oh! be kind to each other!—
The night's coming on,
When friend and when brother
Perchance may be gone!

PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S HUMOR.—A correspondent of the *Independent* tells this little story of the late President: It is not generally known that the speech always made by the President upon the presentation of a foreign Minister is carefully written for him by the Secretary of State. A clerk in the Department, ignorant of this custom, was one day sent to the White House by Mr. Seward, with the speech to be delivered upon such an occasion. Mr. Lincoln was writing at his desk as the clerk entered, a half dozen Senators and Representatives occupying the sofas and chairs. Unable to disguise a feeling of delicacy in the discharge of such an errand, the young man approached, and in a low tone said to the President: "The Secretary has sent the speech you are to make to-day to the Swiss Minister." Mr. Lincoln laid down his pen, and, taking the manuscript, said in a loud tone: "Oh, this is a speech Mr. Seward has written for me, is it? I guess I will try it before these gentlemen see how it goes." Thereupon he proceeded to read it in a waggish manner, and as he concluded, with sly humor, "There, I like that; it has the merit of originality."

Gail Hamilton says one can be daughter, sister, friend, sagacious, without impeachments of one's womanhood; but it's a dreadful endorsement of a man to marry *him*. That is so, but there is another side to the case—many a man has been made bankrupt by foolish confidence in such endorsement.

South Jersey Republican.

INDEPENDENT—FEARLESS.

Hammonton, Atlantic Co., N. J.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1866.

THE LEGISLATURE.

We last week mentioned the refusal of the Senate to confirm the nomination for Secretary of State of H. Newton Conger. It has now come out that Scovel and Wright, only, of the Republican Senators voted against confirmation. It is stated that this action was caused by a feeling of dissatisfaction at the supercedure of the present incumbent of the State Secretaryship, and of Judge Van Dyke, in whose place George S. Woodhull, Esq., has just been appointed, but the public almost unanimously put an entirely different construction upon the action of these Senators. They may be dissatisfied with the appointment of Mr. Woodhull. If so, they are about the only gentlemen who are, and they ought to understand that in their official capacity both honor and honesty require them to act for their constituents. Refusing to do this, they are unworthy the offices they hold. It is not difficult for a legislator to decide when he is, and when he is not true to his constituents.

It is understood that the Governor will adhere to the nomination. Mr. Conger is a man of talent, and eminently qualified for the position.

The Railroad fights still rage, and are likely to for some time. The Patterson and Newark Railroad bill has passed the Assembly. The bill authorizing a new road between Newark and New York, and one much needed if representations be correct, still hangs fire. We sincerely hope it will pass both branches. The reluctance of the legislature to grant such facilities of communication as are urgently needed for the successful operation of the business of the state is inexplicable on principles of political economy or ordinary statesmanship. Railroads are a positive advantage everywhere. There cannot be too many of them, and whenever capital can be found to build them, legislative permission should be given. The state might limit the number of fruit growers with as much propriety as the number of railroad companies. The plea of existing corporations is that if competition is allowed, their business will be injured. Fruit growers might say the same. All these things regulate themselves. When a business is so overdone as to be unprofitable, it is abandoned. Where there is only business for an existing road, capitalists will not be anxious to build a second. Wherever there is sufficient business for two or more, they should be built. We trust the good time will come, when legislators will so view the case. Just now the vision of some of the legislative gentlemen seems clouded. Are the clouds greenbacks?

The bill incorporating this town has passed to its third reading in the Senate, and has been recommitted for the adoption of several amendments suggested by friends of the bill. It will probably pass the Senate some time next week.

The cattle law has been met in the House by a remonstrance, and no action will be taken till time for its friends to petition for it, has passed. There should be no delay in doing this. It is an important bill. The rapid settling up of the wilderness portions of Atlantic County depends partly upon its passage. Probably four fifths of the citizens of the county are in favor of it. Let them manifest their desire for its passage by signing and circulating petitions in its favor.

The bill cutting off a portion of this county, and annexing it to Cumberland, has been indefinitely postponed, which is equivalent to its defeat. It cannot be called up again this session.

In the Assembly an amendment to the registry law, providing that on election days the number of hours of labor shall be limited to eight, was agreed to on Wednesday. Mr. Trimble, moved to add a section providing that the election shall not be held in a hotel, tavern or drinking house, nor shall any tavern, drinking house or place where vinous or fermented liquors are sold be open on that day. The question was divided and the question taken upon that branch which prohibits the holding of elections at any hotel, tavern or drinking saloon, and it was defeated 16 to 40. The second part of the proposition that hotels, taverns, drinking saloons and places where vinous or fermented liquors are sold be closed on election day, was also defeated 18 to 37; the member from this county voted for both, we are glad to say.

The French Emperor's speech at the opening of the Chambers on the 22d ult. has been received. It is generally regarded as satisfactory on the French question. The Washington people regard it as evasive. The following despatch is given in confirmation of the first view. We don't believe it is possible to tell what the Emperor intends. He is cunning as a fox, and has his own purposes in view, which he keeps to himself.—

LONDON, Jan. 22.—A correspondent of the London *Daily News*, says that it has learned in Court Circles that the Emperor Napoleon is really displeased with the Emperor Maximilian on very many accounts, especially on account of the bad reception given to the French Councillor of State sent to make the finances in hand, and it is insinuated that this is one reason for the withdrawal of the French troops.

OUR POSITION.

We have been asked whether the REPUBLICAN will in the future be the same, politically, as heretofore. We can answer Yes essentially. We shall continue to advocate the principles embodied in the Declaration of Independence, the political equality of all men, and their inalienable rights. We shall not favor class legislation, nor shall we advocate the mean and driveling theory that this is a white man's government, in which the rights of white men, only, are to be regarded. We do not say what would be our course in case the interest, of races should clash, because those interests are one. Antagonism between the interests of the whites and blacks now inhabiting this country, is a political and moral impossibility. A conflict of the races can only be the result of a withholding, or a violation of the rights of one party or the other. This government was formed to maintain the rights of *men*, in the broadest sense of the term men. No distinction before the law in favor of sex or race was intended, or contemplated as a possible result, by the founders of it. Whatever of jaring has occurred in the government, has been the result of invidious legal distinctions whereby men have been denied their inalienable rights. The only guaranty of permanent peace, is a guaranty of the rights of all men. For this, the government was formed, and while it accomplishes this, it will run smoothly, if perverted from its original purpose, it will be like a locomotive thrown from the track, and an attempt to run a locomotive on a corduroy road could not be more unreasonable than an attempt to conduct this government on any principles except those of perfect justice to all men and of equality before the law. To advocate other principles, would be to advocate discord and a conflict of the races. That a conflict would be the result of an attempt to permanently deprive the colored men of their just rights, cannot, we think be reasonably doubted. Because they have submitted to a deprivation of their common rights for two centuries, it does follow that they will continue submissive under continued injustice. The hour for justice to all men has struck, and woe be to him who ventures to deny it.

But while the political principles we shall continue to advocate, are those we have universally maintained, we are not under obligations to any party, as such. With ring politics, we do not expect to be contaminated. We make no promises to defend party action except as may concide with our views. Parties are a necessity, we suppose, but subserviency to party, especially on the part of journalists, is an evil for which there is no excuse. The public have a right to expect of journalists a calm and disinterested judgment on all questions of public interests, and a discussion of them in the same spirit.

Subserviency to man, corporations or parties for the sake of patronage, is the most contemptible form of sycophancy. It eats out the manhood of whoever practices it. To maintain the right regardless of consequences is the true course in politics as well as in other matters, and this we propose to do, so far as we deal with politics. To what extent we shall discuss political questions, depends much upon circumstances and our own inclinations. We make no pledges in this respect, but we wish to avoid all misunderstanding as to how we shall speak, if at all.

Mr. Editor:—To the question " whether staminate vines can be made productive by cultivating with them perfect, or pistillated vines," I would reply certainly not. The staminate or male plant can never be made to produce fruit. On the other hand neither can a pistillate or female plant produce fruit without the aid of the staminate or male plant.

This matter is very simple if one will examine the flowers for himself. Any one can be made to see and know a staminate, pistillate, or perfect flower. A perfect flower is one with both stamens and pistils. The stamens contain a dust, or what in botany is termed the pollen; and this polen is necessary to the perfection of the fruit. As the flowers expand, the stamens (or to be precise about terms) the anthers containing the pollen burst and scatter their contents, which, falling upon the pistils is conveyed to the germ. This is as far as we can definitely trace it; but the supposition is that this pollen gives life, or power to the germ to grow and become fruit, for without this pollen there can be no fruit. So you will readily see both stamens and pistils are necessary to the perfection of fruit.

About the grape our botanists do not seem to agree. In " Gray's Manual " page 86, he says, " all American species are polygamous, that is perfect, having both stamens and pistils. Wood says most of the American species are dioecious, which term Mr. Bassett so well defined last week. Mr. Prince, proprietor of the Sinnean Gardens and an excellent botanist, says, " Some of the American species have a predominance of male plants. And further says. " This similarity does not result from any abortion, or unnatural effect in the organism of the plants as has been inconsiderately supposed, but is in accordance with the normal characteristics of the respective species and the positive creations resulting from a great natural law."

MARY TREAT.

Hammonton, N. J., Feb. 15, 1866.

We are indebted to Senator Blackman for state documents.

STATE REFORM SCHOOL.

The first annual report of the trustees of the New Jersey State Reform School has been submitted to the Legislature. It contains some information of interest to the friends of the proposed institution. The Board organized September 14th, 1865, and appointed a committee to receive proposals for the sale or gift of a tract of land suitable for the location of the School; the track to contain from three to five hundred acres of good land, abundantly supplied with good water for culinary, and cleaning purposes, for the farm stock, and for the possible sudden need in the extinguishment of fire, to be situated in a healthy location, and of convenient access from all parts of the state. A pond for bathing and skating is also considered essential. " Isolation from the world " is regarded as important to the perfect working of the institution.

The committee advertised for sites. About a dozen were offered. Two gentlemen each offered as a gift a site of five hundred acres. They were both deficient in some important respects, and could not be accepted. Two tracts offered were carefully examined, and found to meet the requirements of the law. They are large farms, one containing four hundred and fifty five, and the other four hundred and eighty acres, and the prices asked are much beyond the amount appropriated by the legislature. Besides the first cost of the site, buildings are to be erected, furniture for the house and school, implements and stock for the farm, provisions for the family and salaries of officers are to be provided. Hence the necessity of a largely increased appropriation. The number of pupils likely to be in this Institution is estimated as two hundred, at least.

It is now some two years or more since the movement to establish a State Reform School was begun, and at the present rate of procedure, it will be several years, yet, before the institution will be in working order. Where the fault is, we do not pretend to say, but that serious fault exists is painfully evident. With ordinary energy, the institution might have been in successful operation before this. The need of it is great. Our state prison and the various county jails contain children and youth, vicious no doubt, but who are made worse by every hours sojourn in these places. The prison and the jails are better calculated to confirm the young in evil than to reform them. They are places from which every good influence is excluded, and in which evil, and that in its worst forms, abounds. A large proportion of youthful criminals, if not all, are such from the want of proper parental training and healthful home and social influences, and could they be put under proper training and right influences; influences that appeal to the better nature, they might be reformed and made respectable and useful citizens. And yet the legislature, or the Trustees, or other responsible parties, hesitate and delay in establishing an institution where they will be subject to such influences. Is it parsimony, or indifference, or red tape? Is the salvation of some hundreds from a life of sin and degradation a work to be postponed from year to year?

Mr. Editor:—It seems scarcely necessary for me to answer the communication of Dr. Ingersoll inserted in your last issue, as you have answered it for me, or nearly so. All that is requisite for me to add is, that Dr. Ingersoll's name is not attached to the license in my possession. It was given, I believe, a little while before the announcement was made in your paper of the appointment of the Doctor in place of Mr. Thompson, when there was only one examiner.

I am glad that my article has brought forth a response from Dr. Ingersoll, although he rushes rather hurriedly into the use of the expression " base fabrication," as we thus learn that we have one examiner who desires to do his duty. And yet, unless I make a mistake there are certain duties appertaining to the office of County Examiner, expressly stated in the school law, that have not been discharged by the board—even since the appointment of the Doctor, so far as I know. In section 8 of Act of April 17, 1846, School Law, we read " whose duty it shall be to meet at such times and places as the said Board of Examiners shall determine and appoint, and in common with the town Superintendents to examine, and license, &c. Now Mr. Editor, will you please inform me when the Board last met, and at what place? When and where will it next meet? Does the Board ever act as a Board, or do its members act as individuals, independent of one another? Why have we not some announcement of the times and places of examination? These are questions in which many persons are interested, particularly Trustees and town Superintendents, especially the latter, as it is made part of their duty to assist in such examinations; and yet, so far as my knowledge goes, no Board of Examiners for some years at least has ever deigned to inform any one of the time and place when examinations would be held. Those examinations have been conducted in a private manner, contrary to the express meaning and statement of the law. If the Doctor really wishes to do his whole duty he will announce in your paper very soon, what time and at what place the Board will next meet, and in connection with the town Superintendents proceed to examine, &c.

I shall wait very anxiously to hear from the Doctor to know what the Board intends to do.

PROGRESS.

COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY.

At an adjourned meeting of the Trustees of this College was held at Princeton on the 7th inst. The friends of the institution will be pleased to learn that the Board, estimating as it deserves the importance of properly filling the vacancy caused by the death of the late Professor Giger, appointed a committee to confer with an accomplished classical scholar in New England, with a view to his acceptance of the professorship of the Latin language and literature in the College. The gentleman referred to was educated at Academic and Collegiate institutions of the highest repute in this country, and afterward spent several years in philological studies in an university in Germany. Strong hopes are entertained that the deputation will be successful in their mission. By this addition to a faculty excelled by none in the department of Mathematics, Physical and Mental Science, and general literature, its rank in the classics will be raised to a corresponding eminence.

This action of the trustees, taken in connection with the recent efforts to secure an adequate endowment, and the measures now in progress for the erection of an astronomical observatory of the first class, and the establishment of a scientific school, designed to furnish instruction in the application of science to agriculture, civil and mining engineering, and other practical arts, indicates an earnestness and enlightened liberality in the Board, that has not been witnessed for many years, and that deserves to be recognized and encouraged by the citizens of the State and the friends of the college throughout the country.

It will gratify some of our correspondents and the alumni of the college generally, to learn that at the same meeting of the Board of Trustees, it was resolved to invite the Rev. Joseph T. Duryea, of the class of 1856, to deliver an oration at the next commencement, commemorative of the restoration of the Union and of the services of the sons of Nassau Hall in the suppression of the rebellion.—*Newark Advertiser.*

Mr. Editor:—Allow me to return through the columns of your paper, my thanks to the kind friends in Hammonton, Elwood, Waterford and Pleasantmills, for the very generous donation given to me by them a few weeks ago. Although the evening of January 16th, when the donation visit was given, was very unpleasant, quite a large company were gathered together and left as an evidence of their friendship, sixty-three (63) dollars in cash, and nineteen (19) in goods. Since then the friends in Elwood, who were detained on account of the condition of the roads, with some others, have sent in their donations, making the total, one hundred and seventy [illegible] dollars. While I feel that in many things I come short of my duty, I think I can say that I try to be faithful to the interests of the church in which I labor, and to the interests of Christ's Kingdom in general, and this very generous donation I take rather as an evidence of the respect of my friends for the sacred office which I hold than for myself personally, although it is very pleasant to know that they are my warm personal friends also. It is only proper to state that many of those present were members of other branches of the christian church. To them all, I tender my sincere thanks.

F. R. BRACE.

THE CONNECTICUT Union State Convention met at Hartford on Wednesday and nominated General J. R. Hawley, of the Hartford *Press* for Governor. F. Winchester, of New Haven, was nominated for Lieutenant Governor, L. E. Pease, of Somers, for Secretary of State: Henry G. Sovilon, of Hampton, State Treasurer: Robbins Battell, of Norfolk, Comptroller. Gen. Hawley appeared in the Convention and accepted the nomination, making a short but stirring speech.

Patriotic resolutions were passed, among them one expressing confidence in Andrew Johnson and pledging him their hearty support in his labors for the just, complete and permanent restoration of the Union, and also expressing confidence in the wisdom and patriotism of the Union majority in Congress.

A resolution was passed, heartily approving the late order of Major General Terry, approved by the President, for the protection of the freedmen of Virginia against the tyrannical legislation of the State.

Mr. Editor:—I am a citizen of Atlantic County, and I want you to know I am agin the cattle law you talk about.

A CATTLE OWNER.

—Of course you are. Citizens who had lived all their lives by stealing from their neighbors grain bins would doubtless be " agin " a law preventing that. The principle on which our friend opposes this law is the same.

THE *Springfield Republican* publishes the following:

" There is a wicked sell going the rounds of the city, which has victimized among others two or three distinguished teachers in the public schools. The gist of it is that there is an old man, now living in Biddeford, Me., or any other place, who will be 143 years old if he lives till the 30th of this month. Do you see it?

THE Bridgeton *Pioneer* of last week contained a scurrilous article on New England and Yankees, that no intelligent gentleman would have written or published.

Congress.

The Senate was not in session on Saturday. In the House speech-making only was in order, and no business was done. Notices of bills granting additional bounties and authorizing the taxation of national loans were given.

In the Senate, Tuesday, the credentials of Senator Parsons of Alabama were presented. The Committee on Reconstruction reported a constitutional amendment giving Congress power to legislate for the protection of the rights of all persons in all the States. A resolution looking to legislation against tubular boilers was adopted. The warehousing bill was debated and the military bill introduced. The constitutional amendment regulating the basis of representation was afterwards debated, but no final action taken.

In the House, some Mexican resolutions, and also one to print Mr. Bancroft's oration, were introduced and referred. It was moved that Mr Johnson, of Arkansas, be given the privilege of the floor; tabled—yeas 78, nays 70. The Reconstruction Committee reported the amendment referred to in the Senate proceedings. The Michigan Contested Election case was considered, but no action was taken.

In the Senate Wednesday, petitions asking admission, were presented from the Tennessee members; also petitions for protection of people of color; by Mr. Sumner for female suffrage; and from Assistant Assessors asking for more pay. The Constitutional amendment was then debated.

In the House a memorial was presented for the removal by Congress of rocks from San Francisco harbor. A resolution was passed giving the use of certain vessels to New York, for hospital ships. A memorial was presented for a Bureau of Education. Various resolutions suggesting inquiries into the tax laws as to prospective changes were adopted. The House refused to print 300,000 copies of the Agricultural report. An increase of the number of clerks in the Post-office Department was authorized. A resolution authorizing a Commission to select a site for the New York Post-office, was passed. The bill for the sale of postage stamps on credit was debated. The Michigan Contested Election case was considered, and Mr. Trowbridge was given the seat. The bankrupt bill was debated.

In the Senate Thursday, a bill to pay the war debt of Missouri was reported. A bill was introduced, making land grants to Arkansas railroads. Resolutions against assuming the State war debts were presented from the Ohio Legislature. Petitions were presented, asking negro equality; for a reduction of the tax on agricultural implements; against the Constitutional amendment, and for the increase of army pay. A bill was reported for a bridge across the Mississippi at St. Louis. The military bill was briefly considered, after which the Constitutional amendment was debated. The bill to prevent kidnapping was passed.

In the House the Post-office appropriation bill was reported. Petitions for relief from taxes on photographers' materials were presented; also a petition for a protective tariff. The bill allowing postage stamps to be sold on credit was debated and postponed. The bill by which the Government is permitted to furnish envelopes free of expense was reported and postponed. The miscellaneous appropriation bill was considered in Committee. In the evening there was speech-making.

Record of the Week.

The office of the Richmond Examiner has been closed, by orders from Washington.

Secretary Seward, in his recent visit to Cuba, astonished the people by shaking hands with a negro coachman and footman.

The Kentucky Legislature has passed resolutions requiring the removal of troops from the State; condemning the Freedmen's Bureau; asking the restoration of the habeas corpus; and rejecting the Constitutional Amendment regulating representation.

The lower house of the Ohio Legislature has passed, by yeas 70, nays 14, a law fixing eight hours as a legal day's work.

The bill refusing register to American vessels sold abroad, has been signed by the President.

The Court of Claims, at Washington, has decided against the validity of the fraudulent bonds issued by John B. Floyd.

It is said that Mr. Bancroft, before delivering his eulogy, notified the English and French Ministers that he might say something unpleasant to them. The French Minister did not attend, the English Minister did. It is rumored that Mr. Bancroft may, at some future time, be appointed Secretary of State.

It is now stated that no change will be made in the mission to England for some time.

Sub-Committees of the Reconstruction Committee are constantly taking testimony. They will not report for some weeks.

" A delegation from the Virginia Legislature waited upon the President on Saturday. In reply to their congratulatory address, the President repeated his remarks at previous interviews, and stated his wish for the admission of the Southern members to Congress.

In consequence of a competitive movement, telegraph charges between New York and the Southern States have been reduced one-half.

All the negro troops at Macon, Ga., have been mustered out, and many of them have contracted to labor on the neighboring plantations.

It is reported from Alabama that since New Year's day the negroes have cheerfully entered into labor contracts. There are scarcely any idle negroes in central Alabama.

A petition, signed by seventy members of the Kentucky Legislature, has been sent to Washington for the pardon of John C. Breckinridge.

The people of Washington do not regard Napoleon's speech so favorable as people in other parts of the country. They consider it evasive and disingenuous.

A new steamship company between New York and Aspinwall has been started. Six steamers will sail on the line.

The Canadians, in revenge for the abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty, threaten to deny us the right of fishing on the Banks of Newfoundland.

The Albany Railroad bridge, about which there has been such quarreling, was to be completed on Wednesday, and the event to be duly celebrated.

The iron manufacturers of Pittsburg have reduced the wages of their journeymen on account of the decrease of business. Some of the mills have stopped.

Bushwhackers are creating disturbances at Independence, Mo., and troops have been sent therefrom Fort Leavenworth.

Local and Otherwise.

Some of our papers were delayed last week, because the mail bag would not hold the entire edition. We now have a mail-bag of our own, and shall be able to avoid a like hindrance in the future.

The Masquerade, at Military Hall, Egg Harbor City, on Monday and Tuesday evenings was a fine affair. There are fine musicians in the societies giving the Masquerade, and all their entertainments are well worth attending.

A Suggestion.—As we are unwilling, for good reasons, to hire agents, we must depend much upon our friends to extend the circulation of the REPUBLICAN. Those who will, can help us materially in this respect. There are many who can induce their friends to subscribe. We hope to add many names to our list in this way.

Amusement.—The comedy called " Serious Family " was performed at Pressey's Hall on Wednesday and Thursday evenings, by a number of ladies and gentlemen of this town. In some of the characters, too much haste was manifested, and some of the performers occasionally lacked entire self control, but as a whole, it was well done. The performance was well attended and gave general satisfaction. The introduction was a creditable oration by Master Willis Pressey.

To Farmers.—We this week begin to publish the reports of the Hammonton Pomological Society. They will be continued regularly every week, and cannot fail to be interesting and valuable. It is our earnest desire to make agriculture the chief feature of the REPUBLICAN, and hope our friends everywhere will aid us in so doing. We desire communications on agricultural subjects from all parts of the county and state, and hope to have them. In this way, if the articles are short and to the point, our paper can be made of much interest.

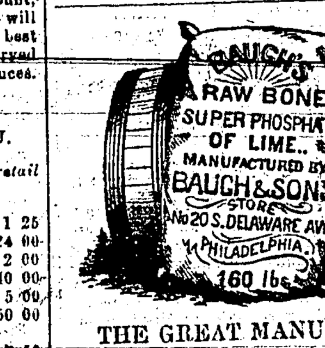
In Memoriam.—Mr. M. J. Shaw, recently from New York City, aged 45, died of consumption in this town, Thursday morning, 15th inst. Mr. Shaw was Consulate to Chili for two terms. During the Harrison campaign he was editor of the New York Daily Democrat. He was also editor of the New Bedford Standard for several years, and at the time of his death was a member of the New York Typographical Union. He has been suffering from consumption for some twenty years, and during this time visited Japan, going out with our first expedition to that country. As a last resort he came to Hammonton about three weeks ago, intending to make this place, so justly famed for its healthfulness, his residence. His sudden death has proved that his disease was already near its termination.

Grapes in Winter.—We received on Thursday from C. W. Idell, Fruit and Produce Commission Merchant, West street, foot of Dey, New York, two boxes of Catawba Grapes grown at Hammandsport, Stuben county, New York, and which have been kept till now without more attention than a barrel of apples would receive. The grapes opened in good condition. They have been seen and tasted by a good number of the fruit growers here, and are regarded as remarkably fine, and superior to the average of kept grapes with which especial care has been taken. It is considered a somewhat difficult thing to keep grapes in good condition till this season of the year. Mr. Idell has sold between 18 and 20 tons of these grapes since the 15th of last October. They will be exhibited at the meeting of the Pomological Society at Ellis' Hall to-night, and can be seen at this office during next week.

Novel Pump.—The days talk in this town on Monday was a novel pump, which the proprietors of the patent attempted to put in operation on the grounds of the new hotel. The plan is a novelty. The pump is simply an iron pipe, an inch or an inch and a half in diameter, which they drive into the ground till water is reached; on the top of this pipe a common iron pump is put. At the bottom of the pipe is an arrangement which closes it against sand &c., while being driven. It is opened by raising the pipe about a foot or eighteen inches after it is down. The pipe was driven down on Monday, some twenty-five or thirty feet. The water stood in it about four feet deep, but the pump failed to bring any to the top, though perseveringly worked. Numerous reasons were assigned for the failure. The most probable seemed to be that the ground was a clay that prevented a sufficiently rapid flow of water. The pipe was pulled up on Tuesday and driven in another place, and with more success. Water was pumped up, but containing so much sand as to render it unfit for use. Some are of opinion that by pumping long enough, a cavity could be cleared and pure water obtained. Others think that sand would continue to run to the pump as long as water would. The owners of the pump drew it again, and have gone to experiment elsewhere. When drawn, it was found considerably cloged with sand.

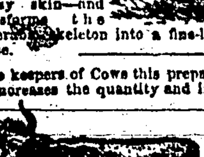
Temperance Convention.—The undersigned most earnestly invite the friends of Temperance in Atlantic county to meet in the M. E. Church at Absecon on the 21st, day of Feb. 1866 at 2 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of organizing a County Temperance Society auxiliary to the State Society.

New Advertisements.



Financial.

Agricultural.



Legal.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed, issued out of the Court of Chancery of N. J. Will be sold at public vendue on Thursday the 15th day of February, 1866, at two o'clock in the afternoon of said day at the New York Hotel, in Egg Harbor City, that is to say all that certain Lot or parcel or tract of land, situate and being in the Township of Mullica in said County of Atlantic and State of New Jersey. Bounded as follows: Beginning at a corner in the Pleasant Mills Road recently marked by a blazed pine; and which is corner also to one Miller's land and running thence (1) north seventy degrees east, thirty-eight chains to a pine tree corner; thence (2) south forty-one degrees west, fourteen chains and seventy-five hundredths of a chain to a corner; thence (3) south thirty-six degrees west, sixteen chains and twenty-nine hundredths of a chain to a corner, lands of one Albert Doughty; thence (4) south forty-eight degrees east, twelve chains and sixty-seven hundredths of a chain to the centre of road known as the Forks Road; thence (5) along the centre of said forks road south sixty-four degrees and thirty minutes west, fifty-four chains and fifteen hundredths of a chain to a corner in the old Indian Cabin Road (so called) thence, (6) north twelve degrees west, twenty-six chains and thirty-five hundredths of a chain to a corner; (7) North forty-two degrees east, fifteen chains to a corner; thence (8) south seventy-four degrees east, sixteen chains and fifty hundredths of a chain to a corner in said Pleasant Mills Road; and thence (9) along said last mentioned road north seventy-five degrees east, ten chains to the place of beginning. Containing within said limits one hundred and forty-four acres and three-fourths of an acre, be the same more or less.

Soized as the property of Louis Bullinger and Wife, and John Jacob Fritchy and wife. Taken in execution at the suit of Peter Golzer and to be sold by

TIMOTHY HENDERSON, Sheriff.

Dated Dec. 10, 1865.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of sundry writs of fieri facias, to me directed, issued out of the Circuit Court and Court of Common Pleas, of the County of Atlantic will be sold at Public Vendue, on Thursday, the first day of March, 1866, at one o'clock in the afternoon of said day at the house of John B. Champion English Creek, Egg Harbor Township, Atlantic County, N. J., All that certain tract of land with the Houses and appurtenances thereunto belonging situate in Egg Harbor Township, County of Atlantic, N. J. Beginning at a black oak tree for a corner, standing by the side of the road leading down by Somers House, and runs (1) south eight and a half degrees west by said road two chains and twenty-five links to a stake; thence (2) south twenty-three and a half degrees west, three chains and forty links to a hickory stump; thence (3) south eighty degrees east, four chains and fifty links to a stake; thence (4) north fifteen degrees and three quarters east, three chains and fifty links to the south corner of Enoch S. Hickmans land; thence (5) north fifty-two degrees west, in said Hickmans line four chains and fifty links to the oak tree first named and place of beginning. Containing one acre and eighty-seven hundredths of an acre.

Seized as the property of Andrew Steelman and Susanna his wife defendants, taken in execution at the suit of John B. Somers administrator and Ann Somers administratrix of David Somers deceased, and to be sold by

TIMOTHY HENDERSON, Sheriff.

Dated Dec. 20th, 1865.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a Fi Fa writ of fieri facias, to me directed, issued out of the Court of Chancery, of New Jersey, will be sold at public vendue, on Monday, the 5th day of March, 1866, at one o'clock in the afternoon of said day at the New York hotel, in Egg Harbor City, the following lots of ground situated in Egg Harbor City, Atlantic county; beginning at the north corner of Norfolk avenue and Atlantic avenue, thence running northwesterly along the northeast side of the said Atlantic avenue one hundred feet, thence northeasterly along a line right angles with said Atlantic avenue three hundred and twenty feet, thence southeasterly along a line at right angles with the previous line one hundred feet, thence southeasterly along the northwest side of the said Norfolk avenue to the point of beginning; containing thirty-two thousand square feet strict measure, known and designated as fifty foot lots, front, lots No. 1 and 2 of blocks No. 1 current number of Egg Harbor City blocks, on the plan of division of the lands of the Gloucester Farm and Town Association, in Atlantic county, New Jersey.

No. 2. Beginning between Atlantic avenue and Agassiz street at a point on the southeast side of New York avenue two hundred feet southeasterly of said Agassiz street, thence running southeasterly along the said side of the New York avenue one hundred and thirty feet extending in length or depth southeastward, keeping the same breadth in parallel lines and at right angles with the said New York avenue to the northwest side of a back street, containing, according to the survey of the city plan eighteen thousand square feet, known and designated as lots Nos. 8, 9 and 10 in block No. 1 current number of Egg Harbor City blocks, and also, an engine with boiler contained in the saw mill, erected and situated on the lots of land first described.

Seized as the property of Anton Schoenfelden and wife. Taken in execution at the suit of Cyrus J. Fay. And to be sold by

TIMOTHY HENDERSON, Sheriff.

Dated Jan. 2d, 1866. 26-29

Special Notices.

$90 A MONTH!—AGENTS wanted for six entirely new articles, just out. Address O. T. GAREY, City Building, Biddeford, Maine. 1ewly*

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

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge,) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, 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

REV. EDWARD A. WILSON,
Williamsburgh, Kings Co., New York.

3x21-1y.

Errors of Youth.—A Gentleman who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will, for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the receipe and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience, can do so by addressing

JOHN B. OGDEN,
No. 13 Chambers St., New York.

3x21-1y

Strange, But True.—Every young lady and gentleman in the United States can hear something very much to their advantage by return mail (free of charge,) by addressing the undersigned. Those having fears of being humbugged will oblige by not noticing this card. All others will please address their obedient servant,

THOS. F. CHAPMAN,
3x21-1y. 831 Broadway, New York.

SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS

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 the allopathic doctors, is prescribed by them almost universally in Liver Complaint, Consumption of Lungs, &c.

THE MANDRAKE PILLS

are composed entirely of roots and herbs, obtained from the great storehouse of Nature, and their salutary effects will appear as soon as the medicine is brought to the test of a fair experiment. SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS do not produce any nausea or sickness of the stomach; but when given for Dyspepsia, it may be proper to use them in connection with SCHENCK'S SEAWEED TONIC. By this judicious treatment the digestive faculties are speedily restored to their full vigor, and the worst cases of indigestion may be cured

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 which can restore the healthy operations of the Liver should produce wonderful changes in the general health, and effect cures which 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 received 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 entire 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 inflammation; 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 useless. On several occasions I was attacked with a rush of blood to the head, which would fall me to the ground, and I would be carried away for dead. I applied to several eminent physcians of our city, who administered all the medicines that they thought would reach my case, but of no avil.

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 of 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 affected. I continued your Pills and Tonic for some time, and now thank God for his goodness, and your valuable medicine, I am once more 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 9th street and Passyunk road.

CHARLES JOHNSON, Sr.,
Formerly Printers' Ink Manufacturer.

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 street, Baltimore, Md. All advice free, but for a thorough examination of the lungs with his Respirometer the charge is three dollars.

Price of the Pulmonic Syrup and Seaweed Tonic, each $1.50 per bottle, or $7.50 per half dozen. Mandrake Pills, 25 cents per box.

For sale by all Druggists and Dealers.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of sundry writs of fieri facias, to me directed issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of the county of Atlantic in the state of New Jersey, will be sold at Public Vendue, on Friday, the 2d day of March 1866, at 2 o'clock, in the afternoon of said day, at the Hotel of A. Adams in May's Landing the following tracts of land situate in the county and state aforesaid, and are described as follows, namely:

1. Being the equal undivided half part of a certain tract of land which Stephen Colwell and W. Dwight Bell by deed dated the 24th day of December, 1857 granted and conveyed unto William Schmole and Henry Schmole. Beginning at the intersection of the middle of the Camden and Atlantic Railroad, with the southeasterly side of what is known in the division of the lands of the Gloucester Farm and Town Association, as Bremen Avenue; thence (1) at a right angle with the said Railroad in the southeasterly line of said Avenue, south forty-six degrees and fifteen minutes west, eighty chains and forty-three links; thence (2) in a line parallel with the said Railroad north forty-three degrees and forty-five minutes west, one hundred and fifty-one chains and fifty-four links to the north-west side of what is known as Heidelburg Avenue; thence (3) in the northwesterly line of the last named avenue at a right angle with the said Railroad north forty-six degrees and fifteen minutes east, eighty chains and fifty-three links to the middle of said railroad; thence (4) in the middle of said railroad south forty-three degrees and forty-five minutes east, one hundred fifty-one chains and fifty-four links to the point of beginning. Containing twelve hundred and twenty-one 35-100 acres.

No. 2. The equal undivided sixteenth part of a re-survey of 965 58-100 acres which Micaiah Smith and wife, Lardner Clark and wife, and Edward Smith and wife, by deed dated the 27th day of January 1859 duly recorded in the Clerk's Office of Atlantic County in book L. of deeds page 300 conveyed to Henry Schmoele.

No. 3. All that title and interest which Isaac Smith and wife had in, and to certain lands which right title and interest they by deed dated April 29th 1858, duly recorded in the Clerk's Office of Atlantic County in book L. of deeds page 378 conveyed to Henry Schmoele.

No. 4. A certain survey of 54 acres situate on a branch of Landing Creek, being the same premises which Samuel Weeks, Isaiah Weeks and wife, Phebe Weeks widow of James Weeks, Curtis W. Weeks and wife, William T. Weeks and wife, and James Weeks and wife, by deed dated April 30th 1859, granted and conveged unto Henry Schmoele.

No. 5. A tract of land in the township of Galloway, adjoining lands of the Gloucester Farm and Town Association containing 12 acres, being the same premises which Rollin M. Ashley and wife by deed dated the 20th day of October 1858 granted and conveyed unto Henry Schmoele.

No. 6. The equal sixth part of a certain survey of meadow or marsh land, containing 43 acres, being the same premises which Samuel Weeks by deed dated the 5th day of July 1859, granted and conveyed unto Henry Schmoele.

No. 7 Being all the interest which Jemima Endicott, and James Endicott and wife, had in and to two certain surveys which interest they by deed dated the 8th day of April 1859, granted and conveyed unto Henry Schmoele.

No. 8. Being all the right, title and interest which Sylvia Collins and Joseph Endicott and wife had in and to a certain survey of Cedar Swamp; containing 8½ acres situate on the main Branch of Landing Creek, about half a mile below Cedar Bridge, which right, title and interest they by deed dated the 28th day of April, 1859; conveyed unto Henry Schmoele.

No. 9. Being a certain farm lot containing 20 acres, known and designated as farm lot No. 1134 on the plan of the division of the lands of the aforesaid Association.

No. 10. Being two farm lots containing 20 acres each known and designated as farm lots Nos. 1135 and 1136 on the plan of the division of the lands of the aforesaid association.

No. 11. Being Five Tracts of land containing very nearly six hundred and four acres strict measure, and are known and designated as the lots between Bremen Avenue and the Unionville and May's Landing public road and Agassiz and Aloe streets on the plan of division of the lands of the aforesaid association being the same premises which the aforesaid association by deed dated the 4th day of March 1862, granted and conveyed unto Henry Schmoele, and are bounded and described as follows, The first tract begins at the south corner of Bremen Avenue and Agassiz street running thence (1) southeasterly along the south-west side of said Agassiz street, to the west corner of Frankfort Avenue and Agassiz street thence (2) at a right angle with the said Agassiz street to the north corner of Frankfort Avenue and Aloe street; thence (3) northwesterly along the north-east side of the last named street to the corner of Bremen avenue; thence (4) along the south-east side of the last named avenue, in a northeasterly direction to the point of beginning. The second tract begins at the south corner of Frankfort avenue and Agassiz street, to the west corner of said Agassiz street and Cologne avenue; thence (2) along the north west side of the last named avenue to the north corner of Cologne avenue and Aloe street; thence (3) northwesterly along the north-east side of the last named street to the east corner of Frankfort avenue and Aloe street; thence (4) along the south-east side of the last named avenue in a northeasterly direction to the point of beginning.

The third tract begins at the south corner of Cologne avenue and Agassiz street, running thence southeasterly along the south-west side of the last named street to the west corner of Prague avenue and Agassiz street; thence (2) southwesterly along the north-west side of the last named avenue to the corner of Prague avenue and Aloe street; thence (3) northwesterly along the north-east side of the last named street to the east corner of Cologne avenue and Aloe street; thence (4) along the south-east side of the last named avenue in a northeasterly direction to the point of beginning. The fourth tract begins at the south corner of Prague avenue and Agassiz street; running thence (1) southeasterly along the south-west side of the last named street, to the west corner of Odessa avenue and Agassiz street; thence (2) southwesterly along the north-west side of the last named avenue to the north corner of Odessa avenue and Aloe street; thence (3) northwesterly along the north-east side of the last named street, to the east corner of Prague avenue and Aloe street; thence (4) along the south-east side of the last named avenue in a northeasterly direction, to the point of Beginning. The fifth tract begins at the south corner of Odessa avenue and Agassiz street; running thence (1) southeasterly along the south-west side of the said Agassiz street across Genoa avenue to the intersection of the center of the Unionville and May's Landing Public Road with the said Agassiz street, the said road being the boundry line of the Gloucester Farm and Town Association; thence (2) along the said bounary line across Atlantic avenue to the intersection of the last named line with Aloe street: thence (3) northwesterly along the north-east side of the last named street to the corner of Prague avenue and Aloe street; thence (4) along the south-east side of the last named avenue, in a northeasterly direction to the point of beginning.

No. 12. Being all those certain farm lots which the Gloucester Farm and Town Association by deed dated the 18th day of October, 1861, duly recorded in the Clerk's Office of Atlantic County in Book R. of deeds, page 682, granted and conveyed unto Henry Schmoele, and which are known and designated on the plan of the division of the lands of the aforesaid association as farm lots, numbers 20, 21, 22, 217, 227, 228, 229, 23[illegible], 231, 1116, 1117, 946, 947, 980, 981, 982, 1084, 635, 636, 624, 625, 475, 1317, 1155, half of lot 563, lot number 989, 1045, 1046, 1047, 1048, 1049, 1050 and 1393, containing together six hundred fifty acres.

Seized as the property of Henry Schmoele, taken in execution at the suit of sundry plaintiffs, and to be sold by

JESSE ADAMS, late Sheriff.

Dated Dec. 21st 1865. 26 29.

THE MASON & HAMLIN Cabinet Organs, forty different styles, adapted to sacred and secular music, for $80 to $600 each. Thirty-five Gold or Silver Medals, other first premiums awarded them. Illustrated catalogue free. Address, MASON & HAMLIN Boston, or MASON BROTHERS, New York.

Walters' Column.

SOUTH JERSEY
Dry Goods and Grocery Store,
ABSECON, N. J.

ALL GOODS SOLD CHEAP FOR CASH,

There is now on hand at this store, a large and choice assortment of FALL and WINTER Goods,

DELAINS,
MERINOES,
PALMETTA CLOTHS,
BLACK CLOAKING CLOTHS,
CLOTHS,
SATTINETTS,

for Men and Boy's wear, in *great variety*, which I can and will

SELL CHEAPER,

than can be purchased elsewhere in this vicinity.

My assortment of Fall and Winter

DRESS GOODS,

surpasses any assortment before offered in Atlantic County. The goods are of the *latest styles* and GOOD QUALITY, and were purchased on terms that enable me to offer to the Ladies' of this vicinity very

DESIRABLE BARGAINS.

I have also constantly on hand a full and complete assortment of *new* and *fashionable*

DRESS TRIMMINGS,

which I can offer on satisfactory conditions. A large assortment of Ladies' and Childrens'

Knit Caps and Shawls,

has been received and is offered for sale at the *lowest rates*. Also a fine lot of *Double and Single*

WATERLOO SHAWLS.

Also a large stock of Ladies' and Misses,'

BALMORAL SKIRTS.

My assortment of White and Colored

Flannels for Shirts

is unsurpassed, in amount, quality and cheapness. I have also a large assortment of

UNDER SHIRTS,
DRAWERS,
FANCY SHIRTS,

Those in want of any kinds of Dry Goods are invited to call and examine for themselves. No charge for showing goods. I have also a superior stock of

Boots, Shoes and Gaiters

And am confident that my prices are as low as can be found anywhere, and the quality of the stock unequaled.

A choice assortment of

GROCERIES

is also offrred for sale, comprising:

SUGARS,	TEA,	COFFEE,
BUTTER,	LARD,	HAMS,
PORK,	FISH,	EGGS,
FLOUR,	OIL,	SOAP,
	SPICES.	

And all articles usually kept in a *first class* village store.

By purchasing in large quantities and for CASH, I am able to sell *cheaper* than smaller stores generally can.

☞ Purchasers will find it to their advantage to call at once. My sales are rapid, and the first comers have the best chance.

CALL AT ONCE AT

D. WALTERS,

SOUTH JERSEY DRY GOODS AND GROCERY STORE.
Absecon, N. J.

Oct 20-1865—1y.

SAMPSON.

has just received a *large* assortment of

CROCKERY AND **GLASS WARE,** OF THE *BEST QUALITY* And Latest Style,

which he is now prepared to offer to the public. He will sell in SETS or in quantities to suit purchasers, and on terms that *can't be beat.*

THE ONLY *EXTENSIVE* ASSORTMENT IN *THIS VICINITY.*

Come one, come all, but don't come all together. First come first served, and best choice.

IN HIS STORE

will also be found a large quantity of

FRUIT JARS,

of most approved pattern and style, and an unusually large assortment of

STONE AND EARTHEN WARE.

He also keeps a constant supply of choice Groceries—which he offers at the lowest market price.

Purchasers are requested to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

H. SAMPSON.
Absecon, N. J.

3x9atf.

WESTCHESTER HOUSE,

Corner Broom Street and Bowery,
NEW YORK.

[ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN.]

Accommodations for three hundred guests.

This house is centrally located, and near to all business points. City cars pass the Hotel to all the Ferries, Railroad Depots and places of amusements every three minutes. Single Rooms, $1.00 per day; double, $2.

J. F. DARROW & CO., Proprietors.

E. & H. T. ANTHONY & CO.,
Manufacturers of Photographic Materials,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
501 BROADWAY, N. Y.

In addition to our main business of PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS, we are headquarters for the following, viz:

Stereoscopes and Stereoscopic Views.

Of these we have an immense assortment, including

VIEWS OF THE WAR,

Obtained at great expense and forming a complete PHOTOGRAPHIC HISTORY OF THE GREAT UNION CONTEST

Bull Run,	Dutch Gap,
Yorktown,	Pontoon Trains.
Gettysburgh,	Hanover Junction.
Fair Oaks,	Lookout Mountain,
Savage Station,	Chickahominy,
Fredericksburgh.	City Point.
Fairfax,	Nashville,
Richmond,	Petersburgh,
Deep Bottom,	Belle Plain,
Monitors.	Chattanooga,
Fort Morgan,	Atlanta.
Charleston,	Mobile,
Florida.	Strawberry Plains, &c. &c.

American and Foreign Cities and Landscapes, Groups, Statuary, &c. &c. Also, Revolving Stereoscopes, for public or private exhibition. Our Catalogue will be sent to any address on receipt of Stamp.

Photographic Albums.

We were the first to introduce these into the United States and we manufacture immense quantities in great variety, ranging in price from 50 cents to $50. Our ALBUMS have the reputation of being superior in beauty and durability to any other.—They will be sent by mail, FREE, on receipt of price.

☞ FINE ALBUMS MADE TO ORDER. ☜

The Trade will find our Albums the most Saleable they can buy.

CARD PHOTOGRAPHS.

Our Catalogue now embraces over FIVE THOUSAND different subjects (to which additions are continually being made) of Eminent Americans, &c., viz: about

100 Maj-Gens.	100 Lieut-Cols.	550 Statesmen,
100 Brig-Gens.	250 other Officers,	130 Divines,
275 Colonels,	75 Navy Officers,	125 Authors,
40 Artists,	125 Stage,	50 Prominent Women.

2,000 Copies of Works of Art,

Including reproductions of the most celebrated Engravings, Paintings, Statues, &c. Catalogues sent on receipt of Stamp. An order for One Dozen Pictures from our Catalogue, will be filled on receipt of $1.80, and sent by mail, FREE.

Photographers and others ordering goods C. O. D., will please remit twenty-five per cent. of the amount with their order.

☞ The prices and quality of our goods cannot fail to satisfy.

3x8aly.

NOTICE.
TIN & STOVE STORE.

The subscriber would respectfully inform the people of Atlantic County, that he is now ready to supply all who are in want of stoves,

COOKING,
PARLOR, and
BEDROOM STOVES.

Constantly on hand.

ALSO,

A large assortment of **Tin Ware,**
Knives and Forks, Spoons,
Lamps, All kinds of Lanterns,
Sad Irons, Boilers,
Baking and Frying Pans,
SHEET ZINC, WIRE NETTING,
WAITERS, HAND COFFEE MILLS,
TIN AND GLASS FRUIT JARS,

All of which will be sold at the **Lowest Cash Price.**

Roofing attended to, and Spouts made and put up on the most reasonable terms. All kinds of work done to order.

GEORGE F. CURRIE,
Absecon, July 12th., 1865. 2x49 6m.

Cough
NO
MORE

DR. STRICKLAND'S
MELLIFLUOUS
Cough Balsam,

is warranted to be the only preparation known to cure Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Chronic Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis and Croup. Being prepared from Honey and Herbs it is healing, softening, and expectorating, and particularly suitable for all affections of the throat and Lungs. For sale by Druggists everywhere. 23x1y.

CURE
FOR
PILES.

DR. STRICKLAND'S
PILE REMEDY

has cured thousands of the worst cases of Blind and Bleeding Piles. It gives immediate relief, and effects a permanent cure. Try it directly. It is warranted to cure.

For sale by all Druggists of 50 cts. per bottle. 23x1y.

Dr. Strickland's
Tonic.

DYSPEPSIA.

DR. STRICKLAND'S TONIC is a concentrated preparation of and Herbs, with antiacids and carminatives to strengthen the stomach and nervous system. It is a certain remedy for Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Nervousness, loss of Appetite, Acidity of the Stomach, Flatulency and Debility. It is not alcoholic, therefore particularly suited for Weak, Nervous and Dyspeptic persons. For sale by all Druggists everywhere at $1 per bottle.

23x1y.

Camden and Atlantic R. R.

ON AND AFTER
Wednesday, November, 1st, 1865.

DOWN TRAINS

LEAVE	Mail. A.M.	Accom. P.M.
Vine st.	7.30	3.45
Cooper's Point,	7.45	4.00
Haddonfield,	8.15	4.19
Ashland,	8.31	4.28
White Horse,	8.36	4.36
Long-a-coming	9.03	4.46
Junction,	9.17	4.57
Waterford,	9.39	5.08
Spring Garden,	9.49	5.13
Winslow,	10.03	5.21
Hammonton,	10.17	5.30
Da Costa,	10.28	5.37
Elwood,	10.48	5.51
Egg Harbor,	11.06	6.03
Patkonk,	11.30	6.19
Absecon,	11.56	6.34
Arrive,		
Atlantic,	12.20	6.54

UP TRAINS

LEAVE	Accom. A.M.	Mail. P.M.
Atlantic,	6.12	1.26
Absecon,	6.37	2.01
Patkonk,	6.50	2.22
Egg Harbor,	7.06	2.46
Elwood,	7.18	3.04
Da Costa,	7.30	3.23
Hammonton,	7.37	3.34
Winslow,	7.46	3.48
Spring Garden,	7.54	3.59
Waterford,	8.02	4.13
Junction,	8.13	4.30
Long-a-coming,	8.21	4.46
White Horse,	8.36	5.06
Ashland,		5.14
Haddonfield,	8.49	5.29
Arrive,		
Cooper's Point,	9.05	5.50

Persons visiting New York from this part of New Jersey will find it to their interests go by way of the Delaware and Raritan road. The morning train to Philadelphia connects with the Brooklyn train at Jackson. By this rout the expense is less and New York can be reached several hours sooner than by the other rout. Returning the Brooklyn train connects with the down evening train from Philadelphia.

SEWING MACHINES.

FINKLE & LYON'S,
New Patent Rotatory Feed
SEWING MACHINES.

The following facts demonstrate that these Machines comprise the HIGHEST IMPROVEMENTS IN THE SEWING MACHINE ART, viz:

1. EACH MACHINE is guaranteed to give better satisfaction than any other Sewing Machine in Market, or money refunded.

2. They have taken many of the *highest premiums* at the most important *exhibitions* and *fairs* ever held in the United States.

3. They make the *lock stitch* alike on both sides—thus saving more than half the thread and silk used in the raveling-ridge-seams of the loop stitch and single-thread Sewing Machines.

4. They are adapted to the widest range of heavy and light sewing.

5. They have no rattling wires, or delicate attachments to keep in repair.

6. They require no taking apart to clean or oil, and no "Lessons" to set needle, regulate tension, or operate Machine.

Please call and examine, and demonstrate for yourself, or send for *Circular*, with samples of sewing.

N. B.—Town and County Agents wanted.

Finkle & Lyon, S. M. Co.,
No. 538 Broadway, N. Y

2x35-1y

Great Improvements in Sewing Machines.

Empire Shuttle Machine!

Patented February 14, 1860.

SALESROOM, **536** BROADWAY.

This Machine is constructed on entirely new principles of mechanism, possessing many rare and valuable improvements, having been examined by the most profound experts, and pronounced to be *simplicity and perfection combined.*

It has a straight needle, perpendicular action, makes the *Lock* or *Shuttle stitch,* which will neither *Rip* or *Ravel,* and is alike on both sides; performs perfect sewing on every description of material, from leather to the finest Nansook muslin, with cotton, linen or silk thread, from the coarsest to the finest number.

Having neither *Cam nor Cog wheel,* and the least possible friction, it runs as smooth as glass and is

Emphatically a Noiseless Machine!

It requires *fifty per cent.* less power to drive it than any other Machine in the market. A girl twelve years of age can work it steadily without fatigue or injury to health.

Its strength and wonderful simplicity of construction renders it almost impossible to get out of order, and is guaranteed by the company to give entire satisfaction.

We respectfully invite all those who may wish to supply themselves with a superior article, to come and examine this *Unrivaled Machine.*

But in a more especial manner do we solicit the patronage of

Merchant Tailors,	*Corset Makers,*
Coach Makers,	*Gaiter Fitters.*
Hoop Skirt Manufacturers,	*Shoe Binders.*
Shirt and Bosom Makers	*Vest and Pantaloon Makers.*
Dress Makers,	

Religious and Charitable Institutions will be liberally dealt with.

PRICES OF MACHINE COMPLETE.

No. 1, Family Machine, with Hemmer, Feller and Braider, **$60**

No. 2, Small Manufacturing, with extension Table, **75**

No. 3, Large Manufacturing, with Extension Table, **85**

No. 4, Large Manufacturing for Leather, Rolling Foot and Oil Cup, **100**

☞ One half hour's instruction is sufficient to enable any person to work this Machine to their entire satisfaction.

Agents wanted in all towns in the United States where Agents are not already established. Also for Cuba, Mexico. Central and South America, to whom a liberal discount willbe given.

☞ Terms invariably Cash on delivery. ☜

T. J. McARTHUR &CO.,
536 Broadway, N. Y. & **252** Washington St., Boston.

GEO. FRANZ, 102½ Chestnut St. Phila., agent.

Absecon.-2x19]

AGENTS WANTED!
$10 A DAY EASY MADE. **$10**

By selling Engravings, Card Photographs and Stationary. Our Stationery Packets excel all others; each Package contains Paper, Envelopes, Pencil, Pens; &c., and Jewelry worth a dollar at retail. *Price only 30 Cents.* We will send Agents 100 Stationary Packages and a Silver Watch for $17. We also publish splendid Steel Engravings and Portraits, Lithograph Prints, &c., very popular and saleable. Will send a fine assortment of 100 for $15 *that will realize* $50, or a $10 lot that will sell for $30 or over.—Will send a sample lot for $5 that will sell for $15.

Send Stamp for Catalogue, Terms, &c.

HASKINS & CO.
36 Beekman Street N. Y.

A PRESENT FOR ALL!!

Bona Fide Gift Distribution!!

$100,000 in Sustantial Presents.
100,000 Boxes Steel Pens.
100,000 Free Gifts.

Each purchaser, besides receiving FULL value for his money in Pens, is sure to receive a valuable gift worth from 30 cents to $5,000. The The People's Pen Company, in order to introduce their superior Steel Pens to the Public in the shortest possible space of time, offer the following splendid inducements. We will sell at retail 100,000 boxes, each box containing one gross and a certificate entitling the holder to one share in the allotment of the following desirable and substantial gifts.

List of Gifts.

100	Acres of Land in Cattaraugus county, New York, in the vicinity of Petroleum Wells,	$5,000
100	Acres Pine and Hemlock Timber Land on Lehigh River, Pennsylvania,	2,000
5	U. S. 7 3-10 Coupon Bonds, $500 each	2,500
10	" " " 100 each	1,000
10	" " " 50 each	500
50	Orders on a First-class City House for a complete suit of fashionable Clothing, $100	5,000
50	Ladies' Rich Silk Dress Patterns $75	3,750
5	Chickering's or other good maker, Round Corner Rosewood Piano—7 octaves—$500	2,500
50	Wheeler & Wilson's Double Stitch Sewing Machines, $50	2,500
20	Gent's Fine Gold Hunting Case Watches, $150	3,000
20	Ladies' " " " $150	2,000
50	Gents' " Silver " 40	2,000
100	Ladies' Fine Gold Lockets, large $10,	1,700
100	" " " " small $7	
1,000	Sets Fine Gold Jewelry, breast Pins and Ear Rings, $15	15,000
1,000	Ladies' Fine Gold Finger Rings, $6	6,000
1,000	Pairs Ladies' and Gents' Gold and Stone Sleeve Buttons,	5,000
1,000	Sets Lady's and Gent's Gold Studs $5	5,000
1,000	Photographic Albums $2,50	2,500
10,000	Tickets of Admission to Barnum's or Bryant's, 30 cents,	3,000
15,000	Packages Assorted Stationery, 50 cents,	7,500
5,000	Fine Brierwood Pipes, (our own importation,) 75 cents,	3,750
19,000	Sets Pearl and Ivory Sleeve Buttons, 50 cents,	9,000
50,000	Sheets Fashionable Music, 30 cts,	15,000
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