South Jersey Republican.

VOL. 4.—NO. 33. HAMMONTON, N. J., SATURDAY, MARCH 23, 1867. 2.00 PER YEAR

Special Notice..

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

$2 00 a year in advance,
$2 50 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 B. SNOW,
Editor and Publisher.

Advertisement Rates.

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

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

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

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

Yearly advertisements may be changed quarterly without additional charge.

Hammonton, May 26, 1866.

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 *CMDEN CO., N. J.*

House and Lot For Sale,
IN ABSECON.

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

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

M. 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 114 acres, a part in a good state of cultivation, the balance unimproved and salt marsh with valuable oyster flats attached. The said Farm will be sold at a bargain as the proprietor has removed. For particulars, inquire of
JOSEPH SCULL,
Feb. 6, 1867 Near the premises.
[27-3t*] SAM'L S. SOMERS.

For Sale.

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

M. S. RISLEY & CO, on the premises, or of
E. T. FRAMBES,
No. 108 Vine St., Philadelphia.

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

FOR SALE!

A House and Lot of Ground containing half acre, situate in Leedsville, about 6 miles below Absecon, near to School and Church; also, within ¼ hours reach of the Bay, where every thing that comes from the Bay can be obtained. A good Well of Water by the door; passed by stage from Absecon to Somers Point every day. Terms reasonable. For particulars apply to
D. SOMERS RISLEY,
Clerk's Office, May's Landing, N. J.
or to SAMUEL R. RISLEY,
Somers Point, P. O. 12tf.

LUMBER!

Pine and Cedar Lumber of every description to order. Best Shingles (of old heart cedar and averaging 7 inches wide,) $20 per 1000.
Second quality shingles (about 1½ inches narrower) $10 per 1000.
Plastering Lath, - - - $4 per 1000.
Shingling Lath, - - - $3 per 1000 ft.
Terms cash on delivery.
S. R. COLWELL,
13-tf. Waymouth, N. J.

WAGONS! WAGONS!

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

Deafness, Blindness and Catarrh

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. 4a9-1y.

HAMMONTON!

A

Rare Opportunity to Secure

A HOME

To All Wanting Farms.

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

The Soil

is a fine sandy and clay loam, suitable for all grains and grasses, and is pronounced the finest quality for gardening and fruit raising. It is a marine deposit, with a marly substance mixed all through it in a very 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. 26atf

DENTISTRY

In All Its Branches.

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

REASONABLE RATES.
THE PURE
MINERAL PLATE

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

Send For A Circular.

FILLING and EXTRACTING

in the best manner. *Chloroform and Ether, Laughing Gas, and Anæsthesia* by spray, when desired. At

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

Hammonton Land Office.

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

R. J. BYRNES,
27atf. Hammonton.

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

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

JOSEPH H. RISLEY. ALFRED J. CREIGHTON.

Risley & Creighton,

SHIP BROKERS and GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

And Importers of

WEST INDIA PRODUCE,
Charleston, S. C.

Consignments of vessels and Cargoes solicited. Charters made and freights procured.
Orders for Cotton, Rice, Naval Stores, Pitch-Pine Timber, and Lumber promptly filled. [23-34

JOS. E. P. ABBOTT.
Attorney at Law, Master & Examiner in Chancery.
MAY'S LANDING, N. J.

Collecting and Business in Justice Court promptly attended to.

JOHN B. HOFFMAN,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, SOLICITOR, MASTER AND EXAMINER IN CHANCERY.
Cape May, C. H., New Jersey,
He always attends the Atlantic County Courts. 17-1y,

To Whom it May Concern!

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

JAMES M. SCOVEL.
Camden, Nov. 30, 1866. 17-tf.

Charles T. Reed.
Attorney at Law,
OFFICE, N. W. COR. MARKET & 4TH STS.
CAMDEN, N. J.

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

THOS. AUSTIN,
Many years engaged as a practical Surveyor, has
Settled at Hammonton!
Where he intends carrying on his business.
☞ Orders left for him Box 35, P. O. Railway Depot, or in care of R. J. Byrnes, Esq., will meet with prompt attention and dispatch. [3x46]

W. WRIGHT, M. D.
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Is now located at John Frambes, about two miles below Absecon, where he is prepared to attend to all calls.
Charges $1 00 a visit for all visits within a mile. All over a mile extra. All office prescriptions must be paid for on delivery.

DR. A. FAIRCHILD,
SURGEON DENTIST.
Office on the corner of Third St. and Central Avenue. ☞ Teeth examined and advice given free of charge.
Teeth extracted without pain by use of Laughing Gas.
Hammonton, Oct. 24, 1866. 4a10-1y

H. F. CKEW,
SURGEON DENTIST,
OFFICE—327 MARKET STREET,
(With Dr. H. F. Ross,)
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. 18-35

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

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

HOWARD IVINS,
27-32 State Treasurer.

STATE OF NEW JERSEY,
TREASURY OFFICE,
BANK DEPARTMENT.

Trenton, Nov. 26th, 1866.

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

HOWARD IVINS,
18 41. State Treasurer.

(BY AUTHORITY.)

Laws of New Jersey.

An Act to incorporate the Hospital of Saint Barnabas.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That William H. Odenheimer, M. Matson Meesmith, John S. B. Hodges, John N. Stansbury, William A. M. Maybin, Joseph H. Smith, John R. Barlow, Charles Hayes, Henry D. Law, George A. Mayhew, Walter Rutherford, Samuel S. Tiffany, William Vaderpool, John B. Van Wagenen, Jerome B. Ward and Thomas Webb, and their successors, being members and communicants of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States and residents in the county of Essex in, and they are hereby constituted and made a body politic and corporate in fact and in law, by the name of "The Hospital of Saint Barnabas," and by that name they and their successors shall have perpetual succession, power to sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, answer and be answered unto in all courts and places whatsoever, to make and use a common seal and the same to change at pleasure, and to purchase, take, have, hold, receive and enjoy any lands, tenements or hereditaments in fee simple or otherwise, and any goods, chattles or property of any description, real or personal, and whether acquired by gift, grant, devise, bequest or otherwise, and the same to grant, convey, lease, assign, sell or otherwise dispose of for the purposes of the said corporation; provided, that the person holding the office of bishop as hereinafter named, may be a corporator and trustee as provided by this act, notwithstanding he may not be a resident of said county.

2. And be it enacted, That the object of said corporation shall be the care, nurture and maintenance of sick, infirm, aged and indigent persons and of orphan, half orphan and destitute children, the providing for their temporal and spiritual welfare, and the procuring or erecting a suitable building or buildings.

3. And be it enacted, That the moral and religious instruction of the inmates of said institution shall be in conformity with the doctrine, discipline and worship of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States, and shall be under the superintendence of the bishop for the time being of the diocese of said church in which the city of Newark is or may be hereafter situated.

4. And be it enacted, That the affairs and management of the property and concerns of said corporation shall be conducted by, and the corporate powers granted by this act, are hereby vested in a board of sixteen trustees, a quorum of whom for the transaction of any business, (except for the filling of vacancies in said board) shall be constituted when a majority of the parishes of said diocese represented in said board shall be represented at any such meeting by one or more members from each of such parishes so represented in such meeting appearing thereat; but upon the application hereafter of any parish of the Protestant Episcopal church in the city of Newark, not represented in said board, to be represented therein, such parish shall be entitled to a representation of three members to be added to said board, consisting of the rector of such parish and of two other members thereof, who shall be elected by a majority of said board of trustees; and whenever a vacancy shall occur in said board, it shall be filled by a member of the same parish to which the person whose place is to be supplied belonged when he became a member of said board; the first board of trustees shall be composed of the persons named in the first section of this act; and the said board of trustees shall have power from time to time to make and adopt such by-laws, rules, regulations and other measures for the said corporation as to them shall seem expedient, and not inconsistent with the laws of this state or of the United States, and to appoint one or more superintendents, and such other agents and officers as shall in their judgment tend to promote the welfare of the said institution, and to prescribe their respective duties; and the said board shall have power to fill all vacancies that shall hereafter occur therein, by a vote of a majority of the members thereof; provided always, that the said bishop of the aforesaid diocese for the time being shall always be one of the said board and the president thereof, and that the several rectors for the time being of the parishes represented in said board, shall always be members of said board of trustees.

5. And be it enacted, That the president of said board shall fix the time and place of the first meeting of said trustees, and subsequent meetings of the said board may be held at the call of the said president, or of such number of said trustees, at such time and place, and upon such notice as the by-laws of said corporation shall prescribe.

6. And be it enacted, That the property and effects of said corporation shall not be liable to the imposition of any tax or assessment.

7. And be it enacted, That this act shall be deemed and taken to be a public act, and shall take effect immediately.

Approved February 13, 1867.

An act to establish Normal School Boarding Houses.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That the trustees of the State Normal School be, and they hereby are, authorized to purchase and take title for, in the name of the state, all those certain lands and buildings in the city of Trenton, used and intended for boarding houses, bounded on the north by Model avenue, on the west by Clinton Street, on the south by land of Charles N. Chevrier, and on the east by land of Samuel T. Forman; said lands and buildings to be held and used for the purposes of the school, under the charge of said trustees.

2. And be it enacted, That said trustees be, and they hereby are, authorized to pay for said lands and buildings with any surplus moneys received from the Model School and the boarding houses, and that until each payment can be made the president of the board of said trustees shall and may execute by his name of office, and the seal of said trustees, a bond or bonds, secured by mortgage or mortgages, executed in like manner upon said lands and buildings conditioned for the payment of said purchase money, and any and all loans made on account thereof, and the interest thereon, which bond and bonds, mortgage and mortgages, shall be liens upon said lands and buildings, in all respects as if the mortgaged premises were held by individuals and not by the state, and if said loans are secured at a rate of interest not exceeding six per cent per annum all such bonds and mortgages upon said lands and buildings shall be exempt from taxation in the hands of the holders thereof.

3. And be it enacted, That said trustees shall and may from time to time, as the same shall be needed, build and make additions and improvements to said buildings, furnish the same, and pay and secure the cost thereof, as is provided in the last preceding section.

4. And be it enacted, That said trustees be, and they hereby are, authorized to erect and furnish upon any land belonging to the state, attached to said schools, on the westerly side of Clinton street, a suitable building for boarding young men and boys attending said schools, the cost of which shall be paid and secured by bond or bonds, and mortgage or mortgages, on the said land in the same manner as is provided in the second section of this act.

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

Approved February 27, 1867.

A supplement to an act entitled "An act to provide for a more easy mode of proving surveys of lands in this state, and for other purposes," passed February twenty-seventh, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That in case of the death, absence, or other disability of the surveyor-general of either division of the state of New Jersey, that the Register of the board of proprietors of either division aforesaid, shall be duly authorized to certify copies of all surveys and other writings of record of either division of this state, and such copies so certified, shall be esteemed and taken for true copies thereof, and as such may be used in evidence in any court of law or equity in this state, where the same would be a competible, if proved to be true copies according to the existing law of evidence, any law, usage or custom to the contrary notwithstanding.

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

Approved February 28, 1867.

AGRICULTURAL.

Sweet Potatoes at the North.

This article was written for the benefit of Massachusetts farmers, but contains some directions of value here, especially as to preparation of the ground and care of the vines.

If it were generally known with what certainty and ease good sweet potatoes might be grown in latitudes as far north as Connecticut and Massachusetts, and perhaps further, I think the attention of cultivators of the soil would be turned to this production; at least to the extent of supplying their own table for a few months in the year with this desirable esculent. As far as experimented with in this State, the returns are better than from the common Irish potato. They are quite as sure, and generally yield a greater number of bushels to a given quantity of land, with very little more trouble of culture than the common potato. I have, the past season, had them grown for family use, under unfavorable circumstances, that were as good flavored as those grown in a more southern latitude; they grow to a good eatable size with a fair yield. A warm soil with good exposure to the sun is required; a light sandy loam is best, although that which is moderately close will grow them, but of less size; it should be in good heart, or be liberally dressed with composted stable manure, well worked into the surface after plowing in May; the latter part of the month open drills with a plow and strow in well fined manure; turn two furrows together to cover, making a ridge eight or ten inch s high, on which to set the plants; this trimmed up with a garden rake is all the preparation needed. About the first of June, or as soon as fear of hard frost is over, set the plants 16 or 18 inches apart on the top of the ridge. In garden culture the ridges may be thrown up with the shovel; they should be about three feet apart, and run North and South. Some set in broad conical hills, three feet apart each way, but I prefer the ridge, as being less trouble, etc.

The plants may be purchased cheaply of those who raise them for sale, or they can be grown in a hot bed. Cut the potatoes in halves, lengthwise, and place them close together, and cover with on inch or two of soil in the bed; when they get up a little add more soil, to the depth of three or four inches. When wanted for transplanting, remove the soil and carefully pull off the best shoots, leaving the smaller ones to grow. If the weather be dry, transplant in the after part of the day, and water well; set the plants down to the first leaf and shade with a little cut grass. Keep clean of weeds. When the vines get a foot or two long, twist them and lay upon the top of the ridge to admit the sun to warm up the soil; rake them up once or twice to prevent rooting at the joints. Pinching off the ends of the vine promotes the growth of the tubers. In August and September the largest potatoes may be removed for use by running the finger in the ground near the stem, and when a large one is found, remove a little earth, detach it from the stem, take it out and replace the earth. When the frost kills the vines, choose the first clear dry day and dig them in the forenoon; let them lie and dry till towards night; have ready some barrels and fine cut straw, pick up your potatoes and pack them into the barrels carefully, put a layer of straw and a layer of potatoes alternately. To keep for winter, place these barrels in a dry, warm cellar, away from the ground or wall, where they will keep dry.

By pursuing the foregoing course, there is no reason why every farmer, under favorable circumstances, may not enjoy the luxury of a mess of sweet potatoes to give variety to his edibles during winter.

SELECTED.

[From the Toledo Blade.]

Nasby

Mr. Nasby is dispatched by the President and Secretary Seward upon an important mission, similar in its nature to that of Mr. McCracken—His report.

POST OFFIS, CONFEDSIT X ROADS,
(wich is in the Stait of Kentucky,)
February 11, 1867.

It wuz a crooel necessity, after all, which druv me into the servis uv His Eggslency, A. Johnson. Crooel, I say, for whenever he hez a partikelerly mean piece uv work to perform, suthin so inexpressibly sneakin that Seward nor Randall wont undertake it they allux send for me. Welles is allux willin, but while he hez the disposition to do anything in that line, he lacks the ability. The others, however hev the ability to anything, and the disposition to do most things, and therefore I hev been employed in only extreme cases.

The success wich attended McCracken's mission, endin ex it did in the resinin uv Motley, stimulated Seward to prosecute similar researches into the actual opinions uv the home crop uv offisers regardin him and his, and my sooperior, A. Johnson.—Randall wuz applied to take a tour among Post Masters and sich. He declined the mission indignantly, with the remark, "Is thy servant a dog or a son uv a dog, that he shood do this thing?" And ex Welles isn't trusted out uv Washington any more, I wuz sent for.

The bisnis required uv me wuz statid by Seward in his yoosual lucid style. It wuz merely to cirkelate *incognitio* (wich is Latin for sneakin,) among the recently appinted offis holders and ascertain ther views upon general politikle topics, but more espeshally ther feelins toward the President and Sekretary uv the State. Jest ex I wuz a startin, not at all pleased with the mission, Welles put in his oar. He wuz regoin to give me instrucshens ex to wat I wuz to do. Welles is a lunatik I never cood abide, and I jol it my deoty to wither him. Transfixin the venerable Sekretary with one uv my most piercenist gazes I remarked: "Sir! in imitashen uv the man who wuz ineb iated and that he might present hisself in a state approximating sobriety to the pardner uv his buzzum, he wuz essayin to vomit, tryin thus to ease his stumick uv the cause of the onpleasantness therein, but he coodent do it. He heaved and heaved, but ther wuz no result. At this critikle period another man approached, who remarked kindly that ef he desired to vomit, his best holt wood be to run his finger down his throat. The drunk individual looked up indignant at this unwarranted interferance with his constitooshnel rites. 'Blast yoor eyes, sir,' sed he, 'are roo or me bossin this puke?'"

"This, Secretary Welles, is the anecdote, I respeck the position yoo hold, and dislike sayin anything disagreeable, but, sir, this is a puke, and I propose to boss it myself."

I startid to wunst, and found things in a highly mixed condition. The following is compiled from my reports; In Noo York the Postmasters generally are sound. The crops were poor last year, and all kinds uv biznes bein dull, the Postmasters are generally anxious to hold on. They are, therefore, outspoken in their support uv the coz. Them ez wuz men uv good standin and religiously inclined, before the rupcher between the President and the party which redoost him, says but very little in public, and that little they don't say very long.—They generally can't see that ther is any partikelar difference between the President's plan and the plan uv Congress, and ther bein so little, Congress out to yield for the sake uv peace. The Dimocrats holdin such places are loud enuff in support uv the Administrashen; but good Heaven! the endorsement uv sich men is too heavy a load for any party to carry. Now, that I think uv it, I hev at last solved the mystery uv our wide-spread defeat last fall. In some deestricts the Dimocracy found Johnson too heavy a load to carry, and in the balance the Johnson men found the Dimocracy too heavy a load to carry.

In Ohio the first place I stopped at wuz Oberlien, the place where the nigger collyge is located at. I regret to say that the Postmaster at that pint is a rantin Ablishnist, and in the two hours I wuz there, I coodent find a Conservative Republikin who wood take it. I got one nearly persuaded, but just as he wuz about to consent, his wife fell a weepin onto his buzzum, and with techin pathos wanted to know if he was willin, for sich small pay, to leave a tarnishst name to the four children new born to em and the wun wich wuz expected? He repentid and refused. I didn't investigate ex fully ex I might, for there aint a drop uv likker sold there, and ex my flask give out, I felt that doo considerashun for my health woodent permit my stayin another hour. I recomend the abolition uv the offis, or the establishment uv a grocery with a bar in the back room, ex a nucleus around wich the Dimocracy kin rally.

The next place I come to, I found the postmaster a suspishus caracter—very suspishus. Whenever he is drunk he speaks very highly uv the Sekro ary uv State, but when sober he avoids politikle matters. I sejest a raise in the salary uv the offis, that he kin afford to keep drunk all the time.

At the next pint I interdoost myself ex a English nobleman in disguise, studyin Amerikin manners and custums, and menshuned carelessly that I hed bin to Washington, and hed bin presented to the President and Sekretary uv State. The Postmaster was visably affectid. Glancin furtively round to see that no one wuz lookin, he remarkt in a low tone: "My deer sir, don't I beg uv yoo, from yoor idea uv the public men uv America from them specimens. Don't, I beg. The first, sir, is a accident—sich a man cood never hev bin made on purpose. The second wuz suthin in his earlier years, but now, sir, now—he's a degraded old man," and he bustid into teers. "Bein determined to hold onto his place, he tried at fust to bring the President, by accident, up to his level; but that bein impossible, he deliberately let hissell down to the level uv the President, and the distance, sir wuz so great, the Sekretary bein suthin, that he shook, sir, undoubtedly, knockt his intelleck out uv him, for he aint displayd any since. He litterally fell among thieves. May the Lord forgive Wilyum H. Seward for the shipwreck he made uv his reputashen, for—,

At this pint the poor man stopt. I happened to pull out my handkercher, and in doin so dropt upon the floor a piece uv paper wich he seed. It read:

PETROLEUM V. NASBY, Dr.

To G. Bascomb:

To drinks doorin the month uv January, at 10 cents per drink, $30 00

He lookt at my face and seein that that bill reely blonged to me, fell faintin onto the floor, shriekin "I'm McCrackened."

I leave the case in the hands uv the Cabinet. It's aggravatin.

Another man openly defied me. He wantid me to take the offis off uv his hands. His children, he sed, wuz made mouths at and skoffed at, at skool, becoz their father, which hed bin a Republikin, held a Federal offis, and his wife wuz defeated for President uv the Sewin Society, a posishun she hed allus held, on the same akkount. He hed stood it long enuff. Ef he coodent git it off his hands he'd commit suicide, by thus puttin hissell out uv the way make his abused family the only repurashen in his power. I sejest that he be removed. Sich talk may be safely set down ex incendiary.

Another hed the highest possible opinion uv the President, and worshipped the Sekretary. He considered his plan uv reconstruction the best that could hev bin devised by mortal wisdom. He had vainly striven to get a nominashen for an offis from the Republikin party for years, but failed, owin to a lack uv confidence. He wood hev jined the Dimokracy, but ez they wuz hopelessly in the minority, it wo dent hev helpt him. He considered Johnson's noshun of fillin the offisis with Conservatives bully, ther bein so few uv that persuashun who'd take em, and he didn't want any accessions to the party. Ther wuz now jist enuff to hold offisis in the control uv the President, and them wuz all the offi is they could git anyhow. I sejest that he be continyood. He isn't distreet; but we can't expect all the virtues at so small a price. None uv us is perfect—I suppose I hev my failins.

I shell continyoo my investigashuns, tho it is dreadful tryin labor. Goin ex I do, thro Abolition sections, I hev to carry my own whiskey, and ez sad experience hez demonstratid, quart flasks won't do. Some times I hev to lay in one of them towns for three hours. I respectfully submit, that arrangements be made for the transportashen uv a keg uv sustenance to accompany me, otherwise I shell premptorily resine. At my time uv life regeler supplies is necessary.

PETROLEUM V. NASBY, P. M.

(Wich is Postmaster,) and likewise Professor uv Biblikle Politicks in the Southern Classikle & Military Institoot.

Authentic "Injun" History—Pocahontas and Capt. John Smith.

The "Fat Contributor" of the Cincinnati *Times* gives the following true version of this historic incident:

The celebrated Capt. John Smith, the saving of whose life by Pocahontas is a historic event of no little incident—especially to Smith at that time—was the earliest settler of Virginia (Grant being the latest settler they have had in that State,) and stands at the head of the Smith family in this country. We are informed that there is a John Smith living in one of the Western States, but he could not be the same man that settled Virginia, because he would have been too young at that time (1607) to settle anything. He could not have settled for his board even. Captain Smith founded Jamestown, which was totally unfounded (like many of the anecdotes about him) up to that period. Besides giving Jamestown a start, he started a number of Indian villages, so that they never came back again. It is said that he could start a village of that description quicker than any white man living at that time. He started so many that the red men hearing of it through the daily papers (the Indians were well red in those days,) determined to check his enterprise.

Smith speculated a good deal in corn, purchasing it in the interior and shipping it to Jamestown, which was the great grain centre at that time, Chicago not having yet been discovered. In one of his trips in search of corn he trespassed upon the dominions of King Powhatan, a powerful chief, who, from his entrenchments on the James had long threatened Washington. Smith, being somewhat overloaded with corn fell into an ambuscade, and was captured by Powhatan's savages and taken before their chief. After a brief hearing in which no witness was examined for the defence, (Smith demanded a jury trial, but was refused,) he was condemned to die. He was asked if he had anything to say why sentence of death should not be passed upon him. He said nothing in particular, only his death would seriously interfere with the settlement of Virginia, and might retard her admission into the Union. This had no effect whatever, and he was marched to the place of execution. There was a boulder on which to place his head, while a savage, painted in a most hideous manner, was swinging a stuffed club, and uttering diabolical cries, impatient to mash him.

John gazed upon the preparations undismayed, for he belonged to one of the first families of Virginia, (the ancestral landlords had not arrived from England yet,) and he didn't think a scare worth a continental. Powhatan, with a generosity that one would hardly look for in a savage, asked him if there was any message he would like to send to his family, and even offered to take charge of any little momentoes he desired to leave for them. He immediately bethought him of an "Accident Insurance" policy which would expire about the same time he did, and a ticket in a Gift Enterprise, only (30,000 unsold,) both of which he desired to have sent to his betrothed. Powhatan promised to send them by the next steamer. Capt. Smith then walked firmly to the block without the aid of crutches, placed his hand upon it, and bade the master begin to mash! At this moment the forest rang with a scream and a beautiful Indian maiden darted into the midst of the throng.

Raising her parasol to protect the head of Smith from the impending club, she exclaimed—

"Hold! Red man stay thy hand! (She couldn't stay it herself, because she did not wear any stays.) Slay him and Virginia remains a h-o-w-l-ing wilderness. (Prolonged howls from the savages.) Spare him and ratify the Constitutional Amendment, and Virginia resumes her place in the Union."

Some reconstructed scoosh savages shouted "Never!" and rushed on Smith with their carving knives, but Pow'atan interfered.

"Spare his life," said he, "the Great Spirit wills it. (This put Smith in great spirits at once.) I commute his sentence to the obloquy of founding the first families of Virginia. Smith, git up and git!"

And Smith got.

He lived to found the first families of Virginia. Pocahontas went across the water as Commissioner to the Paris Exposition, and Powhatan ran an Injun Exhibition for years after with great success.

PAINT.—Some years ago two physicians of the village of P——, in the State of Massachusetts met on the highway, one of them with an awfuly rubicund face, riding in a rickety old one horse wagon, and the other in a handsome carriage, newly painted and varnished and in very good style.

"Doctor," said the first, "I have a more extensive and lucrative practice than you, and yet I can't afford to ride in a thing better than this old affair while you have, as I see, a nice carriage, and that all painted up anew. Will you explain to me how this can be so?"

"Oh! certainly," replied the other, "that's easily done. It don't cost half as much to paint my carriages as it does to paint your face!"

The Republican.

Hammonton, Atlantic Co., N. J.

SATURDAY, MARCH 23, 1867.

The May's Landing Dam.

The bill authorizing the owners of the dam at May's Landing, to increase the height of the same has passed the Senate without amendment, and will probably be acted upon by the Assembly during the early part of next week. The proviso designed to prevent injury to the power about three miles further up the stream, owned by Stephen Colwell, Esq., is strongly opposed by those seeking the passage of this bill, although if their own representation be true, the proviso will not prevent any increase in the height of the dam as will be fully adequate to all the purposes desired. They ask for the power to raise the dam four feet. They have had surveys made and report and we are told that the opinion of the surveyors is, that raising the dam four feet will not increase the height of the water at the upper power. The question, object to be answered by the Assembly now before the Assembly, providing that the dam shall not be so raised as to lock or increase the natural height of the water in a straight line above the dam, or so as to damage the power immediately above that point?

We have no hostility to the improvements now being made at May's Landing, and which are of very great importance to the county and vicinity, and which we should be unwilling to see crippled or hindered in any way. It is a matter of great gratification to us, as it is to the public in general, that outside parties with capital and business ability and energy of a high order, have undertaken the development and improvement of a village so long and explicitly neglected by the citizens of May's Landing and the county, and this gratification we have repeatedly expressed.

But while thus sympathizing with the improvements being made at May's Landing, and desiring to see them in possession of such power as shall be necessary for the complete success of the undertaking—or regard for the interests of the county makes us unwilling to see the owners of the May's Landing power authorized to raise the upper power, should their ceaseless animosity to Mr. Colwell, be desire to prevent the erection of what they may regard as a rival manufacturing establishment promoted them to such a course. There may be no danger of such action. But the history of the bill is altogether unsatisfactory to those who take a disinterested view of this whole matter and have equal regard for the different sections of the county.

An understanding of some of the facts is necessary to a correct judgment. As far back as 1847 the legislature passed an act, granting to Jeremiah Stull, the privilege of building a dam across the Egg Harbor river at May's Landing, provided that he should obtain the consent in writing of the owners whose lands would be touched by the back water created by the dam. The dam was built, however, without such consent—between Messrs Colwell & Bell, the chief owners of the property flooded. In 1856, Mr. G. W. Nixon, who had succeeded to the ownership of the dam, and the power created by it, applied to Messrs Colwell & Bell for the consent, which under the act should have been obtained before the commencement of the dam. The consent was readily granted, however, in consideration of one dollar, containing the proviso that it should not be so construed as to be deemed a consent to the increase of the head of water beyond the capacity of the dam as now constructed.

In 1865, Mr. Colwell having become sole owner of the vast estate formerly owned in company with Mr. Bell, directed his engineer to commence the explanation of his property situated about three miles by the stream above the May's Landing dam. This exploration demonstrated the fact that a greater head could be obtained than either at May's Landing or Weymouth. The needful surveys were continued through 1865, and several parcels of adjacent land purchased for the purpose of an early improvement of the site.

Before the preliminary surveys necessary to the commencement of the work were completed, application was made to Mr. Colwell by Messrs Wood & Green, the present owners of the May's Landing dam and power, for permission to raise their dam four feet, and the water distinctly informed that such would depend entirely upon the effect such increase would have upon the upper power. Mr. Colwell being the owner of large quantities of land in and around May's Landing was and is naturally anxious for the success of enterprises that must greatly enhance the value of his lands there, and disposed to freely grant all that can be given without such injury to the upper power as shall forbid the improvement of it.

While an interchange of views for the purpose of an amicable adjustment in the interest of both sides was going on, a bill was introduced in the Senate asking authority to raise the May's Landing dam four feet. The bill had not been advertised as required by law, nor any intimation given to the parties most interested. It was the evident design of the friends of the bill to "spring" it. After having been reported favorably from committee, objection was made, and the bill recommitted and so amended as to protect Mr. Colwell, and in this form was understood to be satisfactory to all parties, and the May's Landing parties assured Mr. Colwell that nothing further should be done with it in the Legislature. Soon after the report of the amended bill, it was withdrawn, and on the same day another and entirely new bill was introduced, precisely similar to the one first tendered, before it was amended, the only essential difference is, by the creation of a corporate body, in order to evade the well known principle of law that private property cannot be taken for private use. Many of the gentlemen named have no interest whatever in the company, their names being used without their consent or knowledge. One of the number, has publicly expressed his dissatisfaction with the proceeding and his condemnation of the contemplated injury to Mr. Colwell.

The result of the Senate to amend this last bill after having promptly admitted the necessity of amending the first, and so requested by the Senator from this county, is one of the many things that need explanation. As the Assembly a strong fight is being made against the amendment of the bill—though Mr. Wolsenhiter is earnest in his efforts to have the adoption of it—in violation of all rules of legislative courtesy, and, to the great damage of the city named. Two manufacturing establishments are better than one. Both may exist, each without detriment to the other. We hope the legislature will see that no opportunity is given to the one to destroy the other. This is what is asked and all that is asked.

The friends of the unamended bill have shown something worse than bad taste in their opposition to the amendment. They seem to depend mainly upon the slander and villification of Mr. Colwell. The character they have made and reiterated against him are as shamefully mean and little as they are false, and there is not the slightest shadow of truth in them. They have not even the poor apology of being statements of facts, but are baseless fabrications from beginning to end, manufactured to order by experts in this profession.

Of these fabrications is that Mr. Colwell was asked to the way to prevent improvements, when it is well known that he has done more to develop the resources of the county than any half dozen men in it. Every enterprise of a public nature has had his earnest cooperation and support, spending the money in ways that have brought him no return except as he is interested in the development of the County. We say unhesitatingly that no more slanderous lie was ever perpetrated. It is a lie, and those who tell it know it to be such. They have a right to argue their case before the legislature and elsewhere; they have not a right to resort slander and barefaced falsehood to aid a cause they conceive to be wrong by their choice of means to support it.

A single instance of the well known practised may be adduced. A few citizens of May's Landing desired a certain lot in that village owned by Mr. Colwell for a school house. On account of the injury to the interests of the county makes us unwilling to see the owners of the May's Landing power authorized to raise the upper power, should their ceaseless animosity to Mr. Colwell, be desire to prevent the erection of what they may regard as a rival manufacturing establishment promoted them to such a course. There may be no danger of such action. But the history of the bill is altogether unsatisfactory to those who take a disinterested view of this whole matter and have equal regard for the different sections of the county.

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[Advertisement.]

Concrete Bricks.

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

E. C. SNOW & SONS.

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

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

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

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

Yours Truly,
B. F. PIXLEY.

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

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

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

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

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

Yours Respectfully,
EDWARD MCCONNEL.

PETERSON & PATTERSON, Dealers in Gas Fixtures, Plumbing Material, &c. 88 *Washington St.* CHICAGO, Jan. 16, 1867.

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

Yours Respectfully,
N. E. PETERSON.

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

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

Yours, etc.,
JOHN SCANLON.

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

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

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

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

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

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

O. R. Butler.

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

LAKE VIEW, Jan. 1867. C. COOKSON.

CHICAGO, Aug. 10 1866.

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

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

WILLIAM WILSON, Contracting Mason & Builder.

OFFICE OF F. E. 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, aided by the action of atmospheric agencies. Hence exposure instead of injuring, actually benefits it, considering its other valuable properties, as for instance: Its economy, its readiness of preparation on the spot, its admitting of being plastered upon directly, for inside or outside finish, without the use of wood, thereby securing greater safety from fire or vermine, its capability of being colored readily to suit the taste. It is surprising that it has not been more extensively used for building purposes, especially in localities where sand and gravel are abundant, and other material scarce or expensive. It is, for instance, admirably adapted for basements, basement floors, foundations, and for sewers in damp locations—using in such cases of course, water lime instead of common lime.

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

Lumber! Brick! Lime! Coal!

ALL KINDS OF

EASTERN, WESTERN AND JERSEY

LUMBER,

CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

And All Kinds of Building Material

SUCH AS

Pine, Cedar and Spruce Shingles.

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

BRICKS, LIME, HAIR.

ALSO

COAL, HAY, &c.

TERMS:

CASH ON DELIVERY!

SMITH, TILTON & CO.,

HAMMONTON STATION, N. J.

March 6th, 1866. 31-tf

5 and 10 Acre Lots On Main Road.

For Sale by WM. A. ELVINS,
Hammonton, April 26th, 1866. 33-tf

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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.

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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 stretch the clothes.

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

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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.

4m23-1y

Kerosene & Gas Stoves!

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

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

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

*** Send for a circular. ***

Liberal discount to the Trade.

KEROSENE LAMP HEATER CO.,
3x18-3m] 206 Pearl Street N. Y.

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

JOB PRINTING

Done in the BEST STYLE at the REPUBLICAN Office,
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"COSTAR'S" VERMIN EXTERMINATORS

"12 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.*

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

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

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

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

Sold in Hammonton

By **C. J. FAY,** And by Druggists and Retailers everywhere.

"COSTAR'S"
CELEBRATED
BUCKTHORN SALVE

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

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

"COSTAR'S"
UNIVERSAL
CORN SOLVENT,

For Corns, Bunions, Warts, &c.

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

For Beautifying the Complexion.

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

Ladies are now using it in preference to all others.

*** Bottles $1.
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"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.
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29-31

GOVERNMENT PROPERTY AT PRIVATE SALE
PITKIN & CO.

5,000 new and second hand team harness.
10,000 bridles and collars.
3,000 saddles, all styles—$2½ to $8 00.
300 four-horse government wagons.
2,000 wagon covers, all sizes, new and worn.
5,000 blankets and horse covers.

Also, a large stock of reins, lead lines, whips, buggy and ambulance harness. Portable forges, chains, swingletrees, lead bars, etc., etc.

Wheel team harness—little worn—all oak tanned leather, and serviceable, cleaned and oiled $5 00 per horse or mule, including bridle, lead do., $4 00. Wagon bridles, $1 00, collars, $1. to $2. Extra hair lined artillery case do., $2½ and $3 00.

Double reins, $1 75 to $2 25. Lead lines, $1. Halters, $6 to$ 12 per dozen. Officers new saddles $18 00, with plated bit bridle, $21 00; good as new, $12 00, with bridle, $14 00; valise saddles for boys, $6 00.

Wagon covers, made to fit any wagon—heavy linen, $3 to $6 00; superior cotton duck, $6 to $8. 12 oz. duck, $9 to $12.

1,000 hospital tents, new and good as new, 12 oz duck—14 feet square—$30 to $40.

Officers' A tent, 7 feet square, from $5 to $8.

10,000 bags, from 12 oz duck, 1st quality, two bushel, $9; 2½ bu $10 00; 3 bus $11 00 per doz., 2d quality, $7 50, $8 50 and $9 50.

Small orders sent by express, C. O. D.

PITKIN & CO.,
No. 337 & 339 N. Front st. Philadelphia, Pa.
No. 5 Park place, New York.
No. 483, 9th st. Washington, D. C.
Price list sent on application. 32-39

628 HOOP SKIRTS. 628

New Spring styles, "Our Own Make."

Embracing every new and desirable size, style and shape of Plain and Trail Hoop Skirts, 2, 2½, 2¾, 3, 3½, 3¾, 4 and 4 yards round, every length and size of waist; in every respect First Quality, and especially adapted to meet the wants of First Class and most fashionable trade.

"Our Own Make," of Hoop Skirts are lighter, more elastic, more durable, and *really cheaper* than any other make of either Single or Double Spring Skirt in the American market. They are *warranted* in every respect, and wherever introduced give universal satisfaction. They are now being extensively sold by retailers, and every Lady should try them.

Ask for "Hopkin's Own Make," and see that each skirt is stamped "*W. T. Hopkins, Manufacturer, 628 Arch st., Philadelphia.*" *No others are genuine.* A catalogue containing style, size, and retail prices, sent to any address. A uniform and liberal discount allowed to dealers. Orders by mail or otherwise, promptly and carefully filled—Wholesale and Retail, at Manufactory and Sales-rooms,

No. 628 Arch st., Philadelphia.

Skirts made to order, altered and repaired.
TERMS, NET CASH. ONE PRICE ONLY.
32-10m WM. T. HOPKINS.

LIME and LUMBER!

JUST RECEIVED

300 Bbls of New Rockland Lime

AND **100,000** FEET OF

Framing Lumber

OF ALL DIMENSIONS.

Lime, $2 25 per Barrel.

Smith, Tilton & Co.

Hammonton, Oct. 2, 1866. 9-tf

Fruit Boxes!

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

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

PRICE LIST.

60 qt, chests and boxes,	4.75
48 " " "	4.25
36 " " "	3.15

Quart Boxes: $1.00 per 100
Pint " 3.00 per 100

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

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

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

For sale by.
WM. A. ELVINS,
20tf Hammonton, N. J

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.

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

IN CHANCERY OF NEW JERSEY.—Between William F. Lacey, complainant, and Elizabeth Lawrence and Laurette 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 Laurette 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 Laurette 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 one in every week.

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

Railroad.

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

DOWN TRAIN.

LEAVE.	Mail & Freight. A. M.	Accom. P. M.
Vine Street,	7.30	3.45
Cooper's Point,	7.45	4.00
Haddonfield,	8.15	4.21
Ashland,	8.21	
White Horse,	8.36	4.34
Long-a-Coming,	8.03	4.44
Junction,	9.17	4.55
Waterford,	9.40	5.06
Spring Garden,	9.49	5.12
Winslow,	10.05	5.20
Hammonton,	10.15	5.29
DeCosta,	10.29	5.36
Elwood,	10.50	5.51
Egg Harbor,	11.09	6.03
Patkank,	11.35	6.19
Absecon,	12.00	6.36
Atlantic,	12.20	6.55

UP TRAINS.

LEAVE.	Accom. A. M.	Mail & Freight. P. M.
Atlantic,	6.12	1.75
Absecon,	6.37	2.00
Patkank	6.50	2.20
Egg Harbor,	7.04	2.44
Elwood,	7.18	3.02
DeCosta,	7.30	3.21
Hammonton,	7.37	3.32
Winslow,	7.45	3.46
Spring Garden,	7.54	3.57
Waterford,	8.02	4.11
Junction,	8.13	4.28
Long-a-Coming,	8.21	4.44
White Horse,	8.35	5.04
Ashland,		5.12
Haddonfield,	8.19	5.27
Cooper's Point,	9.05	5.36

C. M. Englehart & Son.

Watchmakers and Jewelers.

Manufacturers of

Gold and Silver Ware,

and

IMPORTERS OF WATCHES,

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

We have constantly on hand an assortment of

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

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

NECKLACES, 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 $800 each. Thirty-five Gold or Silver Medals, other first premiums awarded them. Illustrated catalogue free. Address, MASON & HAMLIN Boston, or MASON BROTHERS, New York. 3x51y

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.

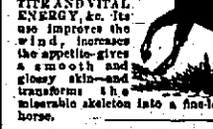
4x23 EMPIRE SEWING MACHINE CO.

FOUTZ'S
CELEBRATED
Horse and Cattle Powders.

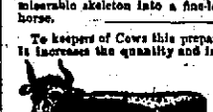
This preparation, long and favorably known, will thoroughly reinvigorate broken-down and low-spirited horses, by strengthening and cleansing the stomach and intestines.

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

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



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



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 in the Navy Yards and upon Public Buildings.

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

FIRE AND WATER-PROOF COVERING.

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

Mica Roofing Paint.

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

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

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

Also manufacturers of

Black, Lustre Varnish, Tarred Felt and Roofing Pitch.

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

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

Frank Humphries, 61 Royal st., N. O. Seafield, Williams & Co., Augusta, Ga. Baldwin, H. Woods, Montgomery, Ala. Thomas S. Coats, Raleigh, N. C. P. 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. 831 Broadway, New York.

SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS

FOR LIVER COMPLAINT.

A SUBSTITUTE FOR CALOMEL.

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

They only cost 25 cents a box,
TRY THEM.

Blue Mass, and other preparations of Mercury, produce more suffering and death than the diseases which they profess to cure. And yet this corrosive mineral 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 all relieved 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 Painters' 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. 26 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 the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find *a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds,* and all Throat and Lung Affections. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

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

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

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,
3x51-1y] New York City.

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

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

THE "GROVESTEEN PIANO-FORTE"

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

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

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
3x48-1y.

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, Homeopathy, Eclecticism, Hydropathy, etc., they believe that all principles of cure and therapeutical agents should be taught in all well-regulated medical schools, and that every intelligent, honest, and thorough practitioner is entitled to all the courtesies and privileges of the profession, without regard to his peculiar notions in therapeutics.

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

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

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

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., Professor of the Principles and Practice of Surgery.

WM. PAINE, M. D., Professor of the Principles and Practice of Medicine and Pathology.

C. S. GARRETT, A. M., M. D., Professor of Chemistry, Pharmacy, and Toxicology.

E. G. DALTON, A. M., M. D., Professor of Physiology.

H. J. DORCEY, A. M., M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

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