South Jersey Republican.

VOL. 4.--NO. 30. HAMMONTON, N. J., SATURDAY, MARCH 2, 1867. 2.00 PER YEAR

Publication Notice.

THE TERMS of subscription to the REPUBLICAN will hereafter be as follows:

$2 00 a year, if advanced;

$2 50 if paid during first six months,

$3 00 if paid after six months.

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

In all cases where the REPUBLICAN will be sent till an explicit order for its discontinuance is received, and all arrearages paid according to law.

DORUS E. SNOW,

Editor and Publisher.

ELWOOD!

NEW JERSEY LANDS

FOR SALE,

IN TRACTS TO SUIT PURCHASERS.

21,000 Acres

Of Superior Soil

on Camden & Atlantic Rail Road,

IN ONE BODY.

IN THE BEST LOCATION

IN SOUTH JERSEY.

LANDS SHOWN FREE OF EXPENSE.

Apply to—

E. WRIGHT,

Elwood,

Atlantic Co., N. J.

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

FARMS!

AND

FRUIT LANDS!

AT

LONG ACOMING.

SITUATED

18 Miles

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

ON THE CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC R. R.

and on the RARITAN & DELAWARE BAY R. R., the great thoroughfare between New York and Philadelphia. These lands are so cheap as to be within the reach of all; they are among the most fertile in New Jersey and most admirably adapted to every species of fruit culture and market gardening, grass, grain and stock growing.

The Climate Is Unsurpassed,

Being a little removed from the arid barrens so extensive in the central part of South Jersey.

PURE SOFT WATER,
STONE QUARRIES,
MARL BEDS,
MILLS,

And every facility for extensive manufacturing are found here.

The best of Schools,
The best of Stores, and
The best of Mechanics.

Those in search of HOMES will find their ideal here by inquiring of

F. KIMBALL,

Longacoming,

43-tf. *CAMDEN CO., N. J.*

House and Lot For Sale,

IN ABSECON.

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

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

H. SAMPSON,

Absecon, N. J.

Nov. 1st, 1866. 13 tf

Farm at Private Sale.

The subscriber will sell at Private Sale, his farm in Egg Harbor Township, near English Creek, containing 44½ acres, a part in a good state of cultivation, the balance unimproved and salt marsh with valuable oyster flats attached. The said Farm will be sold at a bargain as the proprietor has removed. For particulars, inquire of

JOSEPH SCULL,

Feb. 6, 1867 Near the premises.

[27-31*] S. M'L. S. SOMERS.

For Sale.

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

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

E. T. FRAMBES,

No. 108 Vine St., Philadelphia.

This stand is within one hundred yards of the Absecon Depot on the Camden and Atlantic Railroad, fronting on the main street. Any person desiring a good business stand in this village, will do well. Give us a call. 11-tf.

FOR SALE!

A House and Lot of Ground containing half acre, situate in Leedsville about 6 miles below Absecon, near to School and Church; also, within ½ hours reach of the Bay, where every thing that comes from the Bay can be obtained. A good Well of Water by the door; passed by stage from Absecon to Somers Point every day. Terms reasonable. For particulars apply to

D. SOMERS RISLEY,

Clerk's Office, May's Landing, N. J.

or to SAMUEL R. RISLEY,

Somers Point, P. O. 12tf.

LUMBER!

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

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

Plastering Lath, - - - $1 per 1000.

Shingling Lath, - - - $6 per 1000 ft.

Terms cash on delivery.

S. R. COLWELL,

15-tf. Weymouth, N. J.

WAGONS! WAGONS!

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

JOHN H. WILSON.

Deafness, Blindness and Cataracts

TREATED with the utmost success by Dr. J. ISAACS, Oculist and Aurist (formerly of Leyden, Holland) No. 519 Pine St., Philadelphia. Testimonials from the most reliable sources in the City and Country can be seen at his office. The medical faculty are invited to accompany their patients as he has no secret in his practice.

☞ ARTIFICIAL EYES inserted without pain. No charge made for examination. 4a9-1y.

HAMMONTON!

A

Rare Opportunity to Secure

A HOME

To All Wanting Farms.

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

The Soil

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

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

Hammonton is already celebrated for its fine fruits and wine.

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

The Market

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

The Climate

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

The Water

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

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

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

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

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

R. J. BYRNES,

Hammonton, N. J.

☞ *All letters answered.*

Several very desirable improved fruit farms for sale. 26tf

DENTISTRY:

In All Its Branches.

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

REASONABLE RATES.

THE PURE

MINERAL PLATE

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

Send For A Circular.

FILLING and EXTRACTING

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

DR. M. KEIM'S OFFICE,

(Formerly with Dr. Lukens of Arch Street.)

23-tf No. 257 N. NINTH ST., PHILA.

Hammonton Land Office.

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

R. J. BYRNES,

27tf. Hammonton.

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

E. WRIGHT,

29a6m. Elwood, N. J.

JOSEPH H. RISLEY. ALFRED J. CREIGHTON.

Risley & Creighton,

SHIP BROKERS and GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

And Importers of

WEST INDIA PRODUCE,

Charleston, S. C.

Consignments of vessels and Cargoes solicited. Charters made and freights procured.

Orders for Cotton, Rice, Naval Stores, Pitch-Pine Timber, and Lumber promptly filled. [23-3t

JOS. E. P. ABBOTT.

Attorney at Law, Master & Examiner in Chancery.

MAY'S LANDING, N. J.

Collecting and Business in Justice Court promptly attended to.

JOHN B. HOFFMAN,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, SOLICITOR, MASTER AND EXAMINER IN CHANCERY.

Cape May, C. H., New Jersey,

He always attends the Atlantic County Courts. 17-1y,

To Whom it May Concern!

I have resumed the practice of the Law: and will attend the Courts of Atlantic and Gloucester Counties.

JAMES M. SCOVEL.

Camden, Nov. 30, 1866. 17-tf.

Charles T. Reed.

Attorney at Law,

OFFICE, N. W. COR. MARKET & 4TH STS.

CAMDEN, N. J.

CONVEYANCING DONE,

AND

Acknowledgements of Deeds Taken.

At the County Clerk's Office, by

D. SOMERS RISLEY,

40-1y. County Clerk.

THOS. AUSTIN,

Many years engaged as a practical Surveyor, has

Settled at Hammonton!

Where he intends carrying on his business.

☞ Orders left for him Box 35, P. O. Railway Depot, or in care of R. J. Byrnes, Esq., will meet with prompt attention and dispatch. [4x40ly

W. WRIGHT, M. D.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

Is now located at John Frambes, about two miles below Absecon, where he is prepared to attend to all calls.

Charges $1 00 a visit for all visits within a mile. All over a mile extra. All office prescriptions must be paid for on delivery.

DR. A. FAIRCHILD,

SURGEON DENTIST.

Office on the corner of Third St. and Central Avenue. ☞ Teeth examined and advice given free of charge.

Teeth extracted without pain by use of Laughing Gas.

Hammonton, Oct. 24, 1866. 4a10-1y

H. F. CKEW,

SURGEON DENTIST,

OFFICE—327 MARKET STREET,

(With Dr. H. F. Hunt,)

CAMDEN, N. J.

Offers his professional services to the citizens of Atlantic County.

TEETH set on VULCANITE, GOLD, SILVER or PLATINA, and satisfaction warranted.

TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN

By the use Nitrous Oxide or Laughing Gas. Chloroform and Ether administered when desired.

Sept. 26, 1866. 11.

STATE OF NEW JERSEY
TREASURY OFFICE,
Bank Department.

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

HOWARD IVINS,
State Treasurer.

Trenton, Nov. 1, 1866. 13-3t

STATE OF NEW JERSEY,
TREASURY OFFICE, BANK DEPARTMENT.
Trenton, January 31st, 1867.

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

HOWARD IVINS,
27-32 State Treasurer.

STATE OF NEW JERSEY.
TREASURY OFFICE,
BANK DEPARTMENT.

Trenton, Nov. 26th, 1866.

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

HOWARD IVINS,
10 41. State Treasurer.

[BY AUTHORITY.]

Laws of New Jersey.

Joint resolution in reference to the proposed increased capital stock of the joint companies. Whereas this state is a large shareholder in the capital stocks of the Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Company, and of the Delaware and Raritan Canal Company, and these companies having determined to increase their respective capitals to the amount of twenty-five per centum therefore, have notified their stockholders that they may subscribe for said increased stock at par, in proportion to their respective interests, provided the same is subscribed for at the time, and the payments therefor are made in the manner prescribed in said notification, and in the case of the state, the time of subscription has been enlarged to the first day of February next, therefore,

1. Be it resolved by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That the treasurer of this state be authorized and directed forthwith to subscribe, in the name of the state, for all the increased stock of said companies to which New Jersey may be entitled, and to make the payments therefor at the times and in the manner heretofore designated by said companies; and

2. Be it resolved, That the said treasurer, with the consent of the governor, at any time after making such subscription, is hereby authorized if in his judgement the necessities of the state should require it, to sell the said increased stock for the largest price he can procure for it, the avails of such sale to be by him deposited in the treasury for the uses of the state.

Approved February 4, 1867.

A further supplement to an act entitled "An act to simplify the pleading and practice in courts of law."

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That when the service of the summons in any civil action is defective or insufficient, by reason of any mistake on the part of the plaintiff or of the officer, as to the place where, or the person with whom the summons or copy of the summons ought to have been left, the court, or a judge thereof, may in their discretion order a new summons to be issued and served in such manner as they or he shall direct; and the service so made and returned shall be as valid and effectual to all intents and purposes, as if duly made and returned on the original summons.

2. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved February 6, 1867.

An act repealing "A further supplement to an act entitled 'An act concerning Landlords and Tenants,'" which further supplement was approved April sixth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That "A further supplement to an act entitled 'An act concerning Landlords and Tenants,'" which supplement was approved April sixth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, be, and the same is hereby repealed.

2. And be it enacted, that this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved February 13, 1867.

A further supplement to "An act to fix the salaries of the officers of the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey," approved February, 25, 1861.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That the General Assembly be authorized to appoint a person as journal clerk, whose duty it shall be, under his control and supervision, to make up the original minutes of the votes and proceedings of the General Assembly, and who shall receive for his services an annual salary of six hundred dollars to be paid in the same manner as the salaries of the officers of the legislature are now paid.

2. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved February 6, 1867.

An act to confirm the acknowledgments and proofs of deeds, and other instruments of writing taken by Andrew J. Cooper.

Whereas, it appears to the legislature that Andrew J. Cooper was duly appointed on the fifteenth day of March, in the year eighteen hundred and sixty one of the commissioners to take the acknowledgment and proofs of deeds for the township of Woolwich, county of Gloucester, and state of New Jersey and was commissioned and sworn into office by virtue of said commission; and whereas, it appears that the said Andrew J. Cooper, from a misapprehension of the time of expiration of his commission, continued to take acknowledgments and proofs after the time for which he was appointed had expired, by reason of which defective acknowledgments and proofs innocent persons may be subject to great loss; therefore,

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That the several acknowledgments and proofs of deeds and other instruments of writing, taken and certified by the said Andrew J. Cooper as commissioner, after the expiration of the time for which he was appointed, be, and the same are hereby confirmed and declared valid and effectual, in like manner as though the same had been taken and certified by him before the expiration of the time for which he was appointed.

2. And be it enacted that this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved February 5 1867.

A Terrific Combat.

My black guide, whose movements were as noiseless and gliding as those of a snake, was about two yards in front of me, pushing gently but swiftly on hands and knees through the thorny creepers and tangled underwood, which made the entrance into the dense and gloomy recesses of the primeval African forest almost impassable to the hardiest of the human race, and I was eagerly following in the track which he had made, when he suddenly paused, uttered a low, slight hiss, and placed his right hand behind him, made a gentle movement, warning me to be silent and cautious.

How long we both remained motionless and hardly daring to draw breath I know not. It may have been five minutes. It appeared to me as many hours. I felt neither fear or apprehension of danger, but my anxiety to obtain a sight of a living gorilla, and if possible to get within shot of him, and the hope that my black hunter had at length marked one, caused my heart to throb with expectation so loudly, that in order to still it I was obliged to hold my breath forcibly until the senses of suffocation became unbearable, and it was with great difficulty I repressed a spasmodic tendency to relieve the oppressed lungs by a groan. At length my guide moved forward, but so silently that his progress was more like that of a shadow than of anything having life and weight in it.

The silence was almost appalling so was the darkness of that part on of the dense forest into which he had penetrated. Very shortly after he had entered the woods the fierce glare of the sun had ceased to penetrate the ground except at rare intervals.

Turning a little to the left, the Fan made room for me to draw up alongside of him, and I then discovered the inner edge of the brushwood, and that a clear space forming a small amphitheater in the forest, was before us. An enormous tree, which seemed to overshadow and destroy every plant and shrub within its range, occupied the center and formed the dense canopy of this opening.

A slight gesture from the black hunter directed my attention to the foot of the giant of the woods, but he at the same time placed one hand above his eyes, intimating to me that I must shade mine before looking, lest the glare of them in the dark should attract the attention of our game.

Laying myself along my double-barreled rifle, I shaded my eyes with both my hands and looked towards the great tree. Sitting on the ground, cross-legged, with his back against the trunk, his hands lying carelessly at his sides with the palms turned up, and his head sunk down between his shoulders in a doziing, if not sleeping state, was a huge gorilla. His profile was towards us. At the opposite side of the amphitheater, the tree sometimes concealing them from our view, were a female and a young male feeding and gathering some kind of nuts which the female occasionally carried and threw on the ground close to her darling lord and master.

A few moments of irresolution terminated in my laying my rifle and taking a long and steady aim at the side of paterfamilias. It was difficult to discover my object, for a flickering exhalation was rising from the entire surface of the earth, through which the gorilla seemed to be in perpetual motion, in and out of the sight of my rifle, up and down, flashing and waving, rising and falling, until I lost all confidence in my power of taking aim so near the ground, and being a crack shot under ordinary circumstances, I had just resolved to risk all by standing up and taking an open shot at him from the shoulder, when a turn was given to my thoughts (and I must confess I got rather a turn myself) by the sudden appearance of a new sportsman in the form of a black paython, some thirty feet in length, which was coiled round a small tree close to me, but which my rapt attention to my game had prevented me from observing previously.

The python had unwounded a few coils, and having thus freed about ten or twelve feet of his body to enable him to examine my proceedings more closely, he was hanging within a yard of my face, his long, black, forked tongue, darting from his mouth, waving and retiring again with the rapidity of lightning, and his glittering eyes glancing from me to the rifle as though he wondered what sort of an animal it was, and whether it might prove to be a more dainty morsel than I myself might be. I had a Persian scimitar as keen as a razor in my hunting-belt. The snake in his wavings to and fro brought his neck within a foot of my shoulder. I slid my right hand down to feel for the handle of my sword, keeping my eyes fixed upon the python. I grasped and was drawing the weapon, wondering whether the snake or I would strike first when both of us were startled by a terrible shriek, or rather a series of shrieks, as if a strong, rough woman were rending the air in mingled rage and pain.

The python vanished as my sword flew out.

The shrieks were uttered by the female gorilla, who had gone some distance into the wood whilst I was engaged, first with trying to aim at the male, and afterward with watching the terrific reptile. She had either disturbed a lion who was sleeping away the effects of a hearty supper, or had met him on his way to the cool depths of the forest, and had nearly afforded him a morning repast. She sprang into the nearest tree, uttering at the same time those startling human cries which had frightened away the python and nearly unnerved me.

As to my guide, he had not seen my danger and was still watching the male gorilla, patiently awaiting my decision and expecting every instant the report of my rifle. The shrieks had startled him a little, not so much however as they had affected me; for he had heard the like before, and he knew they would be uttered the moment that either a shot would be fired or the female should discover us by any chance. But when a roar, that shook the ground on which we lay, announced the nature of the danger from which the female gorilla had so narrowly escaped, my Fan friend, black as he was, actually became pallid with fear!

The roar of the lion was instantly answered by a deeper, hearser, louder, and more savage roar. A sound so expressive of anger, defiance, and relentless, savage, cruel ferocity, I never heard!

I looked at the Fan and smiled. He understood me instantly. His limbs ceased to tremble. He closed his mouth with an effort, then grinned, placed his fingers on his lips, and turned to watch the combat which was now inevitable, and in the occurrence of which lay our best hopes of safety.

Scarcely thirty yards on our left, the lion had come crashing through the jungle, and had cleared the close inner tangle with a bound. He now stood in sight of the clear open, his head erect, his mane standing up and out, all straight, like the hair of an angry cat, magnifying his apparent bulk to colossal proportions; his tail, which at first stood nearly straight, was waving from side to side. At length it struck his ribs alternately on either side with sounding blows, and he uttered a longer, more terrific roar than that which he had given when the female gorilla had escaped from him. Opposite to him was the male gorilla, now looking most unlike the uncouth, sleepy figure which we had seen propped up against the tree.

At the first shriek from his mate, the gorilla had sprung into life and sudden energy. Placing the knuckles of his upper hands upon the ground, he bounded lightly into the air to a surprising height, from all four hands together, and coming down upon all four again.

When the lion roared, the gorilla seemed at once to comprehend the nature both of the challenge and the adversary, and resolved upon fighting, although it would have been easy for him to escape by springing into a tree. He rose upon his hinder hands (or feet,) and standing erect, looking very like a large-bodied, long-armed, short-legged, powerful negro, about six feet two inches in height, uttered his tremendous acceptance of the lion's challenge, beating his breast at the same time with his huge fists alternately, and producing sounds like heavy blows upon the base drum.

When the lion sprang into the enclosure, and stood bristling before him, the gorilla dropped upon all fours again, with his knuckles on the ground, his eyes which flamed like fire seen through rubies, fixed upon his dreadful enemy, and his eyeballs working up and down with inconceivable rapidity, giving to his countenance a look of such demoniac ferocity that it seemed to make the lion pause at least, if he did not quail.

Lashing his sides with his tail until he roused himself to fury, the lion delivered his second roar, as though his honor were concerned in outroaring no less than in vanquishing by his powerful antagonists, and on his part, the gorilla, albeit questions of honor seemed likely to be favored or considered by him, accepted nevertheless the preliminary contest of angry noise, and uttered another roar so utterly demoniac and horrible, standing up again in order to deliver it freely, that the lion crouched at once to spring upon him and bring the question of superior prowess to the proof. A few short, swift steps, a bound of twenty feet, two or three sharp, snarling growls, and I expected to see the combatants locked in a fatal embrace! But it was not so.

As the lion rose in his long bound, the gorilla sprang also, but more lightly and higher straight up in the air. The lion struck upward to catch him; the action turned him over, and he fell heavily on his side, the gorilla dropping on him, striking him twice, and then springing off with a sidling, jumping run, to a distance of several yards. Instantaneous as had been the encounter, both were severely wounded. The gorilla was bleeding from the head and back. The lion had a fearful gash across his ribs, and judging from the crashing sounds of the two blows which he had received, I thought that some of his ribs must have been broken.

The lion without a moment's pause rushed at his adversary, but the agility of the gorilla was too great to permit the lion to close at his pleasure. For some minutes the movements of the lion in attack, and of the gorilla in avoidance, were almost too rapid for the eye to follow their evolutions. At length the lion paused, bewildered by the speed and activity of his antagonist. Instantly the gorilla sprang upon and rolled him over, with a single blow upon the side of the head. Again the chase and avoidance were resumed, but this time for a much longer space than before, the lion being resolved to catch the nimble ape; but again he was obliged to pause, and again he was instantly knocked over. When he arose he staggered, whether from the effects of the terrific blows which he had received, or from giddiness resulting from his gyrations in pursuit of the gorilla, it was impossible to decide, but he reeled and fell off several steps to the right, before he recovered sufficiently to prepare for another charge.

In the mean time the gorilla was dodging around and bobbing up and down before him, as captured monkeys may be often seen to do, in their cages when persons are teasing them. Both lion and gorilla kept up an incessant noise, growling, snarling, roaring and screaming, varying their tones in accordance with their actions, or sufferings, and although nothing like a close had taken place, both were bleeding freely; the lion's right eye was either shut up or gone, and the gorilla was nearly scalped. The lion had now learned so much of his enemy's strength and activity, that he tried several feints to get him within range. He lay down, but the gorilla kept jumping around him so near that he was obliged to spring round with equal alertness to avoid being taken by surprise. He tried another rush, but he stopped sooner than at first, and the lion turned on his back and received him with teeth and claws.

The crisis of the battle had arrived. Growls and snarls, shrieks and roars came out in a demoniac chorus from a confused mass of swirling leaves and dust, limbs, teeth, claws, blood, and springing bodies, as though ten fighting beasts instead of two were combating amid a whirlwind! The dust became so excited that I could scarcely contain myself. A crash of smashing large boughs, and a horrible shriek! The noise and fury of the combat were redoubled for a minute or two—then came a pause. The dust and cloud of leaves subsided. The lion was uppermost. The left arm of the gorilla was across his tremendous mouth. It was the crunching of the double bones of the forearm which I had heard. His claws were firmly fixed in the gorilla's shoulder and head, but he was himself nearly torn asunder and disembowelled! Huge rents were in his body, and the feet of the gorilla were buried in his loins, while the mighty right arm of the one was free, and would be active as long as directly breath had been taken.

The final struggle quickly came. Up rose the cloud of dust and leaves again! Whirling, shrieking, bounding, striking, growling, struggling, groaning, the confused mass rushed hither and thither with increased velocity! Over and over it rolled like a tangle of fighting demons, until it came uncomfortably near to where I and my negro guide were lying hidden. It swayed away from us, returned again, rolled off and then back, and just as the Fan and I both sprang to our feet to escape from such dangerous proximity, the combatants locked in their deadly embrace, came crashing against us over into a deep pit which we had not seen, falling upon us with a force which for an instant deprived me of consciousness. Recovering myself, however, I struggled furiously, fearing that if the beasts had killed each other I should be smothered under the bleeding carcasses. I kicked, struck, and tried to push the dreadful load away. The noise above me was terrific, but I was able to distinguish my own name amidst the uproar, and it struck me that the voice in which it was pronounced was somewhat familiar. I paused in efforts to extricate myself, and listened. Again and again my name was called loudly, distinctly, and earnestly.

"John, John!"

It was the voice of my wife whom I had left safely at home in London!"

"John, John! Wake up, will you? you've got the nightmare, and have fallen out of bed! John, John! do get up, dear! You've dragged all the bedclothes down on the floor with you. You'll be smothered if you don't wake up. Oh, dear! oh, dear! Wake up, you great stupid, do!"

"Bless my soul!" said I. "How fortunate—how curious it is, too, that you should have come so opportunely. It was very kind of you, and so courageous besides! —When did you arrive out? Do you know, I was wondering just as I was tumbling into this horrid pit, why the gorilla's wife didn't come to his assistance. Do you know, she might have done it easily and safely enough, for the lion wouldn't let go his hold, and if she had sprung on his back, she might have enabled her husband to freshen his grip. They might have quickly strangled him between them. Is it not so—"

"My goodness gracious!" said my wife, interrupting me. "What stuff and nonsense are you talking? Lions and gorillas! fiddlesticks!"

"What!" said I, "was it all a dream, and is not my noble Fan a reality?"

"Your fan, indeed!" retorted Mrs. Smith, who was beginning to lose her placidity of temper, "if you are so warm as to want a fan, you may use mine. I'll lend it to you and welcome. But please let me have the bedclothes, for I don't want fanning. My teeth are chattering with the cold. The police have taken all the fighting, and shouting, screaming gorillas and lions, male and female, to the station house. The lions are in the wardrobe. Do, there's a dear, get up off the floor. That's right.

I Wud not Dye in Wintur.

I wud not dye in wintur,
When whiskie punchiz flow,
When pooty guls are skating
Oer fields of ice and snow;
When sausidge meat is phrying,
& hickery nuts is thick—
Oh! who could think of dying,
Or even getting sick!

I wud not dye in spring-time,
And miss the turn up greens,
And the poety song of the little frawgs
And the skilark's early screams;
When birds begin their wooing,
& taters 'gin to sprout,
When the turkeys go a gobbling—
I wud not then peg out.

I wud not dye in summer,
& leave the garden sass,
The roasted lamb and butte-milk,
The kool place in the grass;
I wud not dye in summer,
When everything's so hot,
And leave the whiskie jewlips—
Owe know! I'd rather knot.

I wud not dye in aurtumn,
With peaches fit for eating,
When wavy korn is getting ripe,
& kandidates are treeting.
Phor these and other reasons
Id not dye in the phall;
&, sense Ive thought it over,
I wud not dye at all.

Curious Clock.

Many years ago there was a clock made by one Droz, a mechanic of Geneva, which was renowned for its ingenious construction. The clock was so made as to be capable of performing many movements. There was on it a negro, a shepherd and a dog. When the clock struck, the shepherd played six tunes on his flute, and the dog approached and fawned upon him. The clock was exhibited to the King of Spain, who was greatly delighted with it. "The gentleness of my dog," said Droz, "is his least merit. If your Majesty touch one of the apples which you see in the shepherd's basket, you will admire the fidelity of this animal." The King took an apple, and the dog flew at his hand and barked so loud that the King's dog, which was in the same room during the exhibition, began to bark also, at which the superstitious courtiers, not doubting it was an affair of witchcraft, hastily left the room, crossing themselves as they went. Having desired the Minister of Marine, who was the only one who dared to stay behind, to ask the negro what o'clock it was, the Minister asked, but received no reply. Droz then observed that the negro had not yet learned Spanish, upon which the Minister repeated the question in French, and the black immediately answered him. At this new prodigy the firmness of the Minister also forsook him, and he retreated precipitately, declaring that it must be the work of a supernatural being. It is probable that in the performance of these tricks Droz touched certain springs in the mechanism, although that is not mentioned in any of the accounts of his clock.

Never confide in a young man—new pails leak. Never tell your secrets to the aged—old doors seldom shut closely.

People perform the greater part of the voyage of life before taking on their ballast; hence so many shipwrecks.

Advertisement Rates.

All transient advertisements must be paid for in advance. Hereafter, the following rates will be charged. Ten lines constitute a square.

One square one week, 75; one month, $2 00; three months, $4 00; six months, $6 00; one year, $10 00.

Half column, three months, $15 00; six months, $25 00; one year, $40 00.

One column, three months, $25 00; six months, $50 00; one year, $75.

Yearly advertisements may be changed quarterly without additional charge.

Hammonton, May 26, 1866.

The Republican.

Hammonton, Atlantic Co., N. J.

SATURDAY, MARCH 2, 1867.

The New School Law—its Defects.

The proposed new school law does not grow in favor with the people. Most respectably, does not grow in favor with the very small portion of the people who take a real and active interest in the educational affairs of the state, and yet, the subject of public education some portion of the attention its importance demands. The mass of people are culpably indifferent to school affairs, giving them little thought or attention.

When publishing a synopsis of the proposed law, we spoke of it as imperfect, but a long way in advance of the present. But a more thorough examination of it, has given us many doubts as to its wisdom or practicability. It is an attempt to place the educational affairs of the state under the entire and unlimited control of the Normal School. By this law the people are denied all voice in educational matters, and are controlled by an organization called the State Board of education. It is admitted that the manner in which educational affairs in this state have been managed, makes a reform not only desirable but necessary, and it is not so much to the establishment of a Board of the kind proposed that objection is made, as to the construction of that Board. For instance, under the act as drawn the State Board will consist of seventeen members, twelve of whom will be officers of the Normal School. Now it is a fact too plain to be denied, that the Normal School has as yet done nothing to entitle it to public confidence. Had that institution sent out to the various parts of the state, thoroughly competent teachers, teachers prepared to take hold of school-rooms and make them what they should be, and to work need reforms and to build up first class schools, there might be more reason for giving it the supreme control of the educational affairs of the state. But such is not the case. The teachers sent out from the Normal School—not those merely who have been months there for the name of the thing, but those who graduate with all the honors blue ribbon and sheepskin can confer—have in the great majority of cases failed miserably as teachers. Not going in these parts has taken first rank, and with the exception of one or two who have done fairly, they have been diagnosed, shamefully failures. No more worthless teachers need be looked for were a specimen wanted than a Normal scholar who has kept the place of teacher vacant in one or two schools in this vicinity during the past winter. This may not be the fault of the Normal School. But while such a state of affairs exist, the people do not care to entrust the cause of education to the care of that institution. We are told the institution wants more time and practice, and we are glad to hear this, for there is certainly need, but the people of the state do not propose to have that experimentation purchased at the expense of the true educational interest of the state. But the Normal School exist, itself by its own merits. If unable to do this let it go down.

Another most objectionable feature of the proposed law is the power it gives the Board to decide what books shall be used in all the schools of the state, depriving any school that declines to use the books adopted by the board, of all state money. This is wrong. All wisdom is not confined to a few, and, while we wish a uniform series might be used throughout the state, and should be glad to see proper measures taken to effect this, we do not desire to see the matter left in the hand, of a few individuals who might, or might not be insurmountable to the large sums publishers could afford to pay for the adoption of their books.

There are other minor, but yet serious objects, to the bill. It has also some excellencies, but it is questionable wisdom to adopt many defects for the sake of a few excellencies. The school laws of the state need revision, but it should be done wisely and well. It is a work that should be done by the wisest and ablest men of the state. We sincerely hope the present law will not pass.

There seems to be some feeling in reference to the law recently passed authorizing Atlantic City and Egg Harbor township to take stock to a small amount in the Pleasantville and Atlantic City turnpike, by some of the citizens of the city and township. A number of citizens in each, oppose the law because of the anticipated increase of taxes to be caused thereby. In Egg Harbor, the antiquated leaders of the old more antiquated democracy will make it a party question, and endeavor to elect a township ticket in opposition to the law.

It is hardly necessary to enter into a lengthy discussion of this subject. The importance of the contemplated road, to Atlantic City is apparent to all, and the advantage it will be to the localities directly interested, is admitted even by those who oppose it. As is a public benefit, pecuniarily as are other roads, there are no reasons why it should not be built at public expense. It would be indeed nothing strange should the whole expense be borne by the public as are other roads. We have long believed, and do still, that this should be a county road. The people of Atlantic City are sufficient in number and importance to cause so much for their successe[illegible]

As to the tax, the appropriation authorized by this law would not equal the amount illegally assessed and unjustly collected by the town officers a year and a half ago. When Democrats were in power, and to vote them into office again would be to vote for a repetition of that illegal assessment. It is absurd to say that it would behoove better to pay tax to build the turnpike. Pass to pay tax for purposes not made public. It is well to remember the last and profit by it.

The law of the reconstruction bill has been daily looked for during the week, but as yet it has not appeared. What Andy will do, nobody knows, except that he will not do anything decently.

Barclay Haines' Case.

TRENTON, Feb. 19, 1867.—The Mercer County Court House was crowded this morning by citizens of Trenton and persons retired up in other parts of the state, who came, either through curiosity or friendship, to be present at the sentence of Barclay Haines for bribery, having pleaded "*non cult contendere*," on the previous day, to the charge of having offered Senator Black one $5,000 to vote against the Newark and New York Railroad bill last winter.

Mr. Haines made a haughty appearance on the 12 o'clock, accompanied by his counsel Messrs. Browning and Stratton. On the bench, beside Chief Justice Beasley were Judges Atchley and Bergen. Attorney General Dickerson moved for the sentence. Mr. Haines stood up and the Chief Justice sentenced as follows:

Barclay Haines:—You have pleaded guilty to the indictment, offering a bribe to a member of the Legislature, with a view to affect his official conduct. Such an act is highly penal by the laws of this State.—The extent of the punishment, as prescribed by the statute, is fine of one thousand dollars, five years imprisonment at hard labor, and perpetual disqualification to hold office. The severity of these penalties are indications of the enormity of the offence, in the estimation of those who passed this enactment, and it is believed, that there are but few persons, who, when they reflect upon the subject, will regard them as inordinate.—Regarded in its consequences there is not another more prejudicial, than this attempt to bribe of which you have been convicted. It is obvious that if those who hold the high power of legislation in their hands can be led to betray the trust reposed in them by their constituents, the very foundation of republican government becomes undermined. This Court can have no sympathy with, or excuse for a crime of this character, should, in almost all cases, be visited with severe infliction. The act of offering or of receiving a bribe should be stigmatized and made disgraceful by the sentence of the tribunal.

Thus far the Court has no difficulty. Each member of this Court regards this offence as one of great enormity, and prejudicial of great injury to the minds and morals of the community. Recently we have been called upon in the discharge of our official duty, to declare publicly, by a legislative enactment, as we also think, that the punishment of this crime should not be of an entirely severe character. Whatever that kind should be heretofore perpetrated we should esteem it as the duty of the Judiciary to punish such offenders to the full extent of the power which the statute gives them.

Impressed with these views we have felt much hesitation, before we have come to the conclusion to sentence, in your case, that severity of punishment, which, as I have held, we think the nature of this crime, in general, demands. There are some considerations, on the side of clemency, which have weight with us. But a short time since the penal justice of the state, with respect to the crime now before us, was lightly regarded. Bribes were executed by the punishment of an offender against the same law. We are bound to think, that for the present that example will be sufficient. We also observe your good character for some years past, being alluded to; for you have not betrayed any confidence reposed in you, nor have you violated any official oath. But more than this, you have pleaded guilty to the charge contained in this indictment. The confession you must feel at your present financial position, we know must be a great trial and punishment to a person who has occupied a place in society so respectable yours has heretofore been. The spectacle of so humiliating a situation, brought on by your own misconduct must recall to effect the public mind, and serve as a warning to all persons against the perpetration of similar offences, almost if not quite as effectual as any incarceration to which this sentence could subject you. These considerations have been sufficient to induce us to listen favorably to the appeals of your counsel, and have inclined us to the side of lenity.

The sentence of this court therefore is, that for the crime of which you stand convicted you pay a fine of $1,000 and be forever disqualified to hold any office, trust or profit under this State, and stand committed until the fine and costs are paid.

The fine was immediately paid at the Sheriff's office.

"Friend Haines" is an old well-known, and rich resident of Burlington county, and one of the oldest lobbyists in the State. He has generally worked in the interest of Camden and Amboy, but was for a time opposed to the Company. The "monopoly" has stood by him in his trouble, and done all that could be done to save him from disgrace. A severer punishment than that inflicted would have been, perhaps equitable for him, to a Jersey penalty, and justice was wisely tempered with mercy.—*Newark Advertiser.*

The Hudson County Board of Chosen Freeholders have unanimously adopted a preamble and resolutions requesting the members of the Legislature from the County of Hudson, to urge the repeal of the present law requiring the publication of brief notices of application to the Legislature and for the passage of a law requiring that individuals as well as corporations seeking special privileges from the Legislature, shall not more than six weeks previous to the meeting of the Legislature, publish their bills in July in the county papers. The reasons assigned for this movement are, that the simple notice of application, as at present, gives none or very little inkling of what privileges are sought; whether rights are to be usurped or not. And also, that it keeps every community in the state in a constant state of excitement during the session of the Legislature for fear some law may be created which will work to their injury, and thus renders it necessary to keep committees of observation at Trenton, under heavy expenses, to protect their rights.

A joint meeting of the legislature was held on Wednesday. The following State officers were elected:

Treasurer—Isaac Pennington.
Prison Keeper—Peter F. Robinson.
Prison Inspectors—John P. Head, of Camden, Gideon N. Dayton, of Ocean, Seymour H. Bonnell, of Mercer; John A. Bedford, of Hunterdon, and Shemuel Jagger, of Passaic.
Directors of Asylum Companies—Samuel Stockton, of Burlington, and Benjamin C. Clark, of Hudson.

Associated Judges were elected in all the counties where vacancies existed. E. J. McKnight, of Hammonton, was elected for this county, Ralph Leigh, for Camden.

There is a large amount of raking done in the left future, and not a large amount of anything else. We hope that we probably will learn before April, certainly will not unless some of the company referred to keep silent.

The Reconstruction Bill —As Adopted.

An Act for the more efficient government of the rebel states.

Whereas, no legal State governments or adequate protection for life or property now exist in the rebel states of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Florida, Texas and Arkansas; and

Whereas, it is necessary that peace and good order should be enforced in said states until loyal and republican state governments have been established; therefore,

Be it enacted, &c. That said rebel states shall be divided into military districts, and made subject to the military authority of the United States as hereinafter mentioned; and for that purpose Virginia shall constitute the First district, North Carolina and South Carolina the Second district, Georgia, Alabama and Florida the Third district, Mississippi and Arkansas the Fourth district, and Louisiana and Texas the Fifth district.

S. 2. That it shall be the duty of the President to assign to the command of each of said districts an officer of the army not below the rank of Brigadier-General, and to detail a sufficient military force to enable such officer to perform his duties and enforce his authority within the district to which he is assigned.

Sec. 3. That it shall be the duty of each officer assigned as aforesaid to protect all persons in their rights of person and property, to suppress insurrection, disorder and riot, and to punish or cause to be punished, all disturbers of the peace and criminals; and to this end he may allow local civil tribunals to take jurisdiction of this act. And no person shall be eligible to any office under such Provisional Government, who would be disqualified from holding office under the provisions of the third article of said Constitutional Amendment.

The Secretary of the Treasury has given notice that the holders of the 7.30 notes dated August 15, 1864, can now exchange them for six per cent 5-20 bonds issued under the act of March 3, 1865. At the time of the exchange the accrued interest on the notes should exceed the interest on the bonds, the difference will be paid by the Department. If, on the contrary, the accrued interest on the bonds exceeds that upon the notes, the difference may be paid in currency by the person proposing to make the exchange, and should accompany the notes up to the first day of May. The express charges on the notes forwarded for conversion and on the bonds returned in exchange for them will be paid by the Department.

The monthly statement of the public debt will be published on or about the 5th of March. It will show some very material reduction from the last statement. The receipts from customs during this month will appear to have been quite large, and from internal revenue sources unusually small, but from the former, this being the first month of the new tariff, it will be a matter of much interest on the part of the public, amounting to several millions of dollars, from which the Government and the Treasury will derive the first pecuniary benefit. The fortunate coming of the 5th of March, when there was an increase of the public debt caused by heavy payments of interest during the month.

An official communication shows the aggregate number of $520,000 expended for subsistence stores, issued to destitute refugees and freedmen, or persons not belonging to the army, for the six months ending December last; of this, nearly $250,000 are set down for Tennessee, Alabama, $35,000 for Georgia, $31,000 for South Carolina, $35,000 for North Carolina, $14,000 for Virginia, $32,000 for Washington, and other sums varying from one to twenty-five thousand dollars each, expended in other southern States.

The President has approved the bill authorizing the construction of a submerged tubular bridge across the Mississippi at Quincy, Illinois, and the amendatory enabling bill, by which it is provided that any foreign railroad company or corporation whose road extends to the United States by way of a ferry or tug boat may own such boat, and it shall be held to be not other or further restrictions or regulations in such employment than if owned by citizens of the United States.

We glean from a Washington paper the following example of the new counterfeit on ten dollar national bank note currency.

"The detectives at the Secret Service Division of the Treasury Department have just discovered a new counterfeit on the ten dollar plates of the National Bank note. The vignette has been changed, supposed to be the issue of the Fleur City National Bank of Philadelphia, New York. In the name of the bank on the genuine the letter "e" in the termination of the counterfeit, portion resembling some bank bills, but clear and close examination will detect the difference. The vignette on the face of the genuine is very good indeed, and was executed to deceive not but the most expert. The vignette on the face of the notes are exceedingly well executed, and show that a dangerous engraver has been engaged in preparing the plate. The signatures of the Register of the Treasury and the United States Treasurer have been well imitated, but the signatures of the officers of the bank are very poor, and plainly show that they have been printed. The back of the note is not so well executed as the face, and the green coloring is very good, and equal to, if not better than the genuine coloring. The copy of the picture representing the discovery of the Mississippi by De Soto, which is borne by the genuine note of this denomination, is not well done, but this counterfeit as the remainder of the note, nevertheless, is above the skill of an experienced workman, and will doubtless deceive many."

THE GEORGETOWN ELECTION.—The eyes of the entire country were turned upon Georgetown yesterday, where for the first time since the foundation of the Government, the experiment of universal suffrage was to be tried. By act of Congress, the colored people of the District of Columbia were been enfranchised and armed with the ballot. The opponents of the rights of these disenfranchised citizens, headed by, and headed by a factious President, did their utmost to defeat it. Failing in that, they endeavored to defeat the object, by attempts to prevent making the colored man really a citizen. But the friends of freedom knew that in this the colored man could be depended on, as he had been before depended on in battle. We do not see of the nation can at stake. Despite misrepresentations, universal suffrage was triumphed, the loyal men of Georgetown have been victorious, and have elected their candidates by a good majority. This success is but the precursor to a new order of things—is the last nutterings of the death-throes of the old rebellion. It will strengthen the hands of the friends of justice, and confound the friends of treason, while it will pave the way to that better time which is surely coming—and now is at hand—when no American citizen shall be disfranchised on account of his race or color.—*Press of Tuesday.*

The proprietor of the Milionian Tableaux having announced a gift enterprise at Trenton, for the purpose of disposing of his show, to draw the tickets and return it for a small consideration. This leading journal, a complaint was made and the parties were arrested and held to bail for obtaining money under false pretences. The proprietor said it was customary for all shows to make similar arrangements for disposing of their effects. This being the first case of the kind that has come before the authorities it is the intention of the Prosecutor of the Pleas to test the legality of gift concerts, or the disposing of gifts by chance, whether practiced in exhibitions or churches.

There are in this State sixty-nine newspaper establishments, published in all sixty papers. Of these, sixty-five are issued Weekly, twelve Daily, one semi-monthly, and two monthly. Twenty-eight of the Weeklies are Republican in politics, twenty four Democratic, twelve Independent, three neutral, one Prohibitionist, one devoted to agricultural matters. Seven of the Dailies are Republican and five Democratic. There are two Daily and three Weekly papers published in the German language, the balance in English. Nine new Weekly, one new Daily, one new Semi-monthly, and four new Monthly papers have been started, and two Weekly and two Monthly papers have been discontinued during the past year.

MR. EDITOR: I have examined the cases and fruit boxes manufactured by Sythoff & Stauffer, and can cheerfully recommend them to the fruit growers of our County, as the best in the market. I used 120 of their silk grape boxes last fall, and several hundred of other kinds. The fruit forwarded in these boxes arrived at my commission house in New York in such fine condition as to command from 3 to 5 cents per pound more than those forwarded in any other box.

Respectfully,
JOS. H. NORRIS.

NOTICE is hereby given that, by resolution of the Council of Atlantic City, no license will be granted to any dram shop, saloon or small groceries.
D. W. BELLILE, Mayor.
Attest—E. S. Dale, Clerk.

OH YES!

NEW GOODS!

JUST RECEIVED

And for sale by

Cheap

FOR CASH

LOOK

At The Prices.

GOOD CALICOES 12 1-2 cts. per yard.
BEST CALICOES 20 cts. per yard.

A FINE LOT OF

Choice

GINGHAMS,

at corresponding prices

Please give me a call before purchasing else-where and compare prices.

REMEMBER!

The place to buy

GOOD GOODS

Cheap!

IS AT

A. G. CLARK'S

STORE.

Hammonton, Feb. 16, 1867. 28

C. B. Rogers,
No. 133 Market St., Philadelphia,
DEALER IN
CLOVER,
TIMOTHY,
ORCHARD-GRASS
AND ALL OTHER GRASS SEED, AND GARDEN SEEDS.
Also, Early Goodrich, Early White Prime, Early Ephemus, and Shaktile Fancy Potatoes. Priced Catalogues furnished. Special attention given to orders by mail. 28-34

AUDITOR'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—Pursuant to an order of the orphans' court of the county of Atlantic, made at the December term, A. D. 1866, we, the subscribers, auditors, appointed by said court to ascertain and report the real estate of Jacob Adriance, late of Egg Harbor township, in said county, deceased, do hereby give notice that we will meet at our office in said township, on the 23rd day of March next, at 10 o'clock A. M., to receive and examine the claims and demands against said deceased, when and where all persons interested may attend if they think proper.
JAMES DEAN,
JOHN P. STEELMAN,
Auditors.
Egg Harbor City, Feb. 16, 1867. 28-32

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WHAT'S UP!

SEE THE CHOICE GROCERIES GOING CHEAP

"That's what's the matter."

Good Syrup, 55 cts.
Prime " 85 "
First-Rate Molasses, 75 "
and all groceries to correspond and warranted as represented.

Hammonton, Feb. 16, 1867. 28

Early Vegetables.

Peas, Beans, Tomatoes, Corn and other Vegetables are grown by

READY FOR MARKET

from two hundred tons earlier, by the use of our

AMMONIATED FERTILIZER

The results attending the application of this manure, by market gardeners, is astonishing, and every Truck farmer appreciates the importance of getting his produce into City Markets *early in the season*, when it commands the highest MARKET PRICES. Packed in bags of 200 lbs. each.

Price $40 @2 per Bag.

Orders addressed our agent at Philadelphia will receive prompt attention.

Pamphlets containing full particulars, with testimonials from Farmers and Market Gardeners, and every Crop and plant, sent free on application.

Address,
WILLIAM MOORE,
Agent,
Office of the Pennsylvania Fertilizer Manufacturing Company,
No. 26 Dey St., New York.

Poetechnical Institute,
IN EGG HARBOR CITY, N. J.
PRESCOTT, GRIMM, MOTLEY, and the CLASSICS taught, besides the regular branches for a solid education.
MUSIC AND DRAWING CHARGED EXTRA.
Boarders received in good private families.

Day scholars, per month,	$2 50
Boarders (including tuition) per week,	3 00

Tuition in advance.
Applications to be addressed:
COL. G. A. SCHULKE,
Egg Harbor City, N. J.
20-33

WANTED!

Half a dozen more of last good issue.
Inquire at the
"REPUBLICAN" OFFICE.
19-tf

For Sale.

A Bay Horse, 13 hands high, 7 years old, perfect gaited. A good driver, and a good leader. Also, a fine, appointed and good effect. Also, a new Cut Under Sleigh, of the best manufacture. Also two sold in charge business. Also, a few (spanish Hens. Inquire of
Hammonton, Feb. 23, '67. S. OLER.

FOR SALE.

A farm of 35 acres (with improvements, two (2) miles from Hammonton Station, N. J.
For particulars inquire of
J. B. HAY, Winslow, N. J., or
E. W. GILBERT, Hammonton.
29-40

SPECIAL NOTICE.—The undersigned, being about to retire from business, respectfully solicits a continuance of good address relative to correspond with a young lady in view to matrimony. Must be good looking, of good address, and possess a good education. Address, PATE CLIFFORD, Absecon, P. O., N. J.

Peruvian Guano Substitute.

BAUGH'S

RAW BONE

SUPER-PHOSPHATE

OF LIME.

TRADE MARK.

Baugh & Sons,
OFFICE NO. 20 S. DELAWARE AVENUE,
PHILADELPHIA.

BAUGH BROTHERS & CO.
Agents for Maryland and Virginia,
27 & 29 SMITH'S WHARF,
BALTIMORE.

ALLEN & NEEDLES'

IMPROVED

SUPER-PHOSPHATE

OF LIME,

Manufactured ONLY by them at their

Agricultural Works,

PHILADELPHIA.

The high reputation of our Phosphate, for many years past, has induced numerous imitations, which are sold to the unwary purchaser of inferior value in the market.

Farmers consult their interests by using ONLY *the established and well known manure!* Office always

The Samo Ju Quality,

and its standard excellence invariably relied upon

Packed in New Bags, 200 pounds each.

A Trade Discount to Dealers.

GUANO.

PERUVIAN. We call once but No. 1, received per "Ocean Queen" and "Lexington."
CHINCHA. None in the market.

ALLEN & NEEDLES,

42 S. WHARVES and 41 S. WATER STREET,
FIRST STORE ABOVE CHESTNUT.
Country Know Up Stairs.
PHILADELPHIA.

EDWARDS & LAWRENCE,

EXCELSIOR
CLOTHING HALL,
S. E. Cor. Second and Market Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.

Clothing for Men and Boys,

Clothy, Cassimeres and Vestings,

Department for Custom Work.
Agents for Gilod Clothing.
4x12-1y

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

Hammonton Cranberry

AND

Improvemt Association,

Organized January 1, A. D. 1867.

This Association, organized under the act of legislature of New Jersey, entitled "An act" of 1865, entitled an "Act to encourage the Agricultural interest of this State," for the purpose of the means to become bondsholders, by having purchased 100 shares of the stock of the cranberry land in West Jersey, situate within the Township of Hammonton, in the County of Atlantic, New Jersey, proposes to issue stock to the amount of $100,000, viz: $50,000 FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS payable in installments of $10, per share at the time of subscribing, and $40, on the 1st day of APRIL, JULY, OCTOBER, and JANUARY, until fully paid up—making a total.

Purchase money of land,	$10,000
1000 acres of land purchased at $20 per acre,	20,000
Leveling 5 working capital of	5,000
	35,000

Leveling a working capital of $15,000

Summer and Fall (1867) to prepare the ground and plant out with cranberries 250 acres of 20,000 vines, at $100 per acre, 25,000

Acres; from which it may be safely estimated the yield of the first year,

Or, 500 acres, prepared in 1867, and planted out with cranberries the following year, 50,000

Bearing in 1871, 1 years from setting, 1 crop, yielding 2 barrels per acre, 50 bushels to the acre, or 1,000 bushels, $40,000

Deduct expense of picking, 10,000

Deduct expense of fencing, 7,000

Contingent expense of Association, 10,000

It has made	17,000
Leaving a profit on first crop of	23,000
Or 145 per cent. on capital invested.	
In 1872—300 acres 4 years old, 20-bushels to the acre, 6,000 bushels, average per acre, 75 bushels—30,000	
Deduct expense of picking,	$150,000
Expense of fencing,	$25,000
Expense of business,	25,000
	45,000
Leaving a profit,	$105,000
Or 70 per cent on capital invested.	
In 1874—600 acres, 5 years old, 20-bushels to the acre, 12,000 bushels, average 100 bushels per acre,	$240,000
Expense of picking, $12,000; fencing, $25,000;	37,000
Contingent expense of business,	20,000
	66,000
Leaving a profit of	$180,000
Or 180 per cent on capital invested.	

The above estimate shows the current expenses of conducting the business of the Association, leaving the profits of the Association, the profits to be realized have been stated at lower rates than the following:

From the Country Gentleman.

CRANBERRY CULTURE.—Mr. Elvins, of Burlington, in a paper read before the Pomological Horticultural Society, Eighteenth Sess. Boston, Dec. 1866, gives the following of cranberry culture in that State:

Mr. Elvins said he was now making large marsh attention, and to one not acquainted with the nature of the cranberry plant, it would seem impossible; nevertheless it was the most productive of any plant. He had seen at Manchester, Brimbecomb, Tom's River, and other places, cranberry vines that had yielded bushels for other purposes, it is claimed, and yielding from 100 to 200 bushels per acre, and at the place of his father, the yield of 250 bushels per acre, and an offer by Hallock & Tuttle, of Boston, to purchase at that rate, and he could not obtain the vines for sale. He had seen the cultivated cranberry in the culture of cranberries in the country of Ocean. In Monmouth County, he had seen cranberries that had yielded 300 bushels per acre, and yielding increasing every year, and more extended, and yielding increasing every year, and more extended, and yielding increasing every year, and more extended

[Advertisement.]

Concrete Bricks.

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

E. C. SNOW & SONS.

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

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

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

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

Yours Truly,
B. F. PIXLEY.

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

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

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

LAKE VIEW, COOK CO., ILL. Jan. 10, 1866.

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

Yours Respectfully,
EDWARD MCCONNEL.

PETERSON & PATTERSON,

Dealers in Gas Fixtures, Plumbing Material, &c.

88 *Washington St.* CHICAGO, Jan. 16, 1867.

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

Yours Respectfully,
N. E. PETERSON.

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

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

Yours, etc.,
JOHN SCANLON.

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

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

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

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

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

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

O. R. Butler.

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

LAKE VIEW, Jan. 1867. C. COOKSON.

CHICAGO, Aug. 10 1866.

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

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

WILLIAM WILSON, Contracting Mason & Builder.

OFFICE OF F. E. RIDDY, Importer and Jobber of Paper Hangings, Window Shades, &c., 59 *Randolph St.*, CHICAGO, Jan. 12th, 1867.

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

F. E. RIDDY, Sen.

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

LEWIS J. MAGNUSSON.
CHICAGO, Jan. 7, 1867.

We clip the following from the *Chicago Evening Journal*, of Jan. 21, 1867:

CONCRETE.—In presenting the following remarks respecting the nature and uses of the subject of this article, we are conscious of the fact that to many we impart nothing new, but the mass of our readers are doubtless ignorant of its many desirable and durable qualities as a building material. Concrete, for centuries, in some form, has been generally used, mostly as a cement for uniting stone, brick, etc., in one solid mass or wall and in no instance, when properly made, has it been known to fail. The structures of the ancients bear witness that the concrete portion of their work exhibit the least signs of decay. It is a well established fact that a chemical action is produced by the fusion of silicate (pure sand) with lime, that forms a cement that the elements continue to harden as the years roll on. The objection to its use as a building material heretofore has been the difficulty encountered in getting it in a practical form.

We annex the following communication of Professor Mariner, to the *Chicago Tribune*:

CHICAGO, Jan. 23d, 1867.

Messrs. Editors of the Chicago Tribune,

GENTLEMEN: Having been consulted in regard to the use of concrete for building purposes, I take this occasion briefly to express my opinion upon the subject. The real value of concrete for such purposes, has been proved by long experience, both in ancient and modern times. It has been found to possess in a high degree, the properties of hardness and durability; though soft and friable when first formed, it gradually and continually solidifies until it becomes of great hardness. This effect is due to the chemical reactions and combinations, which take place slowly among its constituent particles, aided by the action of atmospheric agencies. Hence exposure instead of injuring, actually benefits it, considering its other valuable properties, as for instance: Its economy, its readiness of preparation on the spot, its admitting of being plastered upon directly, for inside or outside finish, without the use of wood, thereby securing greater safety from fire or vermine, its capability of being colored readily to suit the taste. It is surprising that it has not been more extensively used for building purposes, especially in localities where sand and gravel are abundant, and other material scarce or expensive. It is, for instance, admirably adapted for basements, basement floors, foundations, and for sewers in damp locations—using in such cases of course, water lime instead of common lime.

Yours, very respectfully,
G. A. MARINER,
Analytical Chemist, 194 S. Water St.

Lumber! Brick! Lime! Coal!

ALL KINDS OF

EASTERN, WESTERN AND JERSEY

LUMBER,

CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

And All Kinds of Building Material

SUCH AS

Pine, Cedar and Spruce Shingles.

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

BRICKS, LIME, HAIR.

ALSO

COAL, HAY, &c.

TERMS:

CASH ON DELIVERY!

SMITH, TILTON & CO.,

HAMMONTON STATION, N. J.

March 6th, 1866. 31-tf

OUR STARCH GLOSS

Is the only Article used by

First Class Hotels, Laundries, and Thousands of Families.

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

It Makes Old Linen Look Like New.

OUR IMPERIAL BLUE

Is the Best in the World

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

It is warranted not to streak the clothes.

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

NEW YORK STARCH GLOSS CO.,
7-34 No. 218 Fulton St., New York.

GROVESTEEN & Co.,

Piano Forte Manufacturers,

499 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

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

4m23-1y

Kerosene & Gas Stoves!

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

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

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

Send for a circular.

Liberal discount to the Trade.

KEROSENE LAMP & HEATER CO.,
3m6-1m] 206 Pearl Street N. Y.

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

JOB PRINTING

Done in the BEST STYLE at the

REPUBLICAN Office,
44-tf. Hammonton, N. J.

STONE PUMPS. PURE WATER, No Freezing. And considered the best there ever introduced.

For sale by,
WM. A. ELVINS,
3tf Hammonton, N. J.

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

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

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

"Costar's" Bug-Bug Exterminator

In a liquid or wash—used to destroy, and also as a preventative for *Bed-Bugs, &c.*

"Costar's" Electric-Powder for Insects

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

!!! BEWARE !!! of all worthless imitations.

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

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

Sold in Hammonton

By C. J. FAY,

And by Druggists and Retailers everywhere.

"COSTAR'S"

CELEBRATED

BUCKTHORN SALVE

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

Boxes, 25 cts., 50 cts., and $1, sizes.

Sold by all Druggists everywhere.

And by HENRY R. COSTAR, Depot 484 Broadway, N. Y.

And by C. J. FAY, Hammonton, N. J.

"COSTAR'S"

UNIVERSAL

CORN SOLVENT,

For Corns, Bunions, Warts, &c.

Boxes, 25 cts., 50 cts., and $1 sizes.

Sold by Druggists everywhere.

And by HENRY R. COSTAR, Depot 484 Broadway, N. Y.

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"COSTAR'S"

PREPARATION OF

Bitter Sweet & Orange Blossoms,

For Beautifying the Complexion.

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

Ladies are now using it in preference to all others.

Bottles $1.

Sold by all Druggists everywhere.

And by HENRY R. COSTAR, Depot 484 Broadway, N. J.

And by C. J. FAY, Hammonton, N. J.

"COSTAR'S"

PECTORAL

Cough Remedy,

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

Bottles, 25 cents, 50 cts., and $1 size.

Sold by all Druggists everywhere.

And by HENRY R. COSTAR, Depot, 484 Broadway, N. Y.

And by C. J. FAY, Hammonton, N. J.

"COSTAR'S"

CELEBRATED

BISHOP PILLS,

A Universal Pioneer Pill.

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

Boxes, 25 cts., 50 cts., and $1 sizes.

Sold by all Druggists everywhere.

And by HENRY R. COSTAR, Depot, 484 Broadway, N. J.

And by C. J. FAY, Hammonton, N. J.

Basin-Road Nurseries,

Hammonton, N. J.

Price List for Fall of 1866 and Spring of 1867,

OF FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES AND PLANTS,

Cultivated and for Sale by JOHN H. HOLDING.

APPLES—Standards, fine stock,	$20 per 100
Dwarf,	30 "
PEARS—Standards,	$50 per 100
Dwarf 1 year,	35 "
" 2 "	45 "
PEACHES—1 Year Old,	20 "
2 "	25 "
Hale's Early,	25 "
PLUM—Trees,	50 "
Crabs,	50 "
Nectarines,	50 "
Apricots,	75 "
Fig Trees,	25 cts each
CHERRIES—Standards, strong large trees,	$50 per 100
Dwarf " "	40 "
QUINCE—Fine Trees,	25 "
GOOSEBERRIES—Houghton Seedling	8 "
CURRANTS—White Grape,	8 "
Cherry,	8 "
Red and White Dutch	8 "
RASPBERRIES—Doolittle Black Cap, $25 per 1000	$3 per 100
Philadelphia,	$20 per 100
Fastolf,	3 "
Allen,	3 "
Antwerp,	3 "
Purple Cane,	3 "
BLACKBERRIES—Lawton $7 per 100	$15 per 1000
Dorchester	25 "
Wilson's Early,	$10 per doz
Kittatinny,	9 "
GRAPES—Catawba,	$5 per 100
Isabella,	5
Concord, $10 per 100	$80 per 1000
Clinton, 8 "	70 "
Hartford Prolific,	$12 per 100
Delaware,	20 "
STRAWBERRIES—Agriculturist,	10 "
Jersey Scarlet,	10 "
Brooklyn Scarlet	10 "
Monitor,	10 "
Russell Prolific,	8 "
Triomphe de Gand	5 "
Wilson's,	5 "
French,	5 "

SHADE AND ORNAMENTAL TREES,

Such as, Maple, Ash, Horse Chestnut, Elms, Weeping Willow, Sycamore, Tulip Trees from $40@60 per 100,
White Birch, 5@10, ... $20 per 100

EVERGREEN TREES AND SHRUBS.

Such as Norway Spruce, Arbor Vitæ, Tree Box, Euonymus, American Holly, Kalmia Latifolia, Irish Juniper, Hemlock, &c., from $50 per 100 and upwards.

Arbor Vitæ Hedge Plants, ... $10 per 100
Dwarf Box, for Borders, ... 25 cts per yard
Flowering Shrubs in varieties $25@50 per 100
Conford White Filbert, True Imported Variety, $4 per doz. Lionnus Rhubarb, Pie or Wine Plant, large roots $25 per 100 small $10 per 100.

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

IN CHANCERY OF NEW JERSEY.—Between William F. Lacey, complainant, and Elizabeth Lawrence and Lauretta Lawrence, defts. On bill, &c. Order for publication. The complainant having filed his bill in the above cause, and process of subpœna having been issued and returned according to law. And it being made to appear, by affidavit, that the defendant Elizabeth Lawrence and Lauretta Lawrence, reside out of the state of New Jersey, and that process could not be served upon them. It is, on this Fourth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, on motion of Jos. E. P. Abbott, solicitor of the complainant, ordered that the said absent defendants do appear, plead, demur or answer to the complainants bill on or before the FIFTH day of APRIL next, or that in default thereof, such decree be made against them as the Chancellor shall think equitable and just. And it is further ordered, that this order shall, within twenty days hereafter, be served personally on the said Elizabeth Lawrence and Lauretta Lawrence by a delivery of a copy thereof to them, or be published within the said twenty days in the SOUTH JERSEY REPUBLICAN, a newspaper printed at Hammonton, in this state, and continued therein for six weeks, successively, at least once in every week.

A. O. ZABRISKIE, C.
A true copy—B. GUMMERE, Clerk. 28 33

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

A. O. ZABRISKIE, C.
A true copy:—B. GUMMERE, *Clerk*. 28-31

IN CHANCERY OF NEW JERSEY.

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

A. O. ZABRISKIE, C.
A true copy, B. GUMMERE, *Clerk* 25 30

Railroad.

Camden and Atlantic R. R.

Thursday, November 1, 1866.

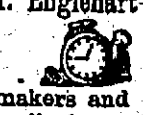
DOWN TRAIN.

LEAVE.	Mail & Freight. A. M.	Accom. P. M.
Vine Street,	7.30	3.45
Cooper's Point,	7.45	4.00
Haddonfield,	8.15	4.21
Ashland,	8.21	
White Horse,	8.36	4.31
Long-a-Coming,	9.03	4.44
Cumberland,	9.17	4.55
Waterford,	9.40	5.06
Spring Garden,	9.49	5.12
Winslow,	10.03	5.20
Hammonton,	10.18	5.29
DeCosta,	10.29	5.36
Elwood,	10.38	5.41
Egg Harbor,	11.00	6.03
Folsom,	11.35	6.19
Absecon,	12.03	6.36
Atlantic,	12.30	6.55

UP TRAINS.

LEAVE.	Accom. A. M.	Mail & Freight. P. M.
Atlantic,	6.12	1.25
Absecon,	6.27	2.00
Folsom,	6.50	2.29
Egg Harbor,	7.06	2.44
Elwood,	7.18	2.54
DeCosta,	7.29	3.21
Hammonton,	7.37	3.32
Winslow,	7.46	3.18
Spring Garden,	7.51	3.57
Waterford,	8.03	4.11
Junction,	8.13	4.28
Long-a-Coming,	8.21	4.44
White Horse,	8.36	4.54
Ashland,		5.12
Haddonfield,	8.49	5.27
Cooper's Point,	9.08	5.36

C. M. Englehart & Son.



Watchmakers and Jewelers.

Manufacturers of

Gold and Silver Ware,

and

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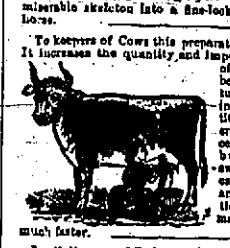

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FOR LIVER COMPLAINT.

A SUBSTITUTE FOR CALOMEL.

If your bowels are costive,
TRY THEM.

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If you are low spirited,
TRY THEM.

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If you have taken a drop too much,
TAKE A FULL DOSE.

They only cost 25 cents a box.

TRY THEM.

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

THE MANDRAKE PILLS

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.

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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 effected. I continued your Pills and Tonic for some time, and now thank God for his goodness and your valuable medicine, I am restored to perfect health. I most earnestly recommend those who are suffering from affection of the liver to give your Pills and Tonic a fair trial, and a cure will be effected. I have sent many persons to you and they have all been cured. Any information my fellow-citizens may require will be freely given by the subscriber at his residence, No. 812 Federal street, between 8th street and Passayunk road.

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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.

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A Clergyman, while residing in South America as a Missionary, discovered a safe and simple remedy for the cure of Nervous Weakness, Early Decay, Diseases of the Urinary and Seminal Organs, and the whole train of disorders brought on by baneful and vicious habits. Great numbers have been already cured by this noble remedy. Prompted by a desire to benefit the afflicted and unfortunate, I will send the receipt for preparing and using this medicine, in a sealed envelope, to any one who needs it, *Free of Charge.*

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

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Organized, 1848.

Chartered by the Legislature, Feb. 26, 1853.

Amendments to Charter, Feb. 15, 1866, and March 15, 1865.

Two full sessions of Lectures each year, commencing the first of October, and continuing until April. The Dissecting Rooms are open, and Private lectures and quizzes continue during the entire year. The first session continues until Christmas, or for three months, and the second until the first of April, or three months; the two constituting one full course of lectures. Examination of candidates for graduation will occur at the end of each session.

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

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