South Jersey Republican.

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Special Notice.

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

$2.00 a year, in advance;

$2.25 if paid during first six months,

$2.50 if paid after six months.

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

In all other cases 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

15 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,
48-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 11 acres, a part in a good state of cultivation, the balance unimproved and salt marsh with cutaway water 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. FRAMES,
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. 14-tf.

FOR SALE!

A House and Lot of Ground containing half acre, situate in Leedsville about 3 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,
Jerk's on May's Landing, N. J.
or to SAMUEL R. RISLEY,
Somers Point, N. J. 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, . . . $4 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 his line. The patronage of his former customers is earnestly solicited. There is now at the shop Buggies and Carriages for sale.

JOHN H. WILSON.

Deafness, Blindness and Cancers

TREATED with the utmost success by Dr. J. ISAACS, Oculist and Aurist (formerly of Leyden, Holland) No. 510 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. 1a9-1y.

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 in 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 commuted form, and in the exact condition to support plants with proper farming it is very productive and profitable, easily worked, and warm and early. The lay of the land is slightly undulating, and is called level; it is free from stones or rocks.

It is the best fruit soil in the Union.

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

Hammonton is already celebrated for its fine fruits and wine.

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

The Market

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

The Climate

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

The Water

Is pure and soft, of the best quality. It abounds in streams and is found by digging from ten to thirty feet. Wells are 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 is now 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 and Ether, Laughing Gas, and Anæsthesia by spray, when desired.* At

DR. M. REIM'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,
27atf. Hammonton.

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

E. WRIGHT,
29aGm. 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. [23-34

JOS. E. P. ABBOIT.
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. [3x461]

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. 21, 1866. 4a10-1y

H. F. CHEW,
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. 15-35

STATE OF NEW JERSEY,
TREASURY OFFICE, BANK DEPARTMENT,
Trenton, January 21st, 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,
18 41. State Treasurer.

A Clear Case of Luck.

"A good many singular things happened during the war," said John, as he lighted his after-dinner cigar; "but somehow I consider my own case about the funniest thing of all."

"Ah!" said I, "how is that?"

"Did it never occur to you that it was a little odd that in so short a time I should have got to be a partner in the firm, and a married man, and all that sort of thing?"

"Oh! you speculated."

"Not a bit of it; or, rather, I did, and I didn't; for you know I detest speculation. I've even made old Mitraille swear off."

"So far it's all very clear; but if you *have* secured a French wife, and a rich one, I *could* understand a little plain English."

Before I went to the war John Develin and I had been fellow clerks in the banking house of Mitraill & Co., in New York. A slight lameness prevented John from going into the army; and an utter absence of capital prevented him from proposing for the hand of the pretty Lucille, though I always believed that he had more to fear from her gruff old papa than from the young lady herself.

Poor as he was, and on a moderate salary, when I returned at the end of the war—a good deal lamer than ever, John had been before it—I found my chum in the full enjoyment of all his heart had longed for, and with a brown-stone front to enjoy it in. So, when he volunteered something which promised to explain the mystery my curiosity was on fire in a moment. John was a right good fellow, and I did not envy him a particle; but I must say that I was curious about it.

"Well," said John, "the way of it was this: Have another cigar? You know a good deal what I was after when you went away; and my chance of getting it then seemed about as far off as the Presidency. It was a clear case of luck, I tell you, and very little more. Old Mitraille always liked me pretty well, though I was hardly the man he would have chosen for a son-in-law; and I kept his private books, you know. You know all about that unbounded gold speculation in 1862 and 1863; well, he had somehow got into it, steady, old, hard-headed banker as he is. Almost everybody went in more or less.

The old man had rather missed it once or twice, and got hit pretty hard, though no one but myself knew anything about it—so hard, in fact, that I was more than a little alarmed for the result.

I got it into my head about that time that I would like to run down to Washington and take a look at the forts and camps. Somehow it always galled me a good deal that I could not take my part with the rest, and I wanted to have a look at the thing any how. So I called at the house to see Lucille and get a short furlough, and I succeeded surprisingly well. That is, I didn't see as much of Lucille as I wanted, but the old gentleman gave me leave of absence, readily, and added:

"Suppose something may happen, somewhat, while you are dare, eh? You send me a telegram, quick?"

"Yes," I replied, "but you know the War Department don't allow a fellow to send over the wires just what he wants to."

"Oh, never mind all dat," said Mitraille, "just you send something good or bad, no matter just de words. I understand mighty quick, ha! ha! Never you mind the War Department."

"And so," continued John, "off I went, without a very clear idea of what was expected, or how I was to do it."

And now the rest of it sounds tremendously like a page from Munchausen, but it's all a clear historical fact. Mitraille wrote a letter which got to Washington about as soon as I did, urging me to keep my ears and eyes open, and promising that if I sent him anything of importance he would go halves with me on the profits. I saw by that how terribly nervous he was getting, and concluded that affairs must be even worse with him than I knew of. Nevertheless, I began to be a trifle excited myself, and though I had a sort of horror of speculation, especially of gold gambling, I commenced to look around me pretty sharply for items. Among other adventures I fell in with old Sam Gorham, of Cincinnati, one of our correspondents, and a nephew of his, a queer, awkward spoon of a fellow, and we went around sight-seeing in company.

Nothing would do for either uncle or nephew but a continual succession of cocktails, and I had to leave them in their rooms soon after dinner, somewhat the worse for wear, while I continued my search for information under difficulties.

I didn't find anything in particular all that night or the next forenoon, but I saw the sights pretty effectually, and about noon I went into my friends' room to stir them up. I found the nephew lolling disconsolately on a chair, and the uncle in bed with a high fever, the natural result of his foolishness the day before. The hopeful youth began the story of his tribulations by stating that he had expected his aunt there that day, but had received a letter from her saying that she had be n delayed and could not come on at once.

I asked him what the doctor said about his uncle.

"Oh, the old man's right sick, and I reckon I'd better telegraph to Aunt Sally to come on right off."

On the plea of a splitting head-ache he rogged me to send his message, and I thought I would send one at the same time to Mitraille & Co. Well, his telegram, saving the direction, read:

"Don't wait for anything. Uncle Sam very sick indeed."

While mine was simply,

"Nothing stirring. Having a good time."

Now how on earth those two little affairs got interchanged is a mystery to me to this day. Perhaps I did it; maybe he did it; perhaps it was done at the telegraph office; I don't know; but twisted they certainly were. When Mitraille opened his despatch straightway imagined that something had gone to smash in Washington, and that I had taken a neat way of giving him a hint, and he rushed out and bought all the gold his credit would cover.

He wrote me by that mail account of transactions whose magnitude almost turned my hair gray; and while he thanked me for my hint he begged me to be sure that my information was correct. I thought at first that he was crazy, and then I got pretty near crazy myself, thinking of what might be the consequences of the mistake. The first thing I did—this was the next day, you know—was *to rush into Riggs's* and ask the latest gold prices.

Guess my delight when I found them fairly jumping upwards. It was wonderful! Still, I was terribly nervous, for all sorts of rumors were afloat, and I knew that gold could fall as fast as it could rise. The feeling grew on me until, pretty nearly half demented, I went into the telegraph office at Williard's and dashed off—

"It's all a sell and a big one."

Well, the old gentleman took that just as he had the other one, and not only sold out but went short to the extent of his line. It was the luckiest thing in the world, for sure enough, within forty-eight hours things did go down heels over head. I began to feel superstitious; there was something fairly uncanny about it; and I packed my kit and made fast time for New York. I did not attempt any explanation, but I steadily resisted all the old gentleman's entreaties to go on with it any further. I even managed to persuade him to close up his gold account and quit it. I had Lucille to help me in that.

The net figure was a handsome one, I tell you and there was very little trouble about making the other arrangements after my bank account was made up. My honored father-in-law has the blinded faith in my judgment; but I told Lucille all about it. What's more, I don't and won't speculate, and I won't do business for any firm that does. It's all a clear case of luck."

John threw the stump of his cigar into the ashes, and I pulled away at mine, wondering if there was any luck in my getting that bit of shell in my ankle.

My First Case.

Twelve years ago, says a Louisianian, I was studying at an academy in W——, State of Maine. I roomed in a doctor's office on Main Street. Directly across the hall from our office was that of a lawyer. On one door was the sign "L. P. Babb, M. D.;" on the other, "J. Stackpole, Att'y at Law." Now in spite of these signs it frequently happened that people would come into our office and ask: "Is this Squire Stackpole's?" "Lawyer Stackpole at home?" etc. Such stupid blunders at last became annoying. My chum, who was a little profane, determined to cure the next case. So, as we sat one sultry day, twiddling our brains over the Greek Reader, the door suddenly opened, and in bolted a greenhorn, when the following dialogue took place:

GREENHORN. "Is this Squire Stackpole's office?"

CHUM. "No, confound you! Can't you read?"

Amused at this laconic and decisive rejoinder, I determined to try my hand on the next customer. Soon after, as I lay on the lounge "ponying" Virgil, a gentle tap was heard at the door. The usual "Come in!" brought in the stranger. Half suspecting him to be a "subject," I saluted him civilly, whereupon he seated himself, and thus began:

QUES. "Do you stop here?"

ANS. "Yes."

QUES. "Can I get a little advice?"

ANS. "Yes."

Sure of my man, I threw down my "pony" and straightened up, looking wise as Coke or Blackstone. "State your case briefly," said I; which he did as follows:

"I am a carpenter; have been working in Windsor; locked my tools in my chest and went to Augusta. In my absence the chest was broken open and a part of the tools were stolen. I carried the remainder away with me. The point of law is to know whether or not, after moving the tools, I can convict the thief on circumstancial evidence.

After mature deliberation I delivered the opinion of the Court as follows:

"If you can prove that you had such and such tools at such and such place on a given day, and that they were feloniously taken from you, and that such and such man has tools corresponding exactly to yours, and you can show incontestably that he could not have come in possession of them in any other way, then clearly he stole them from you. The case is a plain one."

I then resumed my "interlinear," as much as to say, "Now I am ready for the fees."

"Carpenter" looked about the room abstractedly for a few moments, glanced at some of the titles to the books in the library, stared curiously at my tea covered equolus, and finally said; "I haven't got no money to pay for your advice. Wouldn't you like to have yer fortin told?"

Inwardly bursting with laughter at this new turn in the case, I contessed that I did not believe in fortune-telling, and that he was welcome to the advice. He then took out of the room, and I into the back office, and exploded. After that I courteously directed everybody to the "Squire's" office. Since that time I have often thought of studying law, but remembering my fees in my first case, have concluded other trades more profitable.

Southern Daughters at the Parental Grave.

Mr. Nasby has lately witnessed the assemblage of several Southern daughters around the grave of their father with floral tributes of affection. They came in two groups, and we begin to quote the story on the appearance of the first.

"It wuz a techin sire, and feelin that I wuz a intruder, not bein connected with the deceest, only by mote uv hand I withdru a short distance. Scarcely had they got to the toom, when from the other side up preached three more lavishly beautiful young ladies, with baskits of hot house flowers onto their arms. The last ones resembled in a strikin manner the fust ones, ceptin they was a shade darker, and their hure waved bootiful, whereas the hare of the fust wuz perfectly strate. The two parties faced each other on opposite sides uv the toom, and party number one glared fiercely at party number two.

"Lize! Flora! Jane!" sed the oldest uv number one, "wot are you a doin here?"

"Sisters," so I the oldest uv party number two, "we re here discharging a filyel dooty. Beneath these sods lies the remains of our father. We are going to strew these flowers onto his toom. Jine us in the strew."

"Father?" shrieked the three of party number one. "Your all niggers, and was servants onto——"

"Our half sisters," said the spokesman of party number two, "but Linkin removed the cuss uv Ham, and we're now free, and have as much rite to strew the grave uv our common parient, wich wuz Mr. John Guttle, ez you. Oh! our sisters, our father wuz a good man, let us bedew his grave with our tears, and—

"Wat impudence!" shrieked party number one, all in korus.

"Impudence yourself," retorted party number two, gettin red in the face. "We are John Guttles daughters precisely ez much ez you, and the only advantage you hev over us is in the article uv mother. You three hev one, wich wuz John Guttle's wife, while we three have three—eggsactly one apiece—wich wuz Guttle's servants, but we can't, nevertheless, stifle our emotions. I shel command myself, and thus perceed to perform a act uv filyel dooty.

And she hitched out the flowers and commenst to strew.

The tother wons wuz a gettin hot. The oldest wun cood stand this impudence no longer, and droppin her baskit, went for her, follored by her sisters. It wuz a sperited conflict, and lasted perhaps four minits, or until I parted em, when they gethered themselves together, and departed—one party went one way, and tother, tother.

Filyel love hed done more in the strewin bizness than it set out to do. The six lov dotters uv the decest John, had not only strewed flowers onto his grave, but hair, and collers, and buzzum pins, and shreds of silk, and waterpruffs, and cotton, and false teeth, and pieces of almost everything that goes to make up the sum total of female attire.

Ez I gazed at the wreck, and saw their tattered forms vanish in the dim distance, I cood not help admittin that when it came to strewin the graves uv decest ancestors, there wuz some disedvantages attending the patriarkle system.

Sorrows of the Sanctum.

Our readers were undoubtedly perplexed by the announcement in our Legislative report of yesterday that Mr. Atwater of this city had introduced a bill "looking to the better preservation of life and death"—although upon a second glance they must have seen that the word "death" had been substituted for "health." This absurd statement is the result of one of those typographical errors from which no daily paper can boast exemption, caused by the carelessness of compositors and the necessary hurry in proof-reading consequent upon the issue of an afternoon journal. As annoying as these mistakes are, they sometimes become, from the very fact of their absolute absurdity, extremely amusing. Not long ago Horace Greeley wrote an editorial for the *Tribune* entitled "William H. Seward." Imagine his rage when it came to him in proof headed "Richard the Third Yet anybody familiar with his chirography, if his inkish jerks can be so designated, will readily see, not only how such a mistake could be made, but how it probably would be. Again, we wrote about "three men in buckram," and the prosaic type-setter got it "three men in a back room." And this notwithstanding the fact that two compositors of sagacity and experience are hired at an extra salary, because they can read his copy. But George Ripley has been the victim of the grossest outrages in this line. In one of his book notices he took the liberty to quote from Shakespeare—"'Tis true, 'tis pity; and pity 'tis, 'tis true." And the wretched bungler got it—"'Tis two, 'tis fifty; 'tis fifty—'tis fifty-two!" That is some worse than James F. Babcock's martyrdom, when he wrote in the New Haven *Palladium*—"Is there no balm in Gilead?" and read next morning to his consternation, "Is there no barn in Guilford?" A writer in the Trenton *State Gazette*, last Summer, in discoursing upon the eight-hour question, spoke of "the length of a day's toil," and was put in a frame of mind better imagined than described, to find it in print, "the length of a dog's tail." Nor was this more provoking than an error of the same nature which a number of years ago appeared in the Boston *Advertiser*. Hon. Alexander H. Everett, a brother of the great Edward, had sent a long letter upon international affairs to that journal, which closed with these words: "I have thrown together these few hasty remarks," etc. Contemplate the astonishment of the readers of that venerable old daily when they saw, the next morning, over the respectable signature of Mr. Everett—"I have thrown together these few nasty remarks," etc. We might mention hundreds of cases equally as ludicrous, but these are sufficient to illustrate the sorrows of the sanctum. They are remorseless thorns which cluster amid the fairest editorial roses, and conceal themselves from the harried proof reader's eye, only to spend forth in all their glaring hideousness when the entire edition has been printed.—*Newark Courier.*

A New York paper says the subjoined message was handed into the Utica telegraph office by a gentleman of that city:

"To——:

"Third Epistle of John, 13th and 14th verses."

By referring to the text it will be seen that there is quite a respectable letter contained in the verses designated, and a small amount of money saved, namely:

"I had many things to write, but I will not write ink and pen write unto thee.

"But I trust I shall shortly see thee, and we shall speak face to face. Peace be to thee. Our friends salute thee. Greet the friends by name." [3 John, 13, 14]

A friend in Chicago says:

"The following message was sent from this place: 'Wait letter before writing Marsh,' and was received at its destination: 'Wash hands before writing again.'

"The following is from Maine:

"A genuine 'pahdee' quite aged living some miles out of town, came into our office one day to sell some 'pattics,' and seeing the instruments, battery, etc., said he had always wanted to ask one question; and that is:—

"*Is the wire hollow on the outside or on the inside?*"

Right and Utility.

The notion of utility is so intimately associated with that of right, that it is possible, by giving wider and wider range to the first, making it more and more inclusive of every form of good, to cause it to seem the perfect counterpart of the last—the good plainly expressed which is latently lurking in our moral sense.

Yet Right must be recognized as the *motive* quality, and utility the subordinate, though co-operative, force.

A shaft may be introduced through a partition into the chamber we occupy, that may there find its bearings, and, by some gear, be coupled to a second shaft running from the chamber at right angles to the first. As we look at the two, it may be possible to tell by which the power enters, and by which exit. If one revolves, the other revolves; if one stops, the other stops; if the revolution of one be quickened or reversed, that of the other is similarly affected. Yet, it is most certain that force enters by one and passes out by the other, and is a fact most material to the order and purpose subserved by the shafts. They may be compelled to bear some other relation, exact interaction, to leave the mind free and determine more broad relations before we can decide that they are what we still abide in the room, and, by a philosophical abstraction on the point of contact where the two interlock, we may perchance, adopt the notion that the shaft to the left impels the one to the right and thus send back the power from the room to the engine; but this will not affect the fact, nor cause the piston to drive, we, instead of being driven by it. Right and utility are thus securely coupled, each with each. But the line of power lies from the first to the second; thence comes the ruling force. Utility is perfectly met, but the right is met, and because right reigns in the human constitution and in the divine government. If we will look beyond the point of simple contact we shall be able to see whence power proceeds, and on what it expends itself. The spiritual worth of man, which is that of a moral being, gives to him the law of action, the only applicable estimate of utility. That line of action, and that only, is useful to him which is right. The absolute, perfect utility of holiness grows out of the nature of virtue, and all the mechanism of man and society is attached to and revolved by this shaft.—*Prof. Bascom.*

THE ADVANTAGE OF HAVING A WOMAN WITH YOU WHEN TRAVELLING.—"That seat is occupied," said a bright-eyed girl, at a hotel table, to a man who was about to take it. "Occupied!" he growled, "where is his baggage?" With a saucy upward look at him, "I'm his baggage," she said. And this brings me to say that if you are going a long journey in regions where it is first come first served, the most desirable piece of baggage you can take with you is, not a hat box or blanket, but a woman. If you have none then marry one; for you are not thoroughly equipped for the road till you do. When dinner is ready you follow in her blessed wake, and are snugly seated beside her, and exactly opposite the platter of chickens; before the hirsute crowd, as womanless as Adam was till he fell into a deep sleep, are let in at all. There you are and there they are. You twain one, with the two best chairs in the house, served and smiled on. Look down the table at the unhappy fellows, some of them actually bottoming the chairs they occupy, and the arms and hands reaching in every direction across the table like the tentacules of a gigantic polypus. When night comes and a border tavern, it is not you that shift uneasily from side to side on the bar-room floor. If there is any best bed she gets it and you share it. You follow her into the best car; she is the first in the stage-coach and you are too. More than that, a woman keeps you on your honor; you are pretty sure to behave all the way.

CURIOUS MARRIAGE CEREMONY.—A correspondent of the Bombay *Gazette*, writing from Omergaum, on the 7th of October, describes the marriage ceremony observed among the Waralis, a tribe known, tribe living in the Northern Konkan. The bride and bridegroom, both of tender age, are always at marriageable age, are seated together with their relatives and friends about them. The bride's brother, or in his absence, the nearest relative, stands beside her, as also the parents of the bridegroom near him. The brother of the bridegroom begins the ceremony by asking three times over the question: "Who gives her or husband of this maid?" the bridegroom replies that he does. At every repetition of the question, the relatives the bride's hair in a knot, and at every reply the bridegroom unties the knot. The brother asks again the following question: "If this woman should be found to be lame, or maimed, or blind, would you support her?" This is replied to by the bridegroom's parents, in which they ask protection to the daughter under circumstances specified. Rude as this ceremony may appear to those accustomed to complicated and wordy marriage services, no one can fail to perceive in it that element of simplicity and sanctity without which all ceremonies are vain, and all formalities worthless.

OBING A VENTRILOQUIST.—A noted ventriloquist once took his station near an engineer to see the working of the machinery. In a few moments a squeaking noise was heard on the opposite side of the engine. Scratching the ol ear the engineer sought out the dry spot, and to prevent further noise of the kind liberally applied the contents of his can to every joint. And went on well for a while, when squeaking was heard in another direction. The oiling process was repeated and quiet restored, but as the engineer was coming quietly toward the spot occupied by the doctor, and the stranger he heard another squeak. This time he detected the true cause of the difficulty. The stranger was a ventriloquist. Walking directly up behind him he seized the astonished joker by the back of the neck and emptied the contents of the can down his spine. "There," said he, "I don't believe that engine will squeak again."

AN INDIAN BAPTISM.—Near the city of St. Joseph, Mo., a few years since, the rite of baptism was performed on several persons by immersion in the river. As it was winter, it was necessary to cut a hole in the ice, and the novelty of the scene attracted a large crowd, among whom were several Indians who looked on in wonderling silence. They waited without understanding the nature or the object of the ceremony they had seen; but observing that all the subjects of immersion were females, and getting a vague idea that it was to make them good, the Indians came back a few days after, and, bringing their squaws with them, cut another hole in the ice, near the same place, they immersed each and all of them, in spite of their remonstrances, being very sure that if it was good for the whites it was good for the reds.

The Republican.

Hammonton, Atlantic Co., N. J.

SATURDAY, MARCH 9, 1867.

Legislative Doings.

Since our last writing considerable business has been done, notwithstanding a vast deal of gab, for pinchers twenty-fours of all the speech making in either House can be properly characterized by no other word.

The number of talking members is disproportionately large this winter, and the number of those who talk well, disproportionately small. Much of the talk is incoherent rambling, that only bores to deep misery the points under discussion. A large portion of the time of the legislature is thus wasted to the benefit of nobody, but to the disgust and weariness of the few working men who long to accomplish the work of the session and go home. We hope no one will infer from the desultory remarks that we consider the New Jersey Legislature more unfortunate in this respect than the legislatures of other states. Not far all. We only intended to say there is a little too much twaddle there, and have taken a very legitimate way of saying it. There are some good men and true in the Senate and General Assembly this winter, and among them are the Senator and Assemblyman from this county. They stand well in their respective places, and are respected and honored by all who know them.

But the matter in hand is to give a short outline of the doings of our legislature, for the benefit of those who do not take the Trenton papers, which papers, by the way, are not famed for lucid reports. The reporters seem to catch the spirit of the traitors around them, or the want of spirit.

The private bills introduced are almost innumerable. Few of them are of any interest outside of the localities to which they refer. The Assembly adopted a resolution that no private bill should be entertained after the 27th ult., and this will tend to lessen the number in that body. Several bills of interest in this section have been introduced. One is a supplement to the act regulating fishery in Mullica River. We are ignorant of the character of this supplement, not having a copy of the bill, nor a synopsis of it. Another is a supplement to the act for the preservation of deer and other game, the intent of which is to repeal so much of the law as prevents the snaring or trapping of rabbits in Atlantic County between the first day of November and the first day of January in each year. The bill to cut off portions of this and Gloucester counties is on its way through the House, having already passed to the third reading. Strong remonstrances are made against it, three from this county and six from Gloucester having been presented. The amendment to the charter of Hammonton has passed the Senate.

The act to incorporate the May's Landing Water Power Company, has passed the Senate. This bill is one of more than usual importance on account of the interests involved. Its design is to raise the dam at May's Landing sufficiently the water power on which the cotton factory is now being erected, some four feet for the purpose of increasing the power. This is important not only to the owners of the dam to the height asked will materially injure if not destroy, but to the adjacent power further up the stream, which the owners are about to develop, and which promises to be equal in importance to that at May's Landing. These owners have no objection to any increase in the height of the May's Landing dam that does not injure their power. Such increase is thought not sufficient for the purposes of the May's Landing power, and the contest is being conducted with some energy. The owners of the upper power only ask an amendment to the bill providing that the water in said dam shall not be so raised as to back or increase the natural level or height of the river at a point 190 chains in a straight line above the dam, or so as to injure the power to be created immediately above that point.

A supplement to the act concerning crimes, making cruelty to animals a misdemeanor punishable by law has passed the Senate unanimously. It is a humane provision and should be adopted. Petitions in favor of a law forbidding the sale of liquor on election days have been presented. Several petitions for an excise law for Hudson county have also been presented. We are always in favor of laws to prohibit the sale of liquor. Its sale as a beverage is a disgrace to both humanity and christianity. The very fact of the existence of a license law vitalizing its sale, is a standing testimony to the evil it. Were it not an evil, no law to regulate it would be required. Raise an evil, it should be prohibited altogether. The Registry law has been the subject of considerable talk. An amendment was introduced to extend its provisions to the township elections, when it came out that some of the legislators regarded it as already applying to such elections, and an amendment to repeal so much as related to the spring elections was also introduced. Both were postponed. The Democrats generally oppose the law entire. As its only object to prevent illegal and fraudulent voting, such opposition has a bad odor.

The affairs of the state prison have also been prolific of work, and of much talk. A special commission was adopted to examine the accounts and management of the institution, but they seem to have left the subject where they found it. There is a large deficit in the keepers accounts, which, so far as we can understand the action so far taken, yet to be satisfactorily explained. Reform is needed somewhere, but where, is a question not easy to answer.

The "Bepariae Rights" question so far as far from settlement as ever, but the strife between the Sugar House and Canal Companies is likely to be terminated. The latter, while claiming their right to the dipped landers heretofore, have nevertheless offered to pay to the state an annual rental $30,000, and a bill accepting the proposition has passed the House. It will undoubtedly pass the Senate, though the Sugar House delegate now offer to pay $25,000 annually. To deprive the canal company of the use of their property and should it be rather ... vate company to use exclusively would be a tremendous outrage. We much doubt the right of the state to the land in question. But in any case so important a work as the Morris canal, which is really a public work, and of great importance and benefit to the state, for the pecuniary benefit of a purely private corporation, organized for the sole purpose of money making, would be a tremendous fraud, and scandalous.

Some action has been taken in the House looking to revision and amendment of the present manufacturing laws so as to avoid the necessity of so many special charters.

A resolution to strike the word "white" from the constitution, has been introduced in the House, and referred to the judiciary committee, and made the special order for the 13th.

Congressional.

The thirty-ninth congress adjourned on Monday at noon, and immediately after, the fortieth assembled. The last hours of the old Congress were characterized by war. The reconstruction bill and the tenure of office bill, both of which Johnson will fit to veto, were passed over the veto. The Bankrupt Bill, Tax Bill, Wool Tariff Bill and Compound Interest Note Bill were passed and signed by the President.

The Senate passed the Reconstruction bill over the President's veto by the following vote:

YEAS—Anthony, Cattell, Chandler, Conness, Craigin, Creswell, Edmunds, Fessenden, Foster, Foster, Howe, Johnson, Kirkwood, Frelinghuysen, Grimes, Harris, Henderson, Howard, Ian, Morgan, Morrill, Nye, Poland, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Ross, Sherman, Sprague, Stewart, Sumner, Trumbull, Van Winkle, Wade, Willey, Wilson, Williams, Yates—38.

NAYS—Bockelew, Cowan, Davis, Dixon, Doolittle, Hendricks, Nesmith, Norton, Patterson, Sauisbury—11.

Absent or not Voting—Brown, Guthrie, McDougall, Ritchie—4.—[Democrats in Italics.

The House passed the same by a strict party vote.

The Deficiency, Omnibus Appropriation and Legislative Appropriation Bills were also passed.

The Senate sat through Saturday night, adjourning on Sunday at 8.30 A. M., to meet again at 7.30 P. M., and remaining in session till 1-45 this morning. The House sat till 5.30 A. M. on Sunday, and took a recess till 3 P. M. Monday, reassuming session till 1 o'clock Monday morning. Both Houses met again on Monday to finish the business of the session.

At 10.40, Monday morning, Mr. Foster, President of the Senate, rose in his place, and after a few appropriate valedictory remarks, resigned his position. Benjamin F. Wade from Ohio, was immediately elected as his successor. The Senate was formally adjourned without day, at 12 M.

In the House the business went on as usual till twelve M. had arrived, when the Speaker in a short and eloquent speech, admirably appropriate to the occasion, declared the house adjourned without day. So ended the thirty-ninth congress.

The organization of the fortieth was effectual immediately after the adjournment of the thirty-ninth.

The Senate was called to order by the President. After prayer by the chaplain, the first business in order was declared to be the qualifying of new Senators. They were sworn in in the following order: Simon Cameron, Henry W. Corbett, Roscoe Conkling, James Harlan, Garrett Davis, Charles D. Drake, Timothy O. Howe, Oliver P. Morton, Austin S. Morrill, Samuel W. Nye, James W. Patterson, Samuel C. Pomeroy, John Sherman, and Lyman Trumbull.

The clerk called the name of Thomas Swann, but he was not present to respond. Mr. Trumbull of Illinois, said if all the Senators just been qualified, he would present the credentials of the Senators elect from Nebraska.

John M. Thayer and T. W. Tipton then came forward, and were sworn in as Senators from the State of Nebraska.

On motion of Mr. Trumbull, the Senate proceeded to classify the Senators from Nebraska.

This was done by placing three slips of paper in a ballot box, numbered 1, 2, and 3. The Senator drawing No. 1 to be a class of Senators going out March 4, 1869; No. 2 with those going out March 4, 1871, and No. 3 with those going out March 4, 1873.

Mr. Thayer drew class No. 2, and goes out in 1871; Mr. Tipton drew class No. 1, and goes out in 1869.

The usual committees to communicate the fact of organization to the President and the House were appointed, after which the Senate adjourned.

After the calling of the roll of the house preparatory to organization, Mr. Brooks indulged in a nasty speech characteristic of himself and party, slightly disguised in language while a number of the States were unrepresented. He spoke of Congress as the Congress of a Rump Congress, unconstitutional and without authority. After his speech he read a protest against the organization of Congress signed by his most illustrious compeers, prominent among whom we notice the the name of John Morrissey. But after thus protesting and declaring Congress unconstitutional &c. &c., the whole pack took the solemn oath to obey all its laws, and be governed by its rules.

The House organized by selecting Colfax, Speaker and McPherson, Clerk, both reputable and faithful officers, who cannot be swerved from the right way.

The New Hampshire State el ction takes place on Tuesday next, when she will select three members to Congress at large (by districts), with a Governor, Railroad Commissioner, Council, Senate, and House of Representatives. The contest is spirited, and the vote likely to be pretty full. The State has recently voted as follows:

	Republican.	Democratic.
1863 Gov. Stephens	39,033	Harriman 33,051
Hadley	4,372	
1863 Pres'l Election	36,228	McClellan 33,021
1864 Gov. Smyth	34,145	Harrington 32,637
1866 Gov. Smyth	35,127	Steele 32,481

Gen. Harriman, who was the candidate of the War Democrats in 1863, is now the candidate of the united opponents of Copperhead Democracy. He is a gallant soldier, who went into the War a regular Democrat, and came out pretty thoroughly vaccinated on the platform of Emancipation and unconditional Union.

In our report of the legislative proceedings, we have alluded to the effort to secure the right of way to the height of the dam at May's Landing, and the injury likely to occur to a power further up the stream in consequence. The subject is one of more than ordinary interest to the citizens of this county who must necessarily have a deep interest in whatever affects the resources or industrial resources of the county, and it receives emphatic importance from the fact that Mr. Colwell, the owner of the upper power, has for a year or more been preparing for the erection of a large and important establishment at the site. Gentlemen employed in manufacturing, have examined the power, and negotiations have been begun for the occupation of the power, which when carried out, will be a new village into existence, and materially increase the business and population of our county. How far negotiations may have progressed we do not know, as we are not in the confidence of either party. We only know that the development of the power at an early day is as certain as anything human can be, provided the proprietors of the May's Landing power do not receive the legislative permission to destroy it. The friends of the lower power profess that they do not desire the injury of the upper power, at the same time they violently oppose an amendment to their bill providing that the May's Landing dam shall not be raised so as to injure the upper power. This is all Mr. Colwell asks. They may build their dam high as the tower of Babel without opposition from him, provided it does not injure his power. If they do not design the injury of his power, why do they object to a protective proviso? Judging from appearance—we have no interest in the controversy, either party—we should say the friends of the May's Landing power designed to destroy the upper power, and to do it under the guise of building a rival manufactory. This may not be their motive, but why, then, do they so strongly object to the amendment asked by Mr. Colwell?

We have not space to discuss the relative merits of the two powers, nor is it necessary, we only hope the legislature will regard the interests of both. Let the May's Landing people do as they will with their power, provided only, they shall not seriously injure the upper power. If they are influenced by any regard for justice or honorable dealing, this is what they will do. The right in this case is not difficult to discern.

We have but two remarks more. One is that the upper power is one of the very best in this county, equal in all respects to the one at May's Landing. The other is that no one man has spent more money in the opening and development of the wild lands and unimproved powers of this county than has Mr. Colwell. The system of improvement which he has perfected, and is capable of carrying out, has already spent $50,000, though it is but in its beginning, so to speak. Its ultimate purpose is to be as liberally handed, if not entirely thwarted by legislation in favor of a strictly private corporation whose only object is the pecuniary benefit of themselves: an object laudable enough in itself, but not to be purchased by the serious pecuniary injury of others, and the thwarting of greatly needed public improvements.

We write simply as a citizen of Atlantic County, interested in its development, and anxious for the success of our own business, as well as for other reasons, to advocate what we believe will tend to the most rapid development of its important, but now neglected resources.

The legislature not only owe it to Mr. Colwell, to protect him in the possession and use of his property, but they owe it to the county.

We are indebted to Hon. Wm. Moore or copy of the Statement of the Public Debt on the 1st of March. By this statement it appears that the debt bearing coin interest is said to be $1,855,199 00. The debt bearing currency interest, $787,628,880.—Matured debt not pre-ented for payment, 14,576,692 07. Debt bearing no interest, $432,264,265 30. Total, $2,090,067,036 37. Amount of coin in the treasury, 107,571,031. Amount of currency in treasury, 52,552,363.27. Amount of debt less cash in treasury, 2,530,363,880.80.

J. W. Hoxsom of Parkersburg, West Va., says that Dr. H. Mack, of Wheeling, cured him of Scrofula. He had 37 running Ulcers when he commenced taking the medicine. Persons afflicted should make a note of this, and send to J. P. Dissmore, 30 Dey Street, New York, for a circular concerning this remarkable remedy.

The Assembly Committee on the Internal Affairs of Towns and Counties are soon to give a hearing to combined liquor dealers, who desire to present a bill to amend the law of last Winter. We have already expressed our opinion that that law, which is, owing to Judge Cardozo, only just getting fairly into operation, ought not to be touched this year, except, perhaps, to add the lower part of Winchester to the Revenue District. Least of all should it be amended at the instigation of the liquor dealers. They will, of course, employ able counsel, and we trust the friends of the law will be prepared to meet them. The liquor dealers, however, will make one mistake. The entertainers manner in which they raised money to procure the amendment of the law—and their boasts that money would secure their object should be sufficient to detect them at once.—*Tribune.*

The Senate has made a clean sweep of President Johnson's newly appointed Assessors of Internal Revenue for New Jersey. Col. C. M. Zulick, of the Fifth; and William Douglass, of the Fourth; Andrew Dickerson of Hunterdon, and John W. Dickerson of the First District were all rejected in the Executive session held Saturday night. The Collectors were also rejected as a body, Messrs. Wm. Y. Thom, of the Fifth District, and D. H. Winfield of the Fourth, going in the same batch of objections.

David Johnson, who has had charge of the Government coal flect at the Mound City, Ill., navy yard for several years, has committed suicide, because, through a mistake of his in measuring, the Government lost four hundred bushels of coal. If all officers who have voluntarily or involuntarily defrauded the Government possessed the tender conscience, the sweep would strike half the ranks of Government officials would prevail.

Impeachment.

Washington, March 3.—Representatives Wilson late last night made the following report:—The Committee on the Judiciary, charged by the House with the examination of certain allegations of high crimes and misdemeanors against the President of the United States, submit the following report: On the 7th day of January, 1867, the House, on motion of James M. Ashley a representative from the State of Ohio, adopted the following preamble and resolution, to wit: "In impeachment, Andrew Johnson, Vice President and acting President of the United States, of high crimes and misdemeanors, charged: Here follows the specifications, with the preamble adopted that occasion. The duty imposed on the Committee by this action of the House, and of the highest and gravest character, No Committee, during the entire history of the Government, have ever been charged with a more important trust. The responsibility imposed was appropriate, and in some and most unpleasant nature; gladly the Committee would have escaped from the arduous toils imposed upon it by the resolution of the House; but, once imposed, prompt, deliberate and faithful action, with a view to correct *results*, became his duty, and to this end it has directed its efforts.—Soon after the adoption of the resolution by the House, the Hon. James M. Ashley communicated to the Committee in support of his charge against the President of the United States, such facts as were in his possession, and the investigation was proceeded with and has been continued without without a day's interruption. A number of witnesses have been examined, many documents collected, and every thing done which could be done to reach a conclusion of the case, but the investigation covers a broad field, embraces many novel, interesting and important questions, and involves a multitude of facts, and the witnesses are distant from the Capitol, owing to which the Committee, in view of the magnitude of the interests involved in its action, have not been able to complete its labors, and it is not, therefore, prepared to submit a definite and final report. If the Committee shall have been spared impeachment proceedings would not feel authorized to present the result of its labors at this late period of the session, unless the charges had been so entirely sustained as to admit of no dissent, which, in the opinion of the Committee is not the case. Certainly no affirmative report on the charge can be properly considered in the existing house of this Congress. The Committee not being fully investigated all the charges against the President of the United States, it is deemed inexpedient to submit any conclusions beyond the statement that sufficient cause may have been found to warrant the House to justify and demand a further prosecution of the investigation. The testimony taken by the Committee has taken will pass into the custody of the clerk of the House, and can go into the hands of such Committee as may be charged with the duty of bringing this investigation to a close, so that no time or expended upon it may not have been in vain. The Committee regrets its inability definitely to dispose of the important subject committed to its charge, and presents this report for its own justification, and for the additional purpose of notifying the succeeding Congress of the incomplete ness of its labors and that they have not been completed.

James Wilson, Chairman, Francis Thomas, D. Morris, F. E. Trowbridge, George S. Boutwell, Thomas Williams, Burton C. Cook and William Lawrence.

The Registry Law.

OPINION OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.

The following opinion of the Attorney General will be found of interest just now:

TRENTON, March 5th, 1867.

Hon. H. N. Congar, Secretary of State:—The following statement, in regard to the operation of the act entitled "an act to provide for the proper proof of the citizens who shall be entitled to the rights of suffrage" and known as the "Registry Law," given in pursuance of the 3d section of said act, is submitted for your consideration, to wit:

It is my opinion that the provisions of the Registry law do not in any way apply to the township elections held for the election of township officers, and generally called town meetings or spring elections, except, that wherever the voting at these meetings or elections, is by law required to be had by ballot, there, the "Inspectors of Registry and Election," elected under the Registry law at the last Nov ember election for the election district which is composed of the township, are to act as the judges of the said election; and when any township has been divided, under the operation of the Registry law, into more than one election district, so that there are two acts of a specie within the township, then the Inspectors of the particular district, within the bounds of which the town meeting is held, are to act as the judges of the said election. These duties are imposed on the Inspectors by the provisions of a supplement to the Registry law just passed, and as the provisions of the Registry law apply to these township elections only to that extent, they should in all other respects be held to have been repealed by the last clause of the act of meeting, time of voting and all other requirements of the Registry law, not mentioned by the provisions of the old law, and without regard to the provisions of the Registry law, which as I have said do not apply and any citizen, in other respects qualified by law to vote, will be entitled to vote at these township elections without regard to the question of registry, and whether his name is on any registry list or not.

The above remarks apply, however, only to the spring or township elections in the township. The charter elections of all incorporated cities, towns and boroughs, are to be conducted under the provisions of the Registry law. This law applies to these elections, except, that, by the supplement just passed, the inspectors are not required to make other new registers for these elections, but shall, after giving the notice provided for in the supplement, and on the Thursday of the week preceding the day of election, to revise, correct and complete, the lists in the registers, which, by the law, the registry of their district, made and perfected for the preceding election.

Respectfully yours,

GEO. M. ROBESON, Attorney General.

Abstract of Ratables.

The following is an abstract of the amount of ratables filed in the Comptroller's Office for the year 1866, which abstracts were compiled by the B ard of Assessors of every county respectively:

County.	Total Valuation.	Rate cent Co. Tax.
Atlantic,	$ 16,161,325	$ 12,120
Bergen,	19,201,445	24,001
Burlington,	32,868,367	229,978
Camden,	19,000,000	133,000
Cape May,	2,675,000	18,725
Cumberland,	8,200,000	57,400
Essex,	49,799,272	399,436
Gloucester,	11,000,000	77,000
Hudson,	43,872,012	291,914
Hunterdon,	22,170,000	148,000
Mercer,	26,616,000	121,351
Middlesex,	20,000,000	140,000
Monmouth,	26,333,359	184,233
Morris,	21,876,782	153,000
Ocean,	10,477,867	73,345
Passaic,	18,375,000	125,000
Salem,	11,500,000	80,500
Somerset,	10,972,000	76,804
Sussex,	10,131,000	70,917
Union,	17,581,153	123,067
Warren,	12,000,000	84,000
Total	$ 457,321,582	$ 3,200,251

The total valuation of taxable property is $445,874,678,48, the total of State tax $3200,000, and the total of County tax $1,898,271, not including Ocean county, from which no returns are received.

In addition to the above, the tables show following items: The quota of bounty tax in Atlantic county is $639,464, in Bergen $125,000, in Cape May $2,000, and in Mercer $26,432. Bergen county has a road tax of $15,000 and Morris a similar tax of $22,000. Only six counties report the number of acres of land, and only seven the number of polls. Of polls, Essex has the greatest number, namely, 20,000, and of acres, 14,361, as reported from Newark. Salem reports 3,113 dogs and Union 2,000 dogs, which ought to be printed in capital letters.

CURIOUS MISTAKE.—In Newark, on Tuesday, a Mrs. Weiss dressed herself in male attire and undertook to drown a Mrs. Miller. Mr. Weiss, her husband, came upon the scene, and, finding a man beating a woman, he interfered and gave his wife a severe beating before he discovered who she was.

Peruvian Guano Substitute.

BAUGH'S

RAW BONE;

SUPER-PHOSPHATE

OF LIME.

TRADE MARK

BAUGH & SON

Sole Proprietors and Manufacturers,

Delaware River Chemical Works,

PHILADELPHIA.

For Wheat, Rye, Barley, Corn, Oats, Potatoes Tobacco, Buckwheat, Sorghum, Turnips, Hops, Garden vegetables, and every Crop and plant.

Especially recommended to the growers of

Strawberries, Raspberries, Blackberries, and all Small Fruits.

More than 13 years of trughs' use upon all description of Crops grown in the Middle and Southern States, has fully established the superiority to this **manure**, which places its application now, entirely beyond a mere experiment.

Baugh's Raw Bone

Super-Phosphate of Lime,

is eminently a success as a substitute for Peruvian Guano and stable Manure—and is offered to the public with the full confidence that it will prove as effective as any other Phosphate. Farmers who have used it, are its warmest friends, and are ready to testify to its value, when called upon, by persons doubting its efficacy.

Pamphlets containing testimonials, with full directions for using the Manure, will be furnished gratis on application.

BAUGH & SONS,

OFFICE NO. 20 S. DELAWARE AVENUE,

PHILADELPHIA.

BAUGH BROTHERS & CO.

General Wholesale Agents,

NO. 181 PEARL STREET CORNER CEDAR,

NEW YORK.

GEORGE DUGDALE,

Wholesale Agents for Maryland and Virginia,

VI & 165 SMITH'S WHARF,

BALTIMORE.

TO FARMERS,

Poudrette!

The Lodi Manufacturing Company (established in 1849) offer the ensuing season, a Poudrette, warranted the best fertilizer for the price, in the market.

The long experience of thousands of Farmers has shown that it is equal to Guano, ashes, ground, tobacco, and superphosphate.

It prevents worms from destroying thereafter, it ripens the crop from two to three weeks earlier, and greatly increases the yield. The pamphlet *Farmer's Almanac* contains price, directions for use, etc., will be sent free to any person applying to the **Lodi Manufacturing Co.**

66 Cortlandt Street, New York.

Agents for the company:

A. G. Clark, Hammonton,

G. A. Foy & Son,

Nelson Varian, Jackson Junction,

James Budd & Son, Tuckahoe.

29-41

Collins, Alderson & Co.,

Seed Growers, and

IMPORTERS

Are dealers in

Agricultural Implements.

FERTILIZERS

of every variety, of the best quality, and at the lowest market prices.

PLANTS, TREES, ROOTS, &c.

We have made arrangements to be constantly supplied in the season with the choicest flowering plants, shrubs, roots, &c. Also with Fruit and Ornamental Trees.

OUR NEW DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE

Garden, Field & Flower

SEEDS, FOR 1867,

Designed to furnish directions for the *Cultivation and Care of Garden.*

Hot-Bed Management, &c.,

Sent free to all applicants.

Warehouse, 119 Market St.,

PHILADELPHIA.

29-41

60,000 CHOICE BUDDED PEACH TREES,

For sale by

COLLINS, ALDERSON & CO.,

119 & 121 MARKET ST., PHILADELPHIA.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—William Moore, executor of William S. Bacon deceased, by direction of the Surrogate of the County of Atlantic, hereby gives notice to the creditors of the said William S. Bacon to bring in their debts, demands and claims against the estate of said deceased, notice such or affirmation within nine months from the date hereof, or be barred of any action therefor against the said executor.

WILLIAM M. MOORE, Executor.

Dated Feb. 12, A. D. 1867. 32-37

Hammonton, Feb. 16, 1867. 32-34

OH YES!

NEW GOODS!

JUST RECEIVED

And for Sale

Cheap

FOR CASH

LOOK

At The Prices.

GOOD CALICOS—12 1-2 cts. per yard.

BEST CALICOS—20 cts. per yard.

BAUGH & SON

A FINE LOT OF

Choice

GINGHAMS.

The Prices are Down.

"That's what's the matter."

Good Syrup. Prime " 55 cts. 65 "

First-Rate Molasses, 75 "

and all groceries to correspond and warranted as represented.

Hammonton, Feb. 11, 1867. 28

Early Vegetables.

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

READY FOR MARKET

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

AMMONIATED FERTILIZER

The results attending the application of this manure, by market gardeners, is astonishing, and every Farmer knows the importance of getting his produce into City Markets early in the season, thereby availing himself of the HIGH PRICES. Packed in bags of 100 lbs. each.

Price $3 62 per Bag.

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

ALLEN & NEEDLES,

12 South Delaware Avenue, *PHILADELPHIA.*

41 " Water Street,

LOAD COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.

Public notice is hereby given, that the commissioners appointed to appoint and assess damages for opening Union Road from Pine to Middle Road, have made their report, and filed a map in the same in my office.

Council will meet on the evening of March 19th, at 7 o'clock, at the office of the "Culturist" to consider any remonstrances that may be presented in writing.

EDWARD T. MORGAN, Town clerk.

Hammonton, Feb. 16th, 1867. 29-31

WHAT'S UP!

SEE THE CHOICE GROCERIES GOING CHEAP

At Clark's!

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. 14, 1867.—28

C. B. Rogers,

No. 183 Market St., Philadelphia,

DEALER IN

CHEESE,

TINCUPS,

OIL CLOTHS,

AND

HARD GRASS BEDS, AND

HARD WOOD SEEDS.

Also, Early Goodrich, Early White Sprout, Early Bedford, and Shaker Pink Potatoes, and White California Seed Spring Wheat. Especial attention given to the sale of Cheese.

Samuel T. Chandler, *Secretary.*

Marriages.

GARRISON—SCULL—By Rev. Wm. E. Zane, March 7th at the parsonage, Mr. Thos. T. Garrison of Dorchester, to Miss Susan B. Scull of Egg Harbor City.

MCLAUGHLIN—LAKE—By the same, March 7, Mr. Richard S. Sheldon to Miss Maggie R. Lake, all of Egg Harbor City.

Deaths.

MOULTON.—In this town, Wednesday evening, 6th inst., Mr. Jacob Moulton, in his 76th year, aged 6 years and 8 days; widow of Rice Moulton, formerly of Vermont.

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, is a sufficient guarantee to farmers and home-as ready articles of doubtful value in the market.

Farmers consult their interests by using ONLY *established and well known manures!* Guard always

The Same In Quality,

and in strand and excellence invariably relied upon

Packed in New Bags, 200 pounds each.

A Trade Discount to Dealers.

ALLEN & NEEDLES,

29 S. WHARVES and 41 S. WATER STREET,

FIRST STORE ABOVE CHESTNUT,

Country Dens. Op Stores,

PHILADELPHIA

Farmers

AND

FRUIT-GROWERS,

Look To Your Interests!

In the purchase of FERTILIZERS and buy only those that have been

PROVED VALUABLE!

The reports from LITTLE & BRO'S GROUND RAW BONE, and the SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME, in this vicinity as well as elsewhere, have been highly satisfactory, and in some instances yielding 25 per cent more than the same quantity of other fertilizer with which it was tested.

It can be obtained in large or small quantities of

GEO. ELVINS,

Exclusive Agent for Hammonton.

Terms—Cash on Delivery.

TESTIMONIALS.

DEAR SIR: I used Lister & Bro's Superior Phosphate on corn the present season, and find the result was, the former stalk, kept almost all through the season, and cured better.

Yours truly, J. D. GRAY.

"The result of my experiment with Lister & Bro's Raw Bone Super-Phosphate of Lime, compared with other Fertilizers, is to me, very satisfactory. But time will tell the tale. Their Raw Bone gave me more big potatoes for the same value than any other Fertilizer used, with the exception of their Superior Phosphate, which produced 25 per cent. more than any other.

My conclusions are that their Phosphate is the cheapest manure, now before the public for present crops, and that their Raw Bone is perfectly equal to anything of the kind in the market, being quick in action, and durable.

Respectfully Yours,

JNO. C. BRYANT.

I used Lister & Bro's Ground Bone for potatoes, and found it to be the best by the side of other Fertilizers and found it superior to all, quick as it is long as they continue to make, it is decidedly ahead with the past.

A. SOMERBY.

As far as my experience goes, I am satisfied that your Ground Bone is the best manure at truly valuable as those manufactured by Lister & Bro's.

J. H. HOLDING.

I last year tried Lister & Bro's Ground Bone by the side of what I use heretofore been regarded in this place, the most reliable Fertilizer. The result was that I obtained a much larger yield of better potatoes from Lister's than from the other, and raspberry and blackberry vines for exceeded that of the other. Respectfully,

S. D. HOLMAN.

Numerous other testimonials in favor of these Fertilizers, can be seen by persons calling with the desire that others may be benefited by the experience of those who have used them.

GEO. ELVINS, Agent,

Hammonton Mantua, 1867.

WANTED

Ten young men to learn telegraphing. The enormous demand for operators and the low tuition fee ($50) commend attention. Address, THOS. W. SCULL, Atlantic, N. J.

Polytechnical Institute,

IN EGG HARBOR CITY, N.J.

FRENCH, GERMAN, ENGLISH and the CLASSICS taught, both the regular branches and the ornamental.

MUSIC AND DRAWING CHARGED EXTRA.

Boarders received in good private families.

TERMS:

Day scholars, per month, $2 50

Boarders (including tuition) per week, 5 00

☞ Payable in advance.

Applications to be addressed,

COL. M. A. MUSHKEG,

Egg Harbor City, N. J.

Valuable Property For Sale

Situated near Leeds Point, on the road from the Point to Batsville, is a pleasant location, favorable to the growth of fruit and all kinds of truck. The property consists of

A Good Two-Story House, and 5 Acres of Land.

The land is in a good state of cultivation and well fenced. There are also good out-buildings, and a good well of water. Also, a good Cow. All the buildings are good. Also, six acres of good cedar timber, and a number of cedar posts, which will be sold with them, or separately. Apply to

FREDK CHARLESTON,

Atlantic, N. J.

20-47*

For Sale.

A Bay Horse, 13 hands high, 7 years old, perfectly sound, and a good worker, and a good driver. Has a fine appearance and good spirit. Also, a new One Horse Wagon of the best material. Both to be sold to change business.

Inquire of

S. OLER.

Hammonton, Feb. 24, '67.

The Best Fruits,

And Most Beautiful Flowers.

Are now offered by the subscriber to the citizens of Hammonton, Atlantic County, and

PHILADELPHIA and BEVERLY RAILROAD

(Which early transportation), Also, ARBUTUS, TURKEY, WILSON'S ALBANY, and other late varieties.

PHILADELPHIA, DOUGLITTLE and DURHAM RASPBERRIES.

KITTATINNY, WILSON EARLY, and LAWTON BLACKBERRIES.

The finest flowering bulbs are the *Japan Lilies* and the *Lancifolium Lilies.*

I have a lot of *strong bulbs of Lillium Lancifolium Rubrum* (red spotted Japan Lily), and a fine assortment of *French Hybrid Gladioli* of the most brilliant colors.

Also, a few extra size PEAR TREES.

☞ Send for a catalogue.

WM. F. BASSETT,

31-34 BELLEVUE AV., HAMMONTON, N. J.

NOTICE is hereby given that, by resolution of the Council of Hammonton, the Town clerk will be granted hereafter to any disreputable or dangerous character, a Tavern License.

ALBERT E. B. RICE, City Clerk.

29-32

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

WOOD WANTED!

Apply at

"REPUBLICAN" OFFICE.

Field, Garden and Flower Seeds.

LOUIS TOURNEY,

327 S. 2d Street, 3rd Door of Vine,

PHILADELPHIA.

Sunflower, Finkle, Imperial and Grower of *Field, Garden, and Flower Seeds.*

A fine stock of Roses, Plants, Trees and Bulbs are ready. ☞ All seeds warranted fresh and genuine.

29-40

GUANO.

PERUVIAN. We will name but No. 1, selected direct from the Peruvian Government.

PERADOS. Near the market.

ALLEN & NEEDLES,

29 S. WHARVES and 41 S. WATER STREET,

FIRST STORE ABOVE CHESTNUT.

Country Dens. Op Stores,

PHILADELPHIA

EDWARDS & LAWRENCE

EXCELSIOR

CLOTHING HALL,

S. E. Cor. Second and Market Streets,

PHILADELPHIA.

Clothing for Men and Boys,

Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings.

Department for Custom Work.

Agents for Gilsd Clothing.

4t13-1y

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

Hammonton Cranberry

AND

Improvem't Association,

Organized January 1, A. D. 1867.

This Association, organized under the act of legislature of N. J. *Being approved April 4th, 1865*, entitle I an "Act to encourage the Agricultural Interest of the State of New Jersey, by incorporating associations of members in Hammonton," and Association for the cultivation of the Cranberry Bog in the Wet Jersey, situate within the State of New Jersey, and the Cranberry Bog in the *New Jersey*, propose to issue stock to the amount of $3000 shares at $25 PER SHARE, to be payable in installments of $10 per share at the time of subscribing, $5 per share on the 1st of APRIL, JULY, OCTOBER, and JANUARY, until fully paid, viz:

1000 shares of land purchased at $25, per acre,	$25,000
1000 shares improvement of Association,	25,000
Leasing a working capital of	$125,000

With this sum they propose during the coming Summer and Fall (1867) to prepare 100 Acres of Cranberry Bog, and to cultivate 100 Acres in the Summer and Fall of 1868—100 Acres, from which it may be reasonably expected, as follows:

Expended in prepared in 1867, and planted in spring 1868, will commence bearing in the fall of 1869, yielding with a partial crop, averaging 50 bushels to the acre, at 1,000 bushels at $3, per bushel, on the ground,	$3,000
Deduct expense of picking at 50 cts. per bushel,	500
Current expenses of business,	10,000
	13,500
Leaving a clear profit,	$6,500
Or 65 per cent on capital invested.	
In 1872—100 acres 5 years old, 20,000 bushels—400 acres, 5 years old, 80,000 bushels, at 1,000 bushels,	$80,000
Deduct expense of picking at 50 cts. per bushel,	40,000
Current expenses of business,	20,000
	60,000
Leaving a profit of	$20,000
Or 120 per cent on capital invested.	
In 1877—The 400 acres 10 years, averaging 100 bushels per acre, or 80,000 bushels,	$80,000
Expenses of picking, at 50 cts. per bushel,	40,000
Current expenses of business,	20,000
	60,000
Leaving a profit of	$20,000
Or 120 per cent on capital invested.	

In the foregoing estimates the current expenses of conducting the business of the Association, are considerably in excess of those of Lewis Leeds, who has for a number of years been noted at *Long Beach* for the production of the finest fruit, and the following:

CRANBERRY CULTURE IN NEW JERSEY.

Wm. Parry, in a paper read before the Pomological Society of Philadelphia, Sept. 19th, 1866, representing *New Jersey* Profits, thus speaks of Cranberry culture in that State:

"The cultivation of cranberries is now claiming much attention, and is pursued in connection with the magnitude of operations in this branch is most unprecedented in the history of horticulture, and opposes efforts in this branch of agriculture. Mr. Lewis Leeds, of Long Beach, N. J., and other places, wherever there is a place of land meritious for the growth of the cranberry, plants set out. The *Green Edition*, from the data some distance; 1 "We will venture the assertion that there is a situation which, within a mile of the sea, will yield berries in the county of Ocean. In Monmouth and Burlington counties, the cultivation of them is still more extensive, and rapidly increasing.—In Hampton, of Monmouth, cranberry culture assumes some to have been made a specialty with our owners of cranberry grounds, and it is more attention to that than to any other kind of fruit. Mr. Lewis Leeds, of Long Beach, estimates, at 225 to 228 bushels per acre.

Mr. Lewis Leeds, of Long Beach, last fall, would give the modest little sum of $1,325 per

[Advertisements]

Concrete Bricks.

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

E. C. SNOW & SONS.

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

OFFICE OF PIXLEY, HALL & KINSLEY, (Wool Merchants) 223 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 excessingly 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. RIGBY, Importer and Jobber of Paper Hangings, Window Shades, &c., 89 *Randolph St.*, CHICAGO, Jan. 12th, 1867.

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

F. E. RIGBY, Sen.

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

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

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, a deed 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

PRICE 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 8th., 1866. 31-tf

---

5 and 10 Acre Lots On Main Road,

For Sale by WM. A. ELVINS.
Hammonton, April 26th, 1866. 83-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 Piano-Fortes. Our facilities for manufacturing enable us to manufacture these instruments from $100 to $200 cheaper than any first class piano forte.

1x23-1y

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 tool.

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.,
3x16-6m 204 Pearl Street, N. Y.

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JOB PRINTING

Done in the BEST STYLE at the REPUBLICAN Office, 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

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

"Costar's" Bug-Bug Exterminator

Is 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.

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UNIVERSAL
CORN SOLVENT,

For Corns, Bunions, Warts, &c.

Boxes, 25 cts., 50 cts., and $1 sizes,
Sold by Druggists everywhere.
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"COSTAR'S"
PREPARATION OF
Bitter Sweet & Orange Blossoms,

For Beautifying the Complexion. Used to Soften and Beautify 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 Dinner 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 B. 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 "
Grafts,	50 "
Nectarines,	50 "
Apricots,	75 "
Fig Trees,	25 cts each
CHERRIES—Standards, strong large trees,	$50 per 100
Dwarf " "	40 "
QUINCES—Fine Trees,	25 "
GOOSEBERRIES—Houghton Seedling	8 "
CURRANTS—White Grape,	8 "
Cherry,	8 "
Red and White Dutch	8 "
RASPBERRIES—Doolittle Black Cap.	$3 per 100
$25 per 1000	
Philadelphia,	$20 per 100
Fastolf,	3 "
Allen,	3 "
Antwerp,	3 "
Purple Cane,	3 "
BLACKBERRIES—Lawton $2 per 100	$15 per 1000
Dorchester	25 "
Wilson's Early,	$10 per 100
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,	90 "
Jersey Scarlet,	10 "
Brooklyn Scarlet	10 "
Monitor,	10 "
Russell Prolific,	8 "
Triomphe de Gand	5 "
Wilson's,	5 "
French,	5 "

SHADE AND ORNAMENTAL TREES,

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

White Birch, 6@10,	$20 per 100

EVERGREEN TREES AND SHRUBS.

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

Arbor Vitæ Hedge Plants,	$10 per 100
Dwarf Box, for Borders,	25 cts per yard
Flowering Shrubs in varieties	$25@50 per 100

Cosford White Filbert: True Imported Varieties, $1 per doz. Linnæus Rhubarb, Pie or Wine Plant, large roots $25 per 100 small $10 per 100.

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

FAIRVIEW NURSERY!

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

RASPBERRIES.

Doolittle, Black Cap, Philadelphia, Dubring.

BLACKBERRIES.

Dorchester, Lawton, Wilson Early, Kittatinny.

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

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

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

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

IN CHANCERY OF NEW JERSEY.—Between William F. Lacey, complainant, and Elizabeth Lawrence and Laureta Lawrence, deft's. 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 defendants, Elizabeth Lawrence and Laureta 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 Laureta 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. GUNNISS, Clerk. 28 33

IN CHANCERY OF NEW JERSEY.—Between Theodore H. Vetterlein, *et al trading &c.*, complt's, and Henry Muller *et ux* Jacob Schmidt, def'ts. On bill, &c. Order for publication. The complainants have filed their bill in the above cause, and process of 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 defendants by a delivery of a copy thereof to each of them, or be published within the said twenty days in the SOUTH JERSEY REPUBLICAN, a newspaper printed at Hammonton in this state, and continued therein for six weeks, successively, at least once in every week.

A. O. ZABRISKIE, C.
A true copy.—B. GUNNISS, *Clerk.* 26-31

Railroad.

Camden and Atlantic R. R.
Thursday, November 1, 1866.

DOWN TRAIN.

LEAVE.	Mail & Freight. A. M.	Accom. P. M.
Vine Street,	7.30	3.45
Cooper's Point,	7.45	4.00
Haddonfield,	8.15	4.21
Ashland,	8.31	
White Horse,	8.36	4.34
Long-a-Coming,	9.03	4.44
Junction,	9.17	4.55
Waterford,	9.40	5.05
Spring Garden,	9.49	5.12
Winslow,	10.03	5.20
Hammonton,	10.18	5.29
DaCosta,	10.29	5.36
Elwood,	10.36	5.41
Egg Harbor,	11.09	6.03
Patkouk,	11.35	6.19
Absecon,	12.03	6.36
Atlantic,	12.30	6.55

UP TRAINS.

LEAVE.	Accom. A. M.	Mail & Freight. P. M.
Atlantic,	6.12	1.25
Absecon,	6.37	2.00
Patkouk	6.56	2.28
Egg Harbor,	7.06	2.44
Elwood,	7.15	3.03
DaCosta,	7.30	3.21
Hammonton,	7.37	3.42
Winslow,	7.46	3.48
Spring Garden,	7.54	3.57
Waterford,	8.02	4.11
Junction,	8.18	4.28
Long-a-Coming,	8.31	4.44
White Horse,	8.36	5.04
Ashland,		5.12
Haddonfield,	8.49	5.27
Cooper's Point	9.06	5.46

C. M. Englehart & Son.

Watchmakers and Jewelers.
Manufacturers of
Gold and Silver Ware,
and
IMPORTERS OF WATCHES,

No. 234 North Second St., 1st door below Vine.

We have constantly on hand an assortment of **Gold and Silver Patent Levers, Lepine and Plain Watches, Fine Gold Chains, Seals, and Keys,**

BREASTPINS, EAR RINGS, FINGER RINGS, BRACELETS, MEDALLIONS, LOCKETS,

NECLACES, PENCILS, THIMBLES, SPECTACLES, SILVER TABLE, DESERT, and TEA SPOONS, EQUAL TO COIN.

MASONIC MARKS and Emblems of all kinds made to order.

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

Watches and Jewelry repaired by skillful and experienced workmen.

N. B.—Country orders received and returned by Mail or Express. jul30

MASON & HAMLIN'S
CELEBRATED
CABINET ORGANS.

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

PIANOS.

MELODEONS of all descriptions.

Prices greatly reduced at the Warerooms of

J. E. GOULD.
Cor. of Seventh and Chestnut sts.
35-tf. Philadelphia.

THE MASON & HAMLIN Cabinet Organs, forty different styles, adapted to sacred and secular music, for $80 to $600 each. Thirty-five Gold or Silver Medals, other first premiums awarded them. Illustrated catalogue free. Address, MASON & HAMLIN Boston, or MASON BROTHERS, New York. 3x51t

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Empire Sewing Machine Co.
Principal Office, 616 Broadway,
NEW YORK.

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

4n23 EMPIRE SEWING MACHINE CO.

FOUTZ'S
CELEBRATED
Horse and Cattle Powders.

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

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

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

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

Price 25 Cents per Paper, or 5 Papers for $1.
PREPARED BY
S. A. FOUTZ & BRO.,
AT THEIR
WHOLESALE DRUG AND MEDICINE DEPOT,
No. 116 Franklin St., Baltimore, Md.

For Sale by Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the United States.

PETER S. TILTON,
Agent for Hammonton and Vicinity.
DANIEL WALTERS,
1y. Agent for Absecon and Vicinity

Patent Mica Roofing.

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

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

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

FIRE AND WATER-PROOF COVERING.

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

Mica Roofing Paint.

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

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

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

Also manufacturers of

Black Lustre Varnish, Tarred Felt and Roofing Pitch.

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

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

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

EMPIRE SHUTTLE
Sewing Machines

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

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

THOS. F. CHAPMAN,
1y. 381 Broadway, New York.

SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS

FOR LIVER COMPLAINT.
A SUBSTITUTE FOR CALOMEL.

If your bowels are costive,
TRY THEM.
If you have worms,
TRY THEM.
If your breath is bad,
TRY THEM.
If you feel drowsy,
TRY THEM.
If you are low spirited,
TRY THEM.
If you have the headache,
TRY THEM.
If you have taken a drop too much,
TAKE A FULL DOSE.
They only cost 25 cents a box,
TRY THEM.

Blue Mass, and other preparations of Mercury, produce more suffering and death than the diseases which they profess to cure. And yet the corrosive mineral is 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.

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

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

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

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

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

DR. SCHENCK will be professionally at his principal office, No. 15 North Sixth street, corner of Commerce, Philadelphia, every Saturday, from 9 a. m. until 4 p. m.; No. 32 Bond street, New York, every Tuesday, from 7 to 3; No. 28 Sumner street, Boston, Mass., every Wednesday from 9 to 3, and every other Friday at 108 Baltimore, Md. All advice free, but for a thorough examination of the lungs with his Respirometer the charge is three dollars.

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

For sale by all Druggists and dealers.

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

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

Parties wishing the prescription, *free*, by return mail, will please address,

REV. EDWARD A. WILSON,
Williamsburgh, Kings Co., New York.
3x21-1y.

A Card to Invalids.

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.*

Please inclose a post-paid envelope, addressed to yourself. Address,

JOSEPH T. INMAN,
Station D, Bible House,
3x8-1y New York City.

GROVESTEEN & CO.,
Piano-Forte Manufactur's,
499 Broadway, New York.

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

THE "GROVESTEEN PIANO-FORTE"

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

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

Our prices are from $100 to $200 cheaper than any first class Piano forte.

TERMS.—Net Cash in current funds.

Descriptive circulars sent free. H & P
3x18-1y.

Philadelphia University of Medicine and Surgery.

Organized, 1848.

Chartered by the Legislature, Feb. 26, 1853.

Amendments to Charter, Feb. 15, 1860, 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.

Requisites for Graduation.—The requisites for graduation are three sessions of lectures, and three years' study; or four sessions, including two years spent at the University.

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

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

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

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

Students, by holding scholarships, can prosecute other business a part of the time.

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

In case a student should hold a scholarship and not be able to attend lectures, it can be transferred to another, thus preventing any loss.

Parents, guardians or friends of students wishing to purchase scholarships for them a year or more before their attendance at the University, can secure them by paying one-half the price and paying the balance when the student enters. Physicians and benevolent men can bestow great benefit upon poor young men, by presenting them a scholarship, and thus enabling them to obtain an honorable profession.

The Regular Faculty.

JAMES MCCLINTOCK, A. M., M. D.,

[Advertisements]

Concrete Bricks.

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

E. C. SNOW & SONS.

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

OFFICE OF PIXLEY, HALL & KINSLEY, (Wool Merchants) 223 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 excessingly 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. RIGBY, Importer and Jobber of Paper Hangings, Window Shades, &c., 89 *Randolph St.*, CHICAGO, Jan. 12th, 1867.

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

F. E. RIGBY, Sen.

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

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

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, a deed 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

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

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SMITH, TILTON & CO.,
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March 8th., 1866. 31-tf

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Hammonton, April 26th, 1866. 83-tf

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Piano Forte Manufacturers,
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Bitter Sweet & Orange Blossoms,

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Bottles $1.
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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.
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A Universal Dinner Pill.

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

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Price List for Fall of 1866 and Spring of 1867,
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Cultivated and for Sale by JOHN B. 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 "
Grafts,	50 "
Nectarines,	50 "
Apricots,	75 "
Fig Trees,	25 cts each
CHERRIES—Standards, strong large trees,	$50 per 100
Dwarf " "	40 "
QUINCES—Fine Trees,	25 "
GOOSEBERRIES—Houghton Seedling	8 "
CURRANTS—White Grape,	8 "
Cherry,	8 "
Red and White Dutch	8 "
RASPBERRIES—Doolittle Black Cap.	$3 per 100
$25 per 1000	
Philadelphia,	$20 per 100
Fastolf,	3 "
Allen,	3 "
Antwerp,	3 "
Purple Cane,	3 "
BLACKBERRIES—Lawton $2 per 100	$15 per 1000
Dorchester	25 "
Wilson's Early,	$10 per 100
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,	90 "
Jersey Scarlet,	10 "
Brooklyn Scarlet	10 "
Monitor,	10 "
Russell Prolific,	8 "
Triomphe de Gand	5 "
Wilson's,	5 "
French,	5 "

SHADE AND ORNAMENTAL TREES,

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

White Birch, 6@10,	$20 per 100

EVERGREEN TREES AND SHRUBS.

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

Arbor Vitæ Hedge Plants,	$10 per 100
Dwarf Box, for Borders,	25 cts per yard
Flowering Shrubs in varieties	$25@50 per 100

Cosford White Filbert: True Imported Varieties, $1 per doz. Linnæus Rhubarb, Pie or Wine Plant, large roots $25 per 100 small $10 per 100.

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

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

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

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IN CHANCERY OF NEW JERSEY.—Between William F. Lacey, complainant, and Elizabeth Lawrence and Laureta Lawrence, deft's. 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 defendants, Elizabeth Lawrence and Laureta 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 Laureta 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. GUNNISS, Clerk. 28 33

IN CHANCERY OF NEW JERSEY.—Between Theodore H. Vetterlein, *et al trading &c.*, complt's, and Henry Muller *et ux* Jacob Schmidt, def'ts. On bill, &c. Order for publication. The complainants have filed their bill in the above cause, and process of 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 defendants by a delivery of a copy thereof to each of them, or be published within the said twenty days in the SOUTH JERSEY REPUBLICAN, a newspaper printed at Hammonton in this state, and continued therein for six weeks, successively, at least once in every week.

A. O. ZABRISKIE, C.
A true copy.—B. GUNNISS, *Clerk.* 26-31

Railroad.

Camden and Atlantic R. R.
Thursday, November 1, 1866.

DOWN TRAIN.

LEAVE.	Mail & Freight. A. M.	Accom. P. M.
Vine Street,	7.30	3.45
Cooper's Point,	7.45	4.00
Haddonfield,	8.15	4.21
Ashland,	8.31	
White Horse,	8.36	4.34
Long-a-Coming,	9.03	4.44
Junction,	9.17	4.55
Waterford,	9.40	5.05
Spring Garden,	9.49	5.12
Winslow,	10.03	5.20
Hammonton,	10.18	5.29
DaCosta,	10.29	5.36
Elwood,	10.36	5.41
Egg Harbor,	11.09	6.03
Patkouk,	11.35	6.19
Absecon,	12.03	6.36
Atlantic,	12.30	6.55

UP TRAINS.

LEAVE.	Accom. A. M.	Mail & Freight. P. M.
Atlantic,	6.12	1.25
Absecon,	6.37	2.00
Patkouk	6.56	2.28
Egg Harbor,	7.06	2.44
Elwood,	7.15	3.03
DaCosta,	7.30	3.21
Hammonton,	7.37	3.42
Winslow,	7.46	3.48
Spring Garden,	7.54	3.57
Waterford,	8.02	4.11
Junction,	8.18	4.28
Long-a-Coming,	8.31	4.44
White Horse,	8.36	5.04
Ashland,		5.12
Haddonfield,	8.49	5.27
Cooper's Point	9.06	5.46

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PIANOS.

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

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

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

Price 25 Cents per Paper, or 5 Papers for $1.
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The New York Mica Roofing Company—established 1854—are manufacturing under letters Patent The Best Article of Composition Roofing ever offered to the public. It is adapted to every style of Roof, steep or flat, and can be readily applied by any one.

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

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

FIRE AND WATER-PROOF COVERING.

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

Mica Roofing Paint.

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

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

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

Also manufacturers of

Black Lustre Varnish, Tarred Felt and Roofing Pitch.

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

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

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

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THOS. F. CHAPMAN,
1y. 381 Broadway, New York.

SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS

FOR LIVER COMPLAINT.
A SUBSTITUTE FOR CALOMEL.

If your bowels are costive,
TRY THEM.
If you have worms,
TRY THEM.
If your breath is bad,
TRY THEM.
If you feel drowsy,
TRY THEM.
If you are low spirited,
TRY THEM.
If you have the headache,
TRY THEM.
If you have taken a drop too much,
TAKE A FULL DOSE.
They only cost 25 cents a box,
TRY THEM.

Blue Mass, and other preparations of Mercury, produce more suffering and death than the diseases which they profess to cure. And yet the corrosive mineral is 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.

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

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

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

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

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

DR. SCHENCK will be professionally at his principal office, No. 15 North Sixth street, corner of Commerce, Philadelphia, every Saturday, from 9 a. m. until 4 p. m.; No. 32 Bond street, New York, every Tuesday, from 7 to 3; No. 28 Sumner street, Boston, Mass., every Wednesday from 9 to 3, and every other Friday at 108 Baltimore, Md. All advice free, but for a thorough examination of the lungs with his Respirometer the charge is three dollars.

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

For sale by all Druggists and dealers.

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

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

Parties wishing the prescription, *free*, by return mail, will please address,

REV. EDWARD A. WILSON,
Williamsburgh, Kings Co., New York.
3x21-1y.

A Card to Invalids.

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.*

Please inclose a post-paid envelope, addressed to yourself. Address,

JOSEPH T. INMAN,
Station D, Bible House,
3x8-1y New York City.

GROVESTEEN & CO.,
Piano-Forte Manufactur's,
499 Broadway, New York.

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

THE "GROVESTEEN PIANO-FORTE"

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

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

Our prices are from $100 to $200 cheaper than any first class Piano forte.

TERMS.—Net Cash in current funds.

Descriptive circulars sent free. H & P
3x18-1y.

Philadelphia University of Medicine and Surgery.

Organized, 1848.

Chartered by the Legislature, Feb. 26, 1853.

Amendments to Charter, Feb. 15, 1860, 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.

Requisites for Graduation.—The requisites for graduation are three sessions of lectures, and three years' study; or four sessions, including two years spent at the University.

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

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

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

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

Students, by holding scholarships, can prosecute other business a part of the time.

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

In case a student should hold a scholarship and not be able to attend lectures, it can be transferred to another, thus preventing any loss.

Parents, guardians or friends of students wishing to purchase scholarships for them a year or more before their attendance at the University, can secure them by paying one-half the price and paying the balance when the student enters. Physicians and benevolent men can bestow great benefit upon poor young men, by presenting them a scholarship, and thus enabling them to obtain an honorable profession.

The Regular Faculty.

JAMES MCCLINTOCK, A. M., M. D.,